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Historical Overview and Inventory of the Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways, Nebraska/South Dakota

by

Rachel Franklin
Michael Grant
Martha Hunt

National Park Service
1994

5A

Historical Overview and Inventory

# of the Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways,

Nebraska/South Dakota

by

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Division of Cultural Resources Management
Office of Planning and Resource Preservation
Midwest Regional Office

National Park Service
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Individuals associated with the National Park Service's Denver Service Center and Midwest Archaeological Center also helped with source material, database files, and valuable GIS maps. Diane Rhodes, Tom Thiessen, and Beth Ritter unselfishly provided sources and shared their own research findings with us. Pat Lineback sent several GIS maps of the riverways and databases of inventoried resources for counties in Nebraska. Despite Anne Vawser's best efforts, we failed to master the Dbase IV computer program, but because of her instruction, we were able to generate edited versions of the database files.

Our travels took us beyond the backroads of South Dakota and Nebraska, into a variety of towns and cities. Professionals with the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, particularly David Murphy, supplied us with armfuls of National Register nominations, state survey reports, and personal research data. Research efforts also took us to the Love Library at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the Nebraska State Historical Society where Andrea Paul assisted us with state and local histories.

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After completing our travels, we returned to the Midwest Regional Office in Omaha where we received steady encouragement and support throughout the stresses of compiling the collected data. Ron Cockrell and Mary Hughes listened patiently, gave suggestions, provided direction, and supplied editing assistance. Dean Alexander patiently explained the context of the study, describing the legislative process involved and this overview's place among the collection of studies pertaining to the Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways. Particular thanks go to Mary Hughes, Sherda Williams, and Mark Weekley for supplying information regarding the research field of cultural landscape studies and for assisting in the identification of these resources. To everyone who listened to our anxieties about the scope of this task and helped alleviate them, we extend our sincere gratitude.

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

The Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways study area exhibits a rich array of historic and cultural resources. The Niobrara National Scenic River includes the western segment of the river that flows through Cherry, Keya Paha, Brown, and Rock Counties in Nebraska. The Missouri National Recreation River study area is defined by three recreational segments of the National Wild and Scenic River System: a 39-mile Missouri River segment extending from Fort Randall Dam to the headwaters of Lewis and Clark Lake; a 20-mile section on the eastern end of the Niobrara River, with an 8-mile stretch of Verdigre Creek; and a 59-mile segment of the Missouri River extending from Lewis and Clark Lake to the southern edge of Ponca State Park. This study area also includes the 25-mile length of Lewis and Clark Lake which, with the 39-mile Missouri segment and Niobrara segment, is being studied as a potential National Recreation Area. The Missouri River and Lewis and Clark Lake border portions of six counties in South Dakota: Gregory, Charles Mix, Bon Homme, Yankton, Clay, and Union. All of the named waterways flow through or abut portions of Boyd, Knox, Cedar and Dixon counties in Nebraska (Figure 1).[1]

This "Historical Overview and Inventory" will provide a cursory analysis of key themes, events, and extant resources within the study area that pertain to the history of the United States. Research conducted in June and July 1993 focused on both documentary and physical evidence of historical events and trends relating to this nation's development. The team engaged in archival research, conducted interviews, and carried out field surveys. Archival research included visits to state and county historical societies, museums, university libraries, state historic preservation offices, and regional book stores in both Nebraska and South Dakota. Researchers interviewed those familiar with resources and terrain along the Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways. The team also conducted field surveys on two separate trips; one consisting of a five-day visit to the Niobrara National Scenic River study area and a second junket of four days to explore lands along the Missouri National Recreation River. The information gleaned from these sources, while helpful, is limited. Comprehensive documentation and analysis of the historic resources in the area requires more intensive and more specialized study.

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[1] Guidelines for the precise scope of this study were outlined and approved in the "Task Directive: Historical Overview and Inventory of the Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways, Nebraska/South Dakota," Cultural Resources Management, Office of Planning and Resource Preservation, Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, Omaha, Nebraska, June 1993.

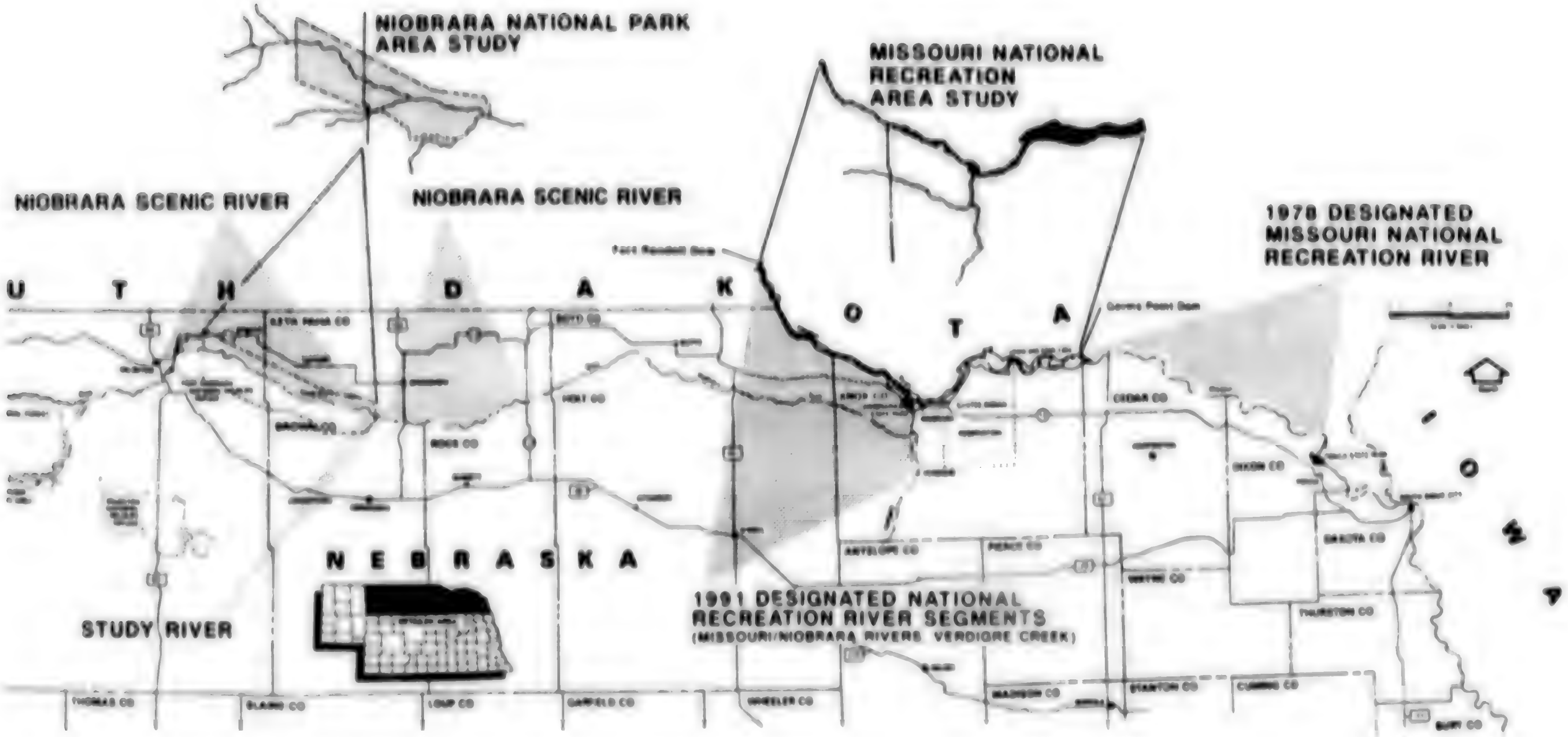
NIOBRARA NATIONAL PARK AREA STUDY
MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATION AREA STUDY
NIOBRARA SCENIC RIVER
NIOBRARA SCENIC RIVER
1978 DESIGNATED MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATION RIVER
Fort Randall Dam
Gavins Point Dam
S O U T H D A K O T A
N E B R A S K A
I O W A
STUDY RIVER
1991 DESIGNATED NATIONAL RECREATION RIVER SEGMENTS
(MISSOURI/NIOBRARA RIVERS, VERDIGRE CREEK)
KEYA PAHA CO
BOYD CO
ROCK CO
HOLT CO
CEDAR CO
DIXON CO
DAKOTA CO
THURSTON CO
ANTELOPE CO
PIERCE CO
WAYNE CO
MADISON CO
STANTON CO
CUMING CO
BURT CO
THOMAS CO
BLAINE CO
LOUP CO
GARFIELD CO
WHEELER CO
NIOBRARA/MISSOURI NATIONAL SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVERWAYS
RIVER SEGMENT/AREA STUDY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DSC / OCT 1992 / 651 656 / 40,004

Figure 1. Map of the study area.

For the purposes of this investigation, research centered on cultural resources located within fifteen miles of the Niobrara National Scenic River and within five miles of any one of the pertinent bodies of water included in the Missouri National Recreation River, as outlined in the project's task directive.[2] Human activity in the area, however, and thus historical events, did not occur within political boundaries drawn subsequently and do not always fit into precise, but restrictive, thematic categories used by the National Park Service to define the nation's past. This report, therefore, presents a comprehensive look at historically significant events that may fit into very broad categories, and inventories extant resources that document their occurrence in the broad study area.

The physical environment affects all human activity and shapes physical expressions of that activity. The Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways extends across geographic and climatic transitional zones that mark the transition between "eastern" and "western" lands within the United States. The Missouri National Recreation River study area lies in three major vegetation zones; tall grass prairie, tall grass transition, and woodland. The tall grass prairie is found in Union, Clay, and Yankton Counties in South Dakota, and in Dakota and Dixon Counties, Nebraska. Indicator plants in this vegetation zone include big bluestem, little bluestem, switchgrass, and indiangrass. The tall grass transition zone begins farther west near the 98th Meridian. Typical plants found in the tall grass transition zone include western wheatgrass, big bluestem, and porcupine grass. This tall grass transition zone comprises Gregory, Charles Mix, and the western two-thirds of Yankton County, South Dakota. Cedar, Knox, Boyd, Holt and the western half of Dixon County, Nebraska also fall within this zone. The woodland zone lines the Missouri River and its major tributaries. Every county in the study area contains some portions of the woodland ecosystem. Cottonwood, black willow, and American elm trees are commonly found there.[3]

Three general landscape types intersect in the Niobrara Scenic River study area; the Sand Hills, the Plains, and the Dissected Plains. The Sand Hills is a region composed of hilly land with low to high dunes of sand that are stabilized by a grass cover. Dunes cover stream-deposited silt, sand and gravel, and sandstone. Sand Hills comprise about two-thirds of the study area south of the

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[2] The rationale for expanding the study area along the Niobrara National Scenic River is that Congress authorized the National Park Service to study this larger area for a proposed "Buffalo Prairie National Park."

[3] James R. Johnson and James T. Nichols, Plants of South Dakota Grasslands: A Photographic Study (Brookings, S.D.: South Dakota State University Press, 1982), 6-7.

Niobrara River. The water table in the Sand Hills is high, so shallow wells meet the water needs of populated areas. Native grasses flourish with the readily available water, resulting in the rich grazing land valued by area ranchers. The Sand Hills region is also known, however, for being the largest area of sand dunes in the western hemisphere.[4]

The Plains generally have a flat-lying appearance and are found above the valley. Soil material of the plains consists of sandstone or stream-deposited silt, clay, and sand and gravel overlain by loess (wind-deposited silt). The Dissected Plains includes hilly land with moderate to steep slopes, sharp ridge crests and remnants of the old, nearly level plain. These are old plains eroded over time by water and wind.[5]

The vast expanse of grassland dominates the landscape of the Niobrara River Valley. Although moisture deficiency has often been credited with the creation of these grasslands, topography, fire, and soil are also considered factors in their development.[6] According to a study by Steuter and colleagues, woodlands historically were restricted to the lower slopes along the Niobrara and its tributaries. They report that ponderosa pine and introduced cedars seem to be spreading into the Sand Hills because wildfire has been suppressed. Intentional tree plantings like shelter belts, live fencing, and woodlots have contributed to the reduction of grassland acreage.[7]

Most recognize the 98th Meridian as the dividing line between "east" and "west," where aridity increases and lifestyles change in accordance to the climate. "Aridity, more than anything else," Wallace Stegner reminds us, "gives the western landscape its character."[8] As the historic resources show, it also affected human use and habitation of that landscape. Some take the analogy a bit farther, however, believing as Frederick Jackson Turner did, that the frontier environment, defined by its arid climate, shaped the very character of Americans who ventured here. Moreover, it affected even those who remained in the "civilized" sections of the east and, in doing so, shaped the very essence of the United States itself. Debates over Turner's interpretation continue, but none can deny that the environment of the west affected the social and political development of the United States in the nineteenth century. Stegner phrases it in more personal terms by saying, "Our intentions varied all the way from romantic adventurousness to schemes of settlement and empire; all the way from delight in dehumanized nature to a fear of the land empty of human settlements, monuments, and even, seemingly, history."[9]

---

[4] Nebraska Commemorative State Highway Map, Travel Guide, and Campground Directory (Lincoln: Nebraska State Government Press, 1992) and Donald E. Trimble, The Geologic Story of the Great Plains (Bismark: Richtman's Printing, 1993), 29. This is a reprint, with minor revisions, of Geological Survey Bulletin 1493.

[5] Nebraska Commemorative State Highway Map, Travel Guide, and Campground Directory.

[6] Michael P. Conzen, The Making of the American Landscape (London: Harper Collins Academic, 1990), 172.

[7] Steuter et al., "Woodland/Grassland Boundary Changes in the Middle Niobrara Valley of Nebraska Identified by δ13c Values of Soil Organic Matter," The American Midland Naturalist 124 (2): 307.

But the land wasn't empty. Individuals tried to create lives similar to those they had known in either the eastern United States or their European homelands. They met with relative success in the Missouri Valley, throughout the bordering areas of Nebraska and South Dakota, because the climate and physical environment approximated that which was familiar to them. The Missouri Valley is characterized by a network of streams and rivers, a landscape dotted by relatively small farmsteads, close-knit immigrant communities with active businesses, social halls, churches, and cemeteries (Figure 2).

The environment of the Niobrara Valley, which lies beyond the 98th Meridian, posed a challenge for its settlers. Unable to duplicate their former experiences, land use patterns, or structural forms, these frontier settlers had to adapt their lifestyles and folkways to the dictates of the arid climate. The landscape of the Niobrara is quite different from that of the Missouri Valley. Here, the broad expanse of rangeland, punctuated by windmills and barbed wire, dominates. Large ranches, consisting of hundreds of acres, stretch over the Sand Hills. Rural schools and churches typically stand apart from the widely dispersed towns (Figure 3).

Land-use patterns, earthworks, non-native vegetation, structures, and circulation systems, as well as spatial relationships between such features, help define the cultural landscape of a particular region. John Brinckerhoff Jackson, a leader in the field of cultural landscape study, notes that the term "landscape" is not limited to the mere visual appreciation of

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[8] Wallace Stegner, Where the Bluebird Sings to the Lemonade Springs: Living and Writing in the West (New York: Penguin Books, 1992), 46.

[9] Ibid., 47.

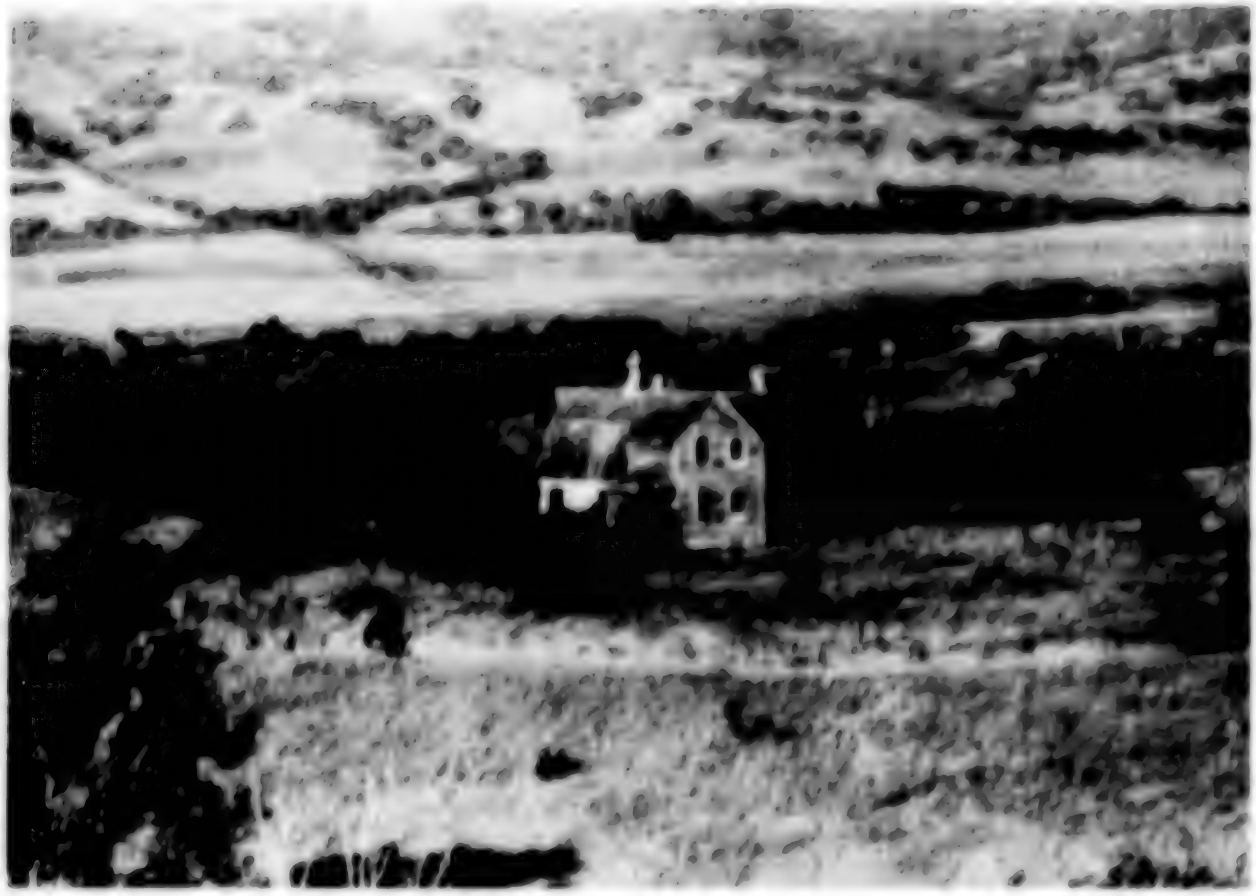

Figure 2. Farmstead in Charles Mix County, South Dakota. Michael J. Grant, 8 July 1993.

a beautiful scene, it is "a space on the surface of the earth," which has "a degree of permanence, with its own distinct character, either topographical or cultural, and above all a space shared by a group of people."[10] When these people modify their patch of ground, a cultural landscape results. The majority are vernacular landscapes, shaped by everyday usage in ways conforming to cultural traditions and environmental constraints. A cultural landscape is significant because it is a tangible historical record, a document of the way people settled a particular region. The National Park Service has defined four types of cultural landscapes significant for historical association in the following manner:

> **historic designed landscapes** are deliberate artistic creations reflecting recognized styles;

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[10] John Brinckerhoff Jackson, Discovering the Vernacular Landscape (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1984), 5.

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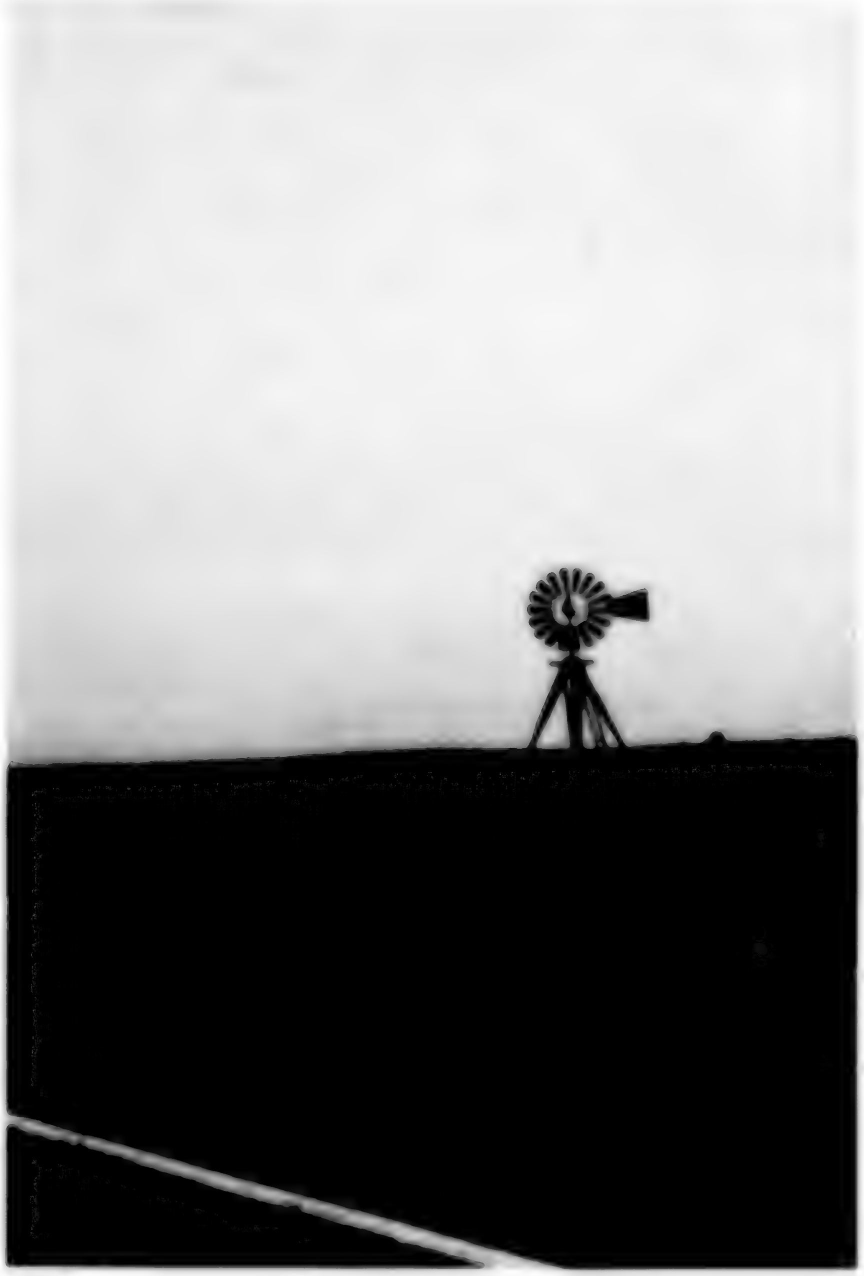

Figure 3. Windmill near State Rte. 50.
Rachel Franklin, 29 June 1993

historic vernacular landscapes illustrate people's values and attitudes toward the land and reflect patterns of settlement, use, and development over time. Vernacular landscapes are found in large rural areas and small suburban and urban districts;

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> **historic sites** are significant for their associations with important events, activities, and persons. Battlefields and presidential homes are prominent examples;
>
> **ethnographic landscapes** are typically landscapes used or valued in traditional ways by contemporary ethnic groups.[11]

Historical significance arises from association with events that have made important contributions to U.S. history, through connection with persons significant for their actions or influence, or through representation of distinctive characteristics of a certain type, period of development, or method of modification. Landscapes which exhibit such significance are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.[12]

While cultural landscapes constitute the largest type of historic resource in the Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways, the study area also possesses a rich assortment of buildings and structures. It contains some very fine examples of high-style architecture and some wonderful examples of vernacular architecture, as well. Jackson also defines vernacular architecture for us, as being

> designed by a craftsman, not an architect, that is built with local techniques, local materials, and with the local environment in mind: its climate, its traditions, its economy--predominantly agricultural. Such a dwelling does not pretend to stylistic sophistication. It is loyal to local forms and rarely accepts innovations from outside the region.[13]

Planners can use all of these physical resources, both topographic and structural in nature, to determine and interpret historic human activity in the area.

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[11] "Management of Cultural Landscapes," Cultural Resource Management Guideline-NPS-28, Release No. 4 Draft, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, February 1993, 96.

[12] Linda Flint McClelland, J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller, and Robert Z. Melnick, National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, n.d., please refer to "The National Register Criteria," 20.

[13] Jackson, Discovering the Vernacular Landscape, 85.

The broad variety of historic resources throughout the Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways tell the story of process of settlement and accommodation--of success and failure--on the western frontier. They relate the tale of national development on the most personal levels, those of the individual and community. Here, one can explore the adventures of Lewis and Clark, the struggles of a Sand Hills rancher, the artisanship of a Czech farmer, and the personal triumph of Ponca Chief Standing Bear. Clifford Geertz expressed it in this way: "Believing with Max Weber [the German sociologist who emphasized the plurality of causes] that man is an animal suspended in webs of significance he himself has spun, I take culture to be those webs, and the analysis of it to be, therefore, not an experimental science in search of law, but an interpretive one in search of meaning."[14] Analysis of the historic resources of the area allows one to undertake this search for meaning by studying the various "webs of significance" spun by individuals who built this country. Events that occurred in the Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways reaffirm the fundamental nature of history as being the sum total of human activity through the years, of change over time.

This report contains seven primary sections plus appendices which provide comprehensive inventories of significant cultural properties within the study area. Section I gives a preliminary introduction to the overview, which touches on key issues pertaining to both the Niobrara and Missouri study areas. Section II provides historical narratives for both areas, arranged by contextual theme, of nationally significant events that occurred in this region of the Midwest. The overview concentrates primarily on Euro-American history, addressing only a few important issues resulting from contact and conflict between Native Americans who lived in the area and representatives of the United States government stationed there. This report also leaves the full story of ethnic settlement in the area for others to tell. For more complete coverage of the Native American experience and ethnic immigration/settlement, the reader should refer to the cultural anthropological overview and assessment prepared by the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center. That report, in particular, provides more information on the lifeways of the Yankton Sioux, Santee Sioux, and Ponca Indians. It also discusses the social organization and cultural folkways of ethnic immigrant communities in the region.

Section III provides a preliminary inventory of pertinent cultural resources arranged by geographic location, according to the legislated segments of the Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways. A thematic representation of selected properties follows in Section IV. It contains a list of cultural resources keyed to contextual themes designated by the National Park Service in 1987.[15] While cultural resources in the entire study area require additional documentation and analysis, Section V lists those resources that have already been deemed historically significant and Section VI provides some prioritized recommendations for further study. Readers may find a list of "Pioneer Farms" located within the counties of the study area and a list of pertinent context codes in the appendices. Database files provided by the National Park Service's Denver Service Center, but edited and placed in appendices for concise presentation, additionally organize resource data by county for both Nebraska and South Dakota. For easier reference, the annotated bibliography has been arranged thematically, and includes supplementary references for resources that were not consulted for this overview. In sum, this report organizes and presents data for the reader in a variety of ways.

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[14] Clifford Geertz, "Thick Description: Toward and Interpretive Theory of Culture," in The Interpretation of Cultures (New York: Basic Books, 1973), 5.

Cultural resource management relies on two key concepts, adopted by the National Park Service as goals in its stewardship role as the leading national advocate for resource protection. Draft guidelines outlining the "Fundamental Concepts of Cultural Resource Management" state that

> Cultural resources are non-renewable: once their significant material aspects are gone, they are lost forever. The primary intent of cultural resource management, therefore, is to minimize the loss of historic material. A secondary intent is to maximize the expression of historic character--to reveal and complement those attributes that are most important for public appreciation.[16]

This historical overview and inventory should provide useful information for the identification and protection of valuable resources in the study area. It will assist those involved in the development of the general management plan and special resource studies for the Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways Project. It is but a starting point, however, because the physical expanse of the area and the richness of its resources merit a great appreciation and much more thorough analysis. "We must seek to understand how cultural values are expressed in physical form," in accordance with published National Park Service objectives, "and learn to analyze how we directly and indirectly affect the condition of these expressions."[17]

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[15] History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program, History Division, National Park Service (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987).

[16] "Fundamental Concepts of Cultural Resource Management," Cultural Resource Management Guideline-NPS-28, Release No. 4 Draft, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, December 1991, 5.

STUDY TEAM MEMBERS

Rachel Franklin is currently a Ph.D. candidate (ABD) in the Department of History at The University of Missouri-Columbia. She earned an M.A. in History with an Emphasis in Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University and completed the B.A. in History at The College of William and Mary. Ms. Franklin had primary responsibility for the Missouri National Recreation River study area, researching and writing the historical narrative for that section, compiling the corresponding resource inventories, correlating resources to thematic contexts, and making recommendations about the documentation and protection of extant resources along the Missouri. She photographed historic resources of the Niobrara National Scenic River. In addition, Ms. Franklin served as editor of the document, which involved writing the introduction and conclusion, editing and organizing each section of the final report, formatting the database appendices, inserting illustrations, and putting the final report in a camera-ready format for publication.

Michael J. Grant, currently a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of History at The University of Kansas, also received an M.A. from that department. He earned the Bachelor of Arts in History at The University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Mr. Grant was given responsibility for the Niobrara National Scenic River study area. He conducted research and wrote the historical narrative for that section, compiled corresponding resource inventories, correlated those resources to thematic contexts, made recommendations for the documentation and preservation of extant resources along the Niobrara. In addition, he provided information on "Pioneer Farms" in the entire Niobrara/Missouri study area and photographed historic resources of the Missouri National Recreation River.

Martha Hunt received her Bachelor of Arts degree in Physical Education and Biology at Wartburg College. She holds a B.L.A. from the Department of Landscape Architecture, College of Design, at Iowa State University and is currently an M.L.A. candidate. Ms. Hunt was asked to provide a cultural landscape assessment of the Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways.

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[17] Ibid., 13.

SECTION II

HISTORICAL NARRATIVES

The historical narrative tells the stories of the people who explored, settled, and shaped pertinent geographic sections of the Missouri River Basin. It fleshes out historical patterns, events, and trends in United States history, that occurred within the study area. The documentation process for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places identifies physical resources that are associated with these historical patterns. National Register Bulletin 16 provides the four criteria for the evaluation and nomination of properties: association with historic events, activities, or persons; distinctive design or characteristics; and potential to provide information.[10] Properties are assessed on three levels of significance; local, state, and national. Many resources in the study area have already been nominated to the National Register and others should be in the future. The vast majority of properties possess local or state significance, but even at these levels, they may also represent broadly-based events or trends in the development of the United States.

National historic trends form the outline for this section and are keyed to thematic contexts used by the National Park Service. Significance statements phrased by the Missouri River Projects Planning Team (as established in May 1993) are given at the beginning of each sub-category in quotation marks. Research for this study indicated the need for additional significance statements, however, and these are presented in brackets. Discussions of national trends and representative extant resources thus relate to appropriate contexts and significance statements. Additional information on the experiences of Native Americans and ethnic populations living within the study area may be found in the cultural anthropological overview and assessment prepared by the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center.

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[10] National Register Bulletin 16: Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register Branch, Interagency Resources Division, 1991, 1.

THE MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATION RIVER

I. INTRODUCTION

SIGNIFICANCE: "The cultural resources along the recreational rivers document the wide range of the area's prehistory and history through their numbers, diversity, and ability to enrich understanding of past and present cultures."

SIGNIFICANCE: "The Missouri River played a major role in the history of the Great Plains. This undammed, unchanneled section [59-mile segment] is representative of the landscape inhabited by early peoples, visited by explorers, and settled and developed since territorial days."

SIGNIFICANCE: "The cultural resources along the river document the wide range of the area's prehistory and history through their numbers, diversity, and ability to enrich understanding of past and present cultures. These resources include prehistoric villages, Lewis and Clark's route, steamboat wrecks, the territorial capital of Yankton, and ethnic settlements."

Authors often concentrate on the importance of the Missouri River Valley as a thoroughfare for travelers to the Great Plains. The area possesses even greater importance, however, because people chose to settle on its rich lands. The Missouri National Recreation River is replete with cultural resources that document the national importance of this area in the development of the United States (Figure 4). The Ponca and Sioux established their homelands in areas fed by the Missouri and Niobrara Rivers. Incidents of contact, conflict, coercion, and accommodation involving federal agents provide a microcosm for the story of the nation's Indian policies in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Very early, however, the infusion of whites constricted Native American homelands.

Fur trappers and traders operating under the purview of Spain, France, and Britain quickly capitalized on the wealth of the river system. Lewis and Clark established the official presence of the young United States during their 1804-1806 expedition. Jefferson's idealistic plans for an "Empire for Liberty" at first aimed to exclude U.S. citizens from Trans-Mississippi lands, but policy could not hold back the horde of burgeoning capitalists and yeomen farmers. Geographic expansion followed as steamboat and rail traffic increased throughout the century. Commercial networks that

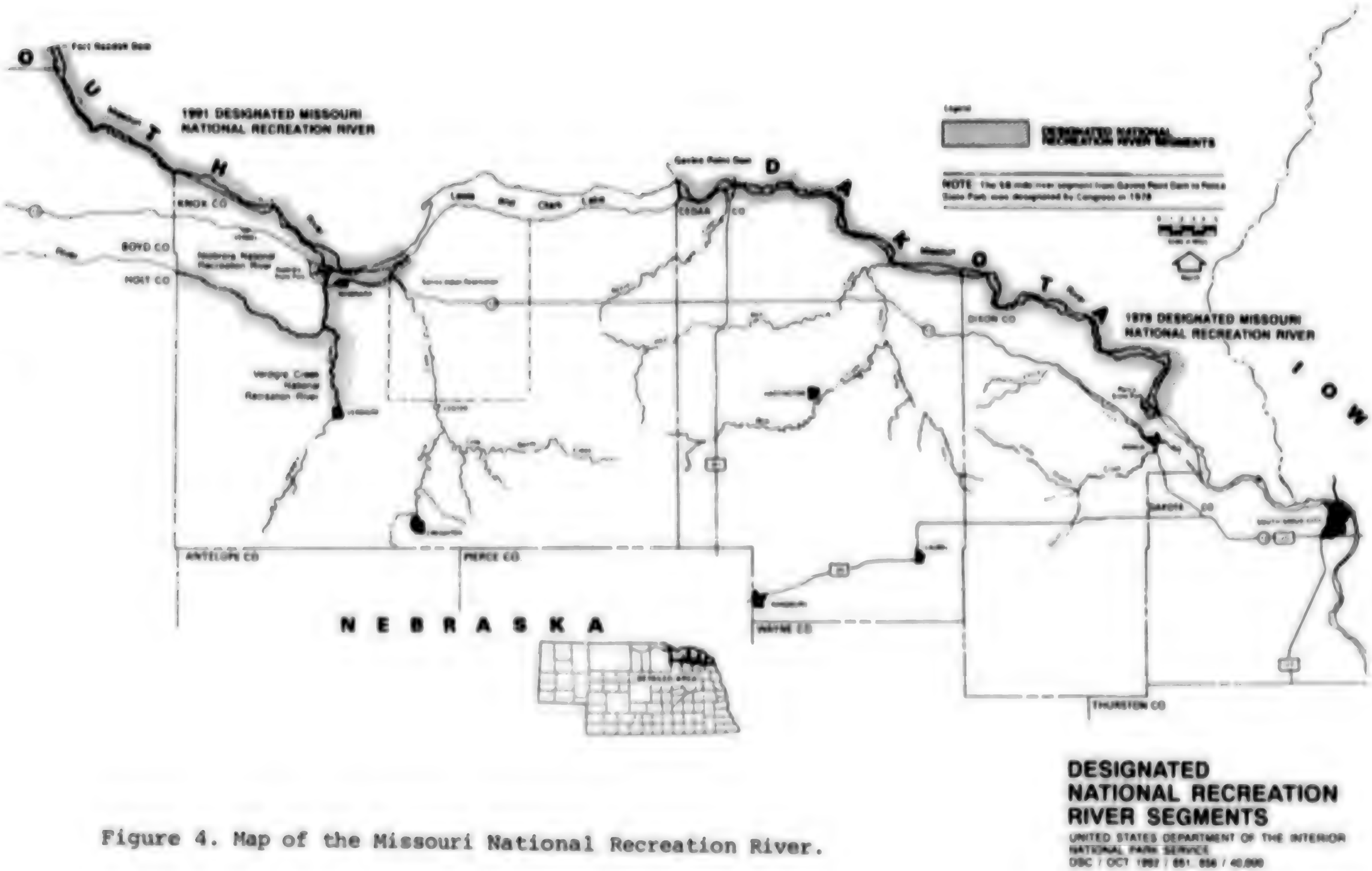
Fort Randall Dam
SOUTH DAKOTA
1991 DESIGNATED MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATION RIVER
Missouri River
KNOX CO
BOYD CO
HOLT CO
Lewis and Clark Lake
Gavins Point Dam
CEDAR CO
Legend
DESIGNATED NATIONAL RECREATION RIVER SEGMENTS
NOTE
1978 DESIGNATED MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATION RIVER
DIXON CO
IOWA
Verdigre Creek National Recreation River
DAKOTA CO
ANTELOPE CO
PIERCE CO
NEBRASKA
WAYNE CO
THURSTON CO
DESIGNATED NATIONAL RECREATION RIVER SEGMENTS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Figure 4. Map of the Missouri National Recreation River.

extended along the Missouri River facilitated the settlement of moderate-sized towns like Vermillion, Yankton, and Niobrara. The Missouri Valley, particularly the 39-mile river section from Fort Randall Dam to Springfield, South Dakota, represents a corridor of cultural landscapes associated with early exploration and migration.

Europeans joined their American counterparts in efforts to enjoy the lands in the Midwest. Waves of European immigration brought Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Irish, Czech, and German-Russian settlers to the area. They established ethnic communities centered around common religions, philosophical beliefs, cultural ways, and farming endeavors. Pockets of settlement dotted lands along the river system. White immigration, however, increased tensions with the well-established Ponca and Sioux Indian tribes. Euro-Americans requested, and received, federal protection from these tribes.

The story of the Ponca struggles with federal agents who implemented U.S. reservation policies illustrates the types of experiences shared by Native Americans from many tribes in the late-nineteenth century. Chief Standing Bear's efforts to retain a claim to Ponca homelands in the Niobrara Valley represent the broader struggle for civil rights. His legal victory in 1879 granted freedom of movement in a era of coercion and confinement. It furthermore led to a re-evaluation of federal Indian policy and the implementation of the land allotment system. Cultural resources associated with Standing Bear and the Northern Ponca tribe in the Niobrara River Valley represent potentially nationally significant sites that merit further study.

Historically, the federal government has maintained a strong presence in areas now lying along the Missouri National Recreation River. Fort Randall represented a direct military presence in the nineteenth century. Federal action in the area took different forms in the twentieth century. The Army Corps of Engineers built two dams in the study area, one at Fort Randall and the other at Gavins Point in the 1940s and 1950s for purposes outlined in the Pick-Sloan Plan, which called for more efficient flood control and the generation of hydroelectric power. Employees working on the construction of Fort Randall Dam lived in Pickstown, a federal housing area created specifically for the project. Although now open to individual ownership, Pickstown remains a viable historic resource documenting the modern federal presence in the area.

Dam construction for water management included the creation of new recreational facilities in the Missouri Valley. Ponca and Niobrara State Parks, however, pre-dated these late-twentieth century facilities. Americans have enjoyed camping, hiking, and water sports throughout this century. Seasonal populations now enjoy facilities located in both states near Lewis and Clark Lake, at Devil's Nest, and in Sunshine Bottom. Like their predecessors, visitors to the Missouri Valley still seek the natural beauty and unique qualities of its resources.

The following historical account of events which occurred in the area of the Missouri National Recreation River must necessarily deal with several key themes. It begins with exploration and commercial exploitation, and ends with the establishment of recreational facilities created through various actions of the federal government. In all of its themes, this narrative provides evidence of activities that occurred in these borderlands of Nebraska and South Dakota which correspond to historically significant national trends.

II. EXPLORATION AND FUR TRADE (1539-1880)

THEME: European Colonial Exploration and Settlement: Spanish / French Exploration and Settlement

THEME: Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898: British and United States Exploration of the West / The Fur Trade

SIGNIFICANCE: "The Missouri River was the principal highway to the northern plains used throughout prehistoric and historic times. The 39-mile segment is a historic landscape similar to that experienced by travelers over the centuries and captured in the writings and illustrations of early explorers."

A. French Explorations

When the first Europeans reached the Missouri Valley, they entered the homelands of several key indigenous groups. The Arikara (or Ree) played a dominant role in the area currently defined as South Dakota. This non-nomadic tribe traded a variety of resources with white explorers and fur traders in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.[19] Suffering severe population decline, the Arikara moved northward and joined their relatives, the Mandans by 1832. Various Siouxan tribes established their dominance in the area. French priests first encountered the Sioux (or Dakota) in 1640. Early maps show that the French distinguished between the Santee Siouxan tribes living in areas east of the Mississippi and those simply identified as the Sioux living in the west. Population pressures and tribal conflicts led to a rearrangement of settlement patterns by 1800. The Yanktonnais, Yankton, Santee, Oglala, Brule, Omaha, and Ponca used land in the Missouri Valley for various purposes, including residence and hunting.[20]

Contact with North America made by Columbus and his crew gave Spain the first European claim to lands in the "New World." Hernando de Soto explored sections of the Midwest in 1539 and reinforced Spain's claim to the interior of the continent. France laid claim to the Mississippi Valley based on the journeys of Father Marquette and Louis Jolliet. That nation also claimed lands in the Missouri Valley based on the explorations of Francois and Chevalier (Louis Joseph) Verendrye. Although they traveled southward from Canada to a point north of the study area, the actions of these men solidified France's claim to the area now included in the Missouri National Recreation River.[21]

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[19] Herbert S. Schell, History of South Dakota, Third Edition, Revised (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1975), 16-17.

[20] Ibid., 18-21.

France solidified its claim to the land it called "Louisiana" through the early-eighteenth century and Spain retreated to the southwest. Subsequent explorers, both Spanish and French, soon established profitable trade networks along interior river systems. James A. Hanson reports that the level of competition increased between the two European powers as the French gained commercial access by negotiating with regional tribes.[22] Politics on the North American and European continents in the late-eighteenth century affected political claims in the "New World." France's loss of the Seven Years' War in 1763 resulted in the official transfer of the Louisiana Territory to Spain. French officials, formerly operating under the purview of their native governments, now represented the Spanish crown.

B. Spanish Dominion over Louisiana

St. Louis, founded near the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers in 1764 by French entrepreneurs, continued to function as an important fur trade and governmental center. Juan Munier, a Spanish fur trader, first ventured into the Upper Missouri Valley to the mouth of the Niobrara River in 1789.[23] He later claimed that he "discovered" the Ponca living there, at the current site of Fort Na'nza, and Munier traded with the tribe until 1795. As Ray Wood has documented, trade with the Ponca had been going on prior to Munier's "discovery." The Ponca Fort Na'nza archaeological site, located approximately one mile east of Verdel, Nebraska, has been listed on the National Register.[24]

"Unfortunately for Spanish efforts," James A. Hanson notes,

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[21] Adeline S. Gnirk, ed., The Epic of Papineau's Domain (Gregory, S.D.: Plains Printing Company, 1986), 5 and 8.

[22] James A Hanson, "Spain on the Plains," Nebraska History 74 (Spring 1993), 2-21.

[23] Schell, History of South Dakota, 31.

[24] W. Raymond Wood, Na'nza, The Ponca Fort, Reprints in Anthropology 44 (Lincoln, Neb.: J & L Reprint Company, 1993), 80. The reader may also refer to Richard E. Jensen, "Ponca Fort Site/Na'nza," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Region, Knox County, Nebraska, 3 April 1973.

"by 1773 the British had reached as far as Nebraska from the Mississippi with better, cheaper, and more plentiful goods."[25] Baron Hector Carondelet, governor of Spanish Louisiana, tried to stave off British and French competition through the establishment of a network of forts extending along the Missouri River into the Upper Great Plains. Hanson reports that "Carondelet granted an exclusive fur trade monopoly in 1794 to a consortium of St. Louis merchants called the "Company of Explorers of the Upper Missouri [commonly known as the Missouri Company]."[26] The administrator believed that the defensive system would be established and financed through such private enterprises.

Jean-Baptiste Truteau led the first expedition undertaken by the Missouri Company, a venture to trade with the Arikaras. He traveled with eight men through present-day Union County, up the Missouri past the James River to the Niobrara in the vicinity of the Ponca Fort Na'nza. Truteau encountered Yankton Sioux, who enjoyed the merchandise intended for the Arikaras. "On November 11," Herbert Schell describes, "Truteau began building a cabin on the east bank of the Missouri above the site of Fort Randall in what is now Charles Mix County."[27] Anthropologist W. Raymond Wood says that this cabin functioned as a trade center, called Ponca House, during the winter of 1794-1795. Truteau returned to St. Louis a year later and Wood believes that the cabin site has since washed away into the Missouri. The current existence of the Truteau site has not been documented. The ebb and flow of the Missouri River, along with human dam-building and channelization activities, may have eradicated many fur trade post sites that once existed along the river banks. Future surveys of historic resources associated with the fur trade should include an evaluation of this site.[28] With or without Truteau, the Ponca participated actively in the fur trade. Individuals brought European trade goods from St. Louis to the Ponca villagers and returned with beaver and other animal pelts.[29]

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[25] Hanson, "Spain on the Plains," 11.

[26] Ibid., 12.

[27] Schell, The History of South Dakota, 34.

[28] Wood, Na'nza, The Ponca Fort, 82-83.

[29] Jensen, "Ponca Fort Site/Na'nza," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, please see Section 8: Significance.

C. The Lewis and Clark Expedition

The successful American revolution against British colonial rule (1774-1783) resulted in the creation of the United States and altered the European-American political framework of the Missouri Valley. By 1804, United States ownership of the Louisiana Territory officially brought new players into the midwestern capitalist gamble. Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark led an expedition that aimed to locate a waterway route from the Mississippi to the Pacific in order to facilitate American commerce in the west. This goal necessitated respectful contact and the development of good relations with American Indians for future endeavors. For the present, the exploration team depended on the assistance and guidance of indigenous tribes all along their journey. President Thomas Jefferson also requested that the team collect cultural and scientific data on the peoples, animals, and plants encountered along the way. This expedition sought to accomplish the same primary goals of Europeans operating in the Louisiana Territory, namely to link exploration with expansion and commercial development.

Lewis and Clark traveled through the study area in August and September 1804. Their journals record observations made near the site of the Ionia Volcano, on a brief trip to Spirit Mound, at Old Baldy [the Tower], as well as notations on initial contact with the Yankton Sioux near Calumet Bluff and the Ponca site at Na'nza.[30] Clark wrote on Tuesday the 28th of August that "we came too [sic] below the Calumet Bluff and formed a Camp in a Butifull [sic] Plain near the foot of the high land which rises with a gradual assent near this Bluff."[31] A few days later, Clark describes their progress up the Niobrara (or River Que Courre, as he called it),

> I went up this river three Miles to a butifull [sic] Plain on the upper Side where the Panias [Poncas] once had a Village this River widens above its mouth and is divided by sands and Islands, the Current verry rapid, not navagable [sic] for evin [sic] Canoes without great dificuelty [sic] owing to its Sands.[32]

The Ponca had evacuated Na'nza approximately four years earlier.

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[30] Reuben Gold Thwaites, Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806, Vol. I (New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1904), 125-147. Please refer to specific entries for August 27-31. The reader also may consult alternative editions of the Lewis and Clark Journals for these dates.

[31] Ibid., 127.

[32] Ibid., 139. Please also refer to Wood, Na'nza, The Ponca Fort, 91-92.

The group fulfilled part of its scientific mission by recording and capturing a prairie dog near a physical feature they called "the dome," later known as "the Tower" or "Old Baldy." This geographic feature, located near the Missouri River in Boyd County, Nebraska, still retains its historical and visual integrity. Clark, again describes the experience in his inimitable style,

> Cap. Lewis & Myself walked up to the top which forms a Cone and is about 70 feet higher than the high lands around it, the Base is about 300 foot in descending this Cupola, discovered a Village of Small animals that burrow in the grown [sic] (those animals are Called by the french Petite Chien) Killed one and Caught one a live by poreing [sic] a great quantity of Water in his hole we attempted to dig to the beds of one of those animals, after diging [sic] 6 feet, found by running a pole down that we were not half way to his Lodge.[33]

In addition to these mysterious "barking prarie squirels [sic]," Lewis and Clark also recorded numerous buffalo, deer, elk, antelopes (called goats), foxes, squirrels, grouse, a pelican and some "verry troublesom" "muskeetors" [sic] in the study area.

Jefferson and his explorers realized that they followed trails laid by others, both native and European. The well-established fur trade continued long into the nineteenth century. British competition increased, despite the fact that the area now fell under United States authority. An era of intense competition among all participants in the fur trade began. John Jacob Astor established a western department of his American Fur Company in 1823. He effectively stifled competition in the Upper Missouri Valley by forcing others out of business or by buying them out. The American Fur Company became a powerful force in the area after it merged with the Columbia Fur Company in 1827.[34] As one author has noted, "The American Fur Trade monopoly on trade in the Upper Missouri region was never broken until the trade wore out by 1870."[35] Fort Vermillion and a trading post located at Running Water functioned as active centers during the height of the fur trade. The site of Fort Vermillion has apparently washed into the Missouri River, however, the ferry site at Running Water and other historic trading post sites along the Missouri River need to be evaluated as potentially viable representative resources within the study area. Declining numbers of bison and beaver, and encroachment by settlers in the late-nineteenth century combined to squelch the fur trade. New relationships between Native Americans, the federal government and ethnic white settlers ushered in a new era in the history of the Missouri Valley.

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[33] Ibid., 141-142.

[34] Robert G. Athearn, Forts of the Upper Missouri (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1967), 19.

[35] Todd Kapler, "19th Century South Dakota Trading Posts," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, 1989, Statement of Significance, E-4.

III. RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIVE AMERICANS AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT (1804-1950)

THEME: Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations

THEME: Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898: British and United States Exploration of the West/Military-Aboriginal American Contact and Conflict

SIGNIFICANCE: "Calumet Bluff was the setting for the historic meetings between Lewis & Clark and Yankton Sioux leaders that set the course for diplomatic relations between Plains Indians and the government for the next half century."

SIGNIFICANCE: "The stories of the three tribes in the area illustrate a legacy of evolving governmental policies toward Native Americans, including isolation, relocation, assimilation, and termination."

SIGNIFICANCE: "Ponca Chief Standing Bear's desire to return to his tribe's ancestral Niobrara River homeland resulted in a landmark federal court decision affirming that Indians are persons under the U.S. Constitution."

SIGNIFICANCE: "The study area contains a rich and diverse collection of rural cultural landscapes with traditional ethnic properties and practices, some of which continue into the present day."

A. The Diplomatic Mission of Lewis and Clark

Official relations between Native Americans in the Trans-Mississippi West and the United States government began in 1804 through the activities of Lewis and Clark. The administration organized the expedition prior to making the actual purchase, so initially Lewis and Clark lacked valid political status for their trip into foreign territory. Once informed that the lands did indeed belong to the United States, they approached indigenous tribes as legal representatives of the territorial government and asserted the sovereignty of the young nation over them. Diplomacy thus became an integral part of Lewis and Clark's mission. Protocol, revolving around ceremonies of reciprocal gift-giving, dominated meetings with native tribes. In these councils, the two claimed that the United States now possessed power to control the flow of trade goods into the area, and could interrupt that flow if natives refused to cooperate. They quickly learned, however, that tribes desired goods regardless of the supplier's nationality.[36]

Although officials organized Lewis and Clark's trip primarily as a journey of exploration, leaders in both Washington and in the field placed great emphasis on the development of commerce. James P. Ronda eloquently summarizes the expedition's commercial and diplomatic goals by saying, "Lewis and Clark were on the road to show American wares." He explains further that, "trade and diplomacy, commerce and sovereignty were all parts of the engine that drove American expansion and guided the Lewis and Clark expedition." Through his representatives, Jefferson emphasized that the United States "sought commerce, not land."[37]

He was particularly concerned about the Yankton Sioux because regardless of Lewis and Clark's claims to the contrary, they had the ability to stop trade along the Missouri River by virtue of their strength and location. In a letter to Meriwether Lewis dated January 22, 1804, Jefferson outlined his desire to establish trading relationships similar to those conducted between French, Spanish, and British traders and Indians. He also addressed his concern about the Sioux by saying,

> Although you will pass through no settlements of the Sioux (except seceders) yet you will probably meet with parties of them. On that nation we wish most particularly to make a friendly impression, because of their immense power, and because we learn they are very desirous of being on the most friendly terms with us.[38]

Jefferson was incorrect in his simple assumption that the Sioux desired friendly terms with the United States. The Sioux realized that the political dynamics of the marketplace were changing, and the Yankton wanted to reaffirm their place within the economic system.

Lewis and Clark held an important council with the Yankton Sioux at Calumet Bluff in late August 1804. Parties from both sides engaged in high ceremony, speech-making, dancing, feasting and gift-giving.[39] William Clark recorded some of the arrangements made at the Calumet Bluff meeting on August 31, 1804.

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[36] James P. Ronda, Lewis and Clark Among the Indians (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1984), please refer to chapters 1-3. Thanks go to Dr. John E. Morris for this valuable source.

[37] Ibid., 9.

[38] Donald Jackson, ed., Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854 (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1962), 165-166.

> We gave a Certificate to two Men of War, attendants on the Chief. gave to all the Chiefs a Carrot of Tobacco. had a talk with Mr. Dorion [the group's interpreter], who agreed to Stay and Collect the Chiefs from as Many Bands of Soux as he coud [sic] this fall & bring about a peace between the suoex [sic] and their neighbours &c. &c. &c.[40]

The journal entry continues with an assessment of the tribe's geographical and political range.

> Those Dar ca ter's or Suoux inhabit or rove over the Countrey [sic] on the Red river of Lake Winipeck, St. Peters & the West of the Missi[ss]-ippie [sic], above Prarie De Cheen (Prairie de Chien) heads of River Demoin, and the Missouri and its waters on the N. Side for a great extent. they are only at peace with 8 nations, & agreeable to their Calculation at War with twenty odd.[41]

Dorion stayed with the Sioux in order to meet with related tribes and form relationships with them on behalf of the United States. Members of the expedition understood the physical and influential range of the Sioux nation, but apparently oversimplified the nature of diplomacy with tribes in the Great Plains.

James P. Ronda notes the importance of this meeting with the Yankton Sioux at Calumet Bluff for hopes of future relationships with natives in the Louisiana Territory. "Lewis and Clark left behind among many Indians a legacy of nonviolent contact," Ronda explains. "Those who came later enjoyed that legacy and too often betrayed it."[42] A significance statement which claims that this one meeting "set the course for diplomatic relations between Plains Indians and the government for the next half century" overstates Lewis and Clark's accomplishments at Calumet Bluff. The meeting was extremely important for establishing good relations with the most powerful tribe in the region and for setting the precedent of nonviolent contact with all native peoples. Subsequent relations with Plains Indians, however, depended on too many factors, on actions carried out by too many uncontrollable actors to be summarized in such a broad statement.

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[39] Ibid., 24-26.

[40] Thwaites, Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 131.

[41] Ibid., 132.

[42] Ronda, Lewis and Clark Among the Indians, 253.

Calumet Bluff symbolizes Lewis and Clark's diplomatic and ethnographic accomplishments, and federal policies in the early nineteenth century of nonviolent contact with Native Americans. In a secondary way, it also may signify misconceptions about the realities of interaction between whites and Indians on the Great Plains. Unfortunately, questions arise about the existence of this landform. Some believe that Calumet Bluff still stands to the west of Gavins Point Dam, while others argue that it was removed when the dam and powerhouse were constructed in the 1950s. Cultural geographers, historical landscape architects, and other specialists should look into the Calumet Bluff question and make a final determination about its existence.

An interdisciplinary research team should also study the 39-mile segment of the Missouri National Recreation River as a potential historical corridor associated with early exploration and as a potential historic scenic landscape because its magnificent scenery (specifically the bluffs above the river) may have appeared in paintings by such famous individuals as Carl Bodmer and George Catlin. Curators with the Joslyn Art Museum in Omaha, Nebraska commissioned a study of landscapes represented in Carl Bodmer's paintings which located several matching viewsheds along the Missouri River. Information gained in this study could provide the foundation for a National Register nomination of those sites along the 39-miles section of the river. This segment represents the first glimpse of the west. Its scenic attributes are an important part of the historical record of those early explorations. Furthermore, this landscape represents a type that has disappeared everywhere else, and so possesses even greater historical significance because of its rare qualities.[43]

B. Federal Indian Policy - the Reservation System

Official policy of the United States in the first half of the nineteenth century included assimilation and removal. Federal administrators desired full assimilation of natives into Anglo-American folkways and economic systems. The unstated goal was to create homesteaders long before the Dawes (General Alottment) Plan was conceived. Settlement east of the Mississippi, however, pushed indigenous tribes further west. With the opening of the Louisiana Territory, the westward push became even stronger. Tribal territories were compressed and traditional divisions ignored.

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[43] Paul Putz, Deputy Historic Preservation Officer, South Dakota State Historical Center, phone conversation with Mary Hughes, Regional Historical Landscape Architect, National Park Service, Midwest Region, 26 January 1994. Mr. Putz feels that dam construction eradicated Calumet Bluff. Despite this loss, he believes that the 39-mile corridor merits serious consideration as a valuable historic resource. Mary Hughes provided information on the Joslyn Art Museum's study in a private conversation with the author, 31 January 1994.

Andrew Jackson bears the reputation as being the most noteworthy military and presidential opponent of tribes in the southeastern United States. His administration began the official federal policy of removal to Indian Territory, which comprised current sections of Oklahoma. In the West, competition for resources between fur trappers, traders, native tribes, and settlers often resulted in violence. Simplified U.S. Indian policy required three basic things of Native Americans: 1) acknowledgement of U.S. sovereignty, 2) submission to trade regulations, and 3) avoidance of enemies of the United States.[44] But, policy and practicality clashed. Increased conflict between whites and natives in the Missouri Valley led to calls for federal protection.

Lewis and Clark's prior establishment of peaceful relations with the Sioux disintegrated in the mid-nineteenth century. Military occupation of the area began with the establishment of Fort Pierre on the Upper Missouri River. Soon thereafter, a garrison was established at Fort Randall in 1856 (shown on map in Figure 17). Troops sought to protect white settlers in the area, keep peace among local tribes, and protect entrepreneurs traveling towards grazing lands and gold mines in the west. The fort also functioned as the major supply depot for the area. One source remarks that "the post served as a major base for operations against the Sioux in 1863, 1864, and 1865." Troop strength was greatly reduced after 1884 because, by that time, most Indian tribes had been confined to reservations. The Army abandoned the post eight years later.[45] Today, only the fort's foundations remain at the site. Listed on the National Register, the property currently possesses value primarily as an archaeological site and cultural landscape.[46]

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[44] Athearn, Forts of the Upper Missouri, 14.

[45] Robert A. Murray, "Fort Randall," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Gregory County, South Dakota, 22 April 1976, see Statement of Significance. For additional information, please refer to the pamphlet, "Fort Randall Reservoir" (Omaha: Army Corps of Engineers, 1986).

[46] Robert A. Murray, "Fort Randall," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Gregory County, South Dakota, 22 April 1976.

Military occupation went hand in hand with missionary attempts at assimilation. Individuals built the Fort Randall Church from native chalkrock in 1875 (Figure 5). It functioned as a center of worship for soldiers and Catholics living in the area, but now only its outer structure remain. More aggressive missionary activities occurred on the Santee and Yankton Agencies. The Yankton Agency took shape after 1859 and the Santee Sioux moved to the Niobrara River in 1866. Two missionaries, Thomas S. Williamson and Stephen R. Riggs visited the reservation three years later. Riggs's son, Alfred, continued his father's work with the Santee and Williamson moved on to the Yankton Indian Agency located north of the Missouri in Dakota Territory.[47] Churches built as a part of these missionary efforts remain on both of these reservations. An

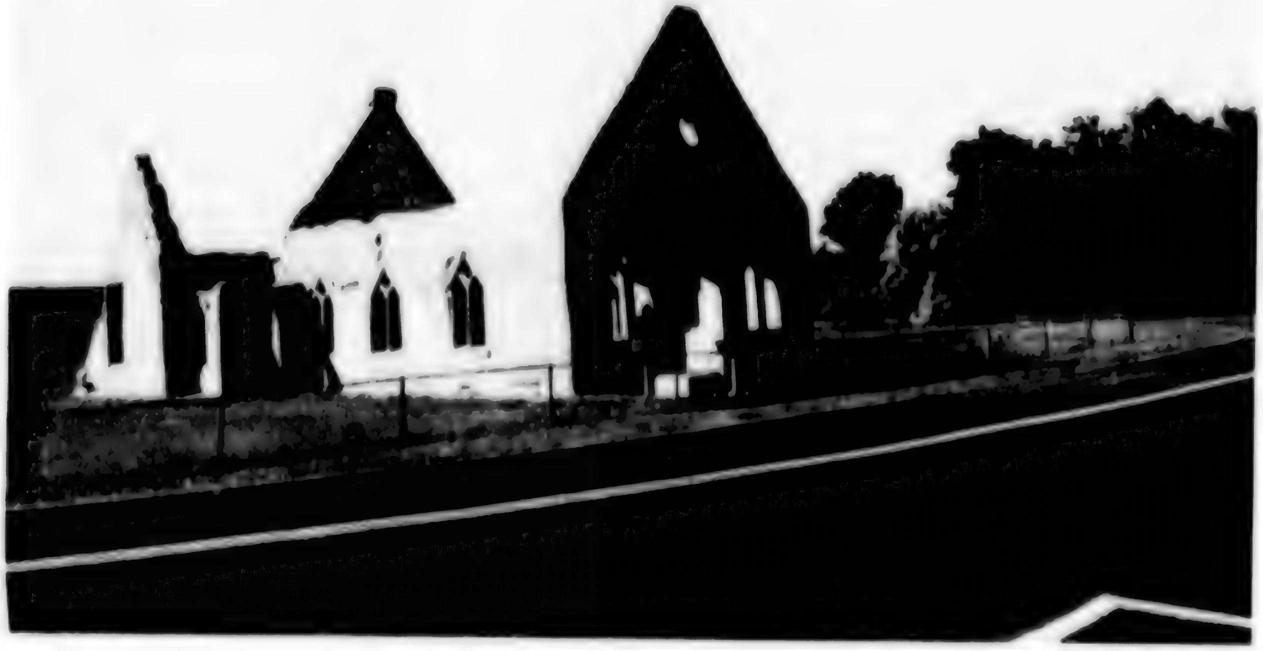

Figure 5. Chalkrock Church at Fort Randall.
Michael J. Grant, 8 July 1993.

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[47] Richard L. Guenther, "The Santee Normal Training School," Nebraska History 51 (Fall 1970), 359.

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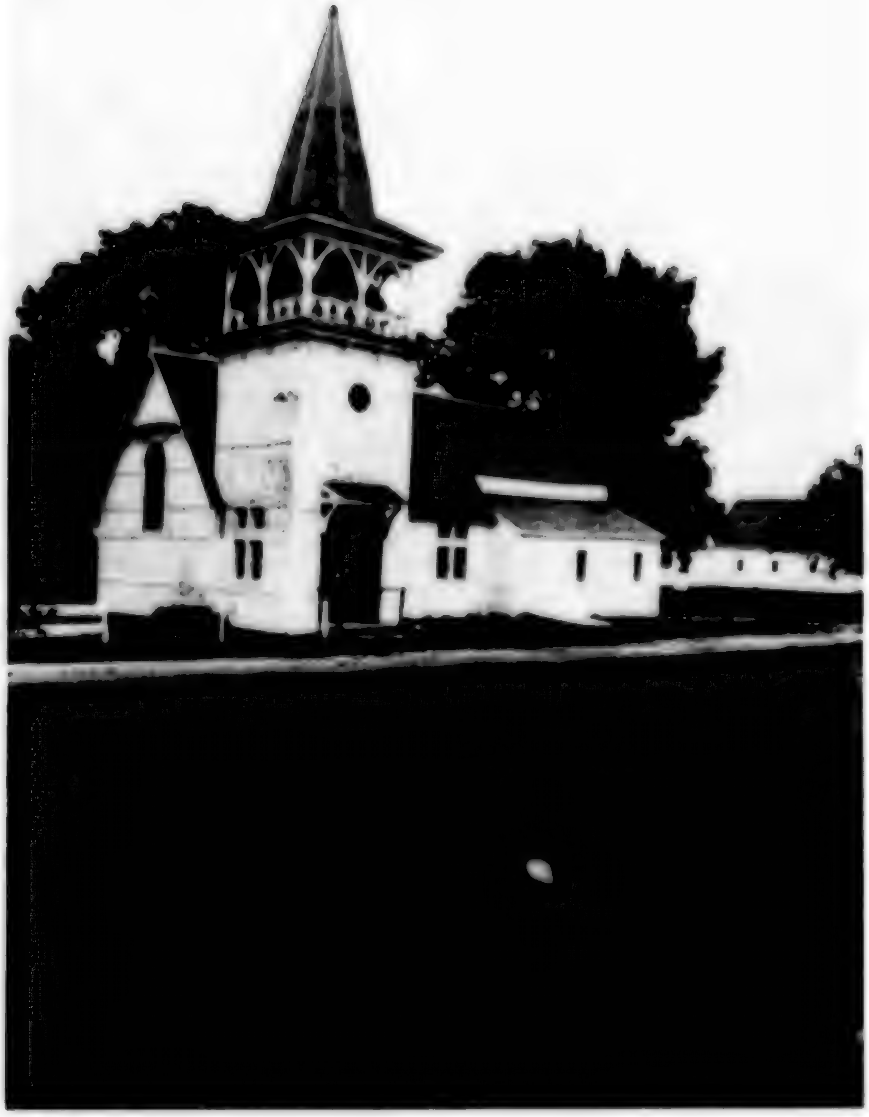

Figure 6. Episcopal Church on the Santee Agency.
Michael J. Grant, 7 July 1993.

Episcopal Church, built for the "Mission among the Dakotas" in 1866, and the Pilgrim Congregational Church, built in 1870-1871, are listed on the National Register and still stand on Santee Agency lands bordering Lewis and Clark Lake (Figure 6). The Ihanktowan Presbyterian Church in Greenwood dates to 1871. The Holy Fellowship Church, which is on the National Register, and the

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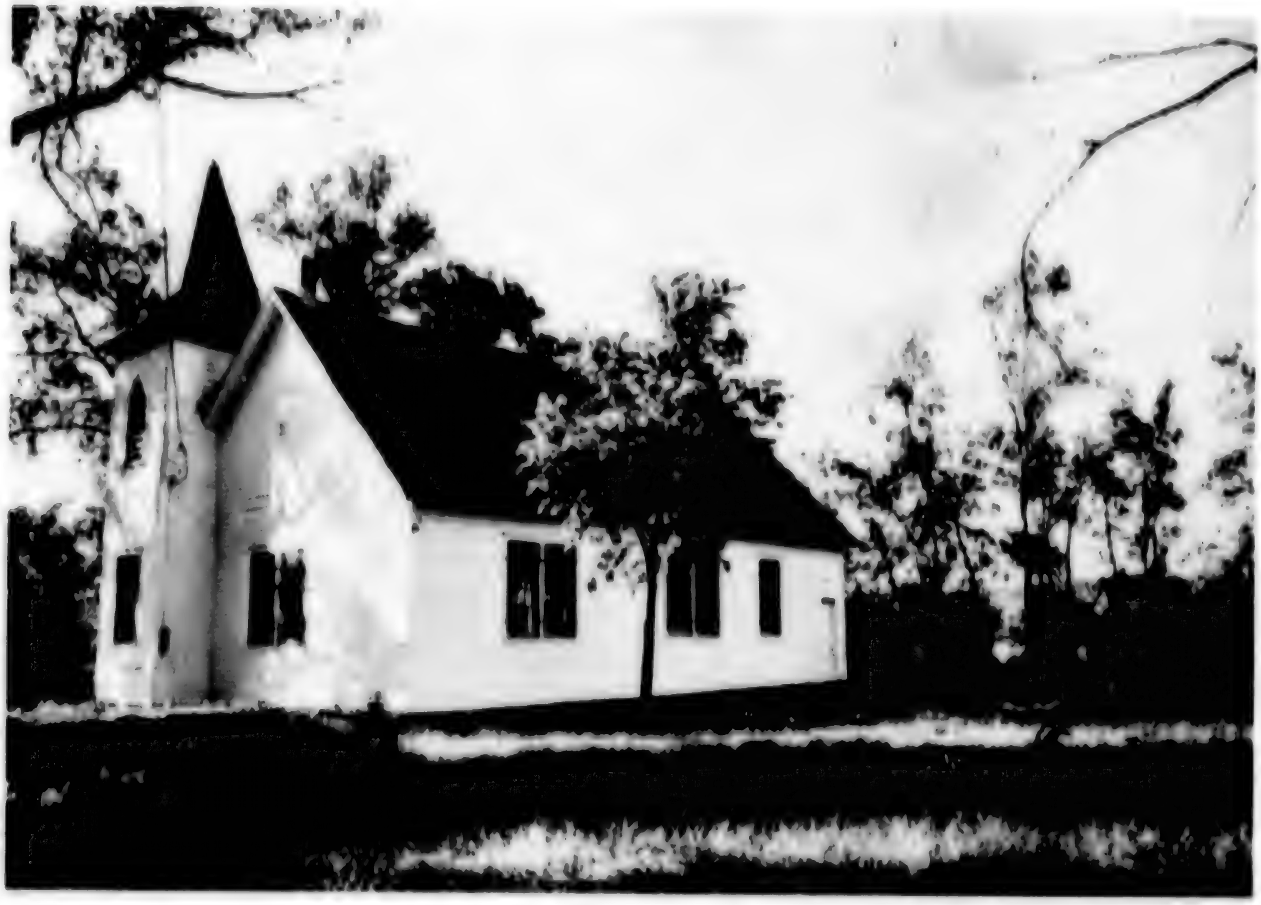

Figure 7. Episcopal Church in Greenwood, South Dakota. Michael J. Grant, 8 July 1993.

Greenwood Episcopal Church also represent missionary activity among the Yankton Sioux (Figure 7). Father Sylvester Eisenman subsequently founded the Marty Mission in 1920.[48]

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[48] Herbert T. Hoover, in collaboration with Leonard R. Bruguier, The Yankton Sioux (New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1988), 45.

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C. Standing Bear and the Ponca Experience

Confinement of the Ponca Tribe followed a more erratic course. Several treaties and forced removals rearranged traditional tribal occupation of lands in the Missouri Valley. "By carelessness," Ray H. Mattison explains, "the Government by the Treaty of 1868 [Fort Laramie Treaty] ceded to the Sioux the lands which it had guaranteed the Poncas by treaty in 1865."[49] In an attempt to remedy the situation, the federal government offered the Ponca a reserve in Indian Territory. Chief Standing Bear and other tribal representatives traveled to the area to assess their new location. They rejected both it and a second proposed area, expressing instead a desire to return to Ponca homelands near the Niobrara River. Federal agents ignored their wishes and forced the removal of the Ponca in 1877. Thirty troops from Fort Randall assisted in the evacuation.

Two years later, Chief Standing Bear expressed the concerns and disappointments of his followers when he refused to stay on the dry lands of the Indian preserve. Standing Bear became discouraged after seeing a number of Ponca die during the forced journey to the area of Oklahoma and after confinement there. He refused to stay in Indian Territory after the death of his son. In January 1879, the Chief and twenty-nine followers left the preserve to join a related tribe, the Omaha, on lands near the Missouri River. General George Crook, commander of the Department of the Platte, arrested the group in March and confined them at Fort Omaha.[50]

Citizens in Omaha had heard about Chief Standing Bear's desire to return to traditional Ponca-Omaha lands to bury his son and resume a more stable life with his followers. While in confinement, Standing Bear met with Thomas Henry Tibbles, assistant editor of the Omaha Daily-Herald who publicized the federal government's treatment of the Ponca. Tibbles maintained a compassionate interest in Native American affairs. In his memoirs, Buckskin and Blanket Days (1905), Tibbles explained Standing Bear's anguish.

> Out of the 710 Poncas whom the soldiers had driven southward from the Niobrara only 430 still lived. One of the last to die had been a sixteen-year old boy, son of Chief Standing Bear who had seen all his other children

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[49] Ray H. Mattison, "The Indian Reservation System on the Upper Missouri, 1865-1890," Nebraska History 36 (December 1955), 150.

[50] James A. Lake, Sr., "Standing Bear! Who?" Nebraska Law Review 60 (1981), 451-503.

> except one little girl die since the soldiers drove them from their Niobrara home.[51]

Tibbles sought to help the Poncas by gaining a writ of habeas corpus based on the guarantee of due process granted in the Fourteenth Amendment to persons in the United States. He gained the assistance of two Omaha lawyers, John L. Webster and A.J. Poppleton.[52] The case, The United States ex. rel. Standing Bear v. Crook, was heard in federal circuit court in Omaha, Nebraska in early May 1879. For two days, Judge Elmer Dundy heard eloquent pleas from Standing Bear and his lawyers. The Chief moved Dundy to act in his favor through a most memorable speech. At one point, he held his right hand out to the judge and said

> That hand is not the color of yours, but if I pierce it, I shall feel pain. If you pierce your hand, you also feel pain. The blood that will flow from mine will be of the same color as yours. I am a man. The same God made us both.[53]

A week later, on May 12, 1879, Dundy gave an emotional response to Standing Bear's request for human justice. He granted a writ of habeas corpus because Standing Bear had left tribal territory. In Dundy's legal view, the Ponca Chief's action indicated that he had renounced allegiance to the tribe and as Tibbles says, "had acquired the same legal rights as any foreigner who might come here, and therefore in the same way they could ask the court to protect them."[54] Dundy ruled that Indians were "persons" under the law, who had the right of expatriation, gained by the renunciation of tribal ties, and therefore the right of movement.

Chief Standing Bear's legal victory allowed him and his followers to remain outside of Indian Territory, but it did not grant them the right to return to their homeland on the Niobrara. Although Dundy said that all Indians were "persons," in practice, federal officials assumed that only Indians who renounced their tribal status possessed civil rights. Those who continued to follow Native American traditions had no such rights. If Standing

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[51] Thomas Henry Tibbles, Buckskin and Blanket Days: Memoirs of a Friend of the Indians, originally published in 1905 (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1957), 194.

[52] Ibid., 199.

[53] Ibid., 201.

[54] Ibid., 202. Please also refer to Lake, "Standing Bear! Who?" 477.

Bear returned to tribal lands, he then would give up freedom gained through a writ of habeas corpus.

His brother, Big Snake, claimed his rights as a "person" under the Constitution when he was arrested, but was promptly confronted by William T. Sherman, who informed Big Snake that Dundy's decision applied only to Standing Bear, not to all Indians. Big Snake rejected this legal interpretation, resisted, and was "accidentally" killed by troops.[55] No matter what the courts decided, Army officers and Indian agents--like Sherman--had vested interests in keeping Indians on their reservations. A manifest acknowledgement of the right to leave tribal reservations would undermine the entire reservation system and nullify U.S. Indian policy. It quickly became evident that, at the very least, government policy needed re-evaluation in light of the Standing Bear v. Crook verdict.

Lawyers and politicians debated the issue of citizenship for Indians throughout the late-nineteenth century. John Elk, a Winnebago Indian, lived among whites in Omaha, Nebraska. He tried to register to vote in 1880 and was refused. Elk sued, claiming citizenship under the Fifteenth Amendment. The court ruled in Elk v. Wilkins that Elk could not claim citizenship rights unless the United States government specifically granted that status. Judge Gray ruled that "tribes were not foreign states but were 'alien nations' with whom the United States had dealt through treaties or acts of Congress." Stephen Bodayla explains that "This alien and dependent condition could not be 'put off at their own will' without the 'action and assent' of the United States, which had not occurred with regard to Elk."[56] The federal government would not grant blanket citizenship status to all Native Americans until 1924. Until that time, officials would recognize or deny specific rights as situations warranted.

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[55] Francis Paul Prucha, American Indian Policy in Crisis: Christian Reformers and the Indian, 1865-1900 (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1976), 116-117. Please also refer to clippings in the vertical file, "Standing Bear," Douglas County Historical Society Library and Archives, Fort Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska.

[56] Stephen D. Bodayla, "'Can An Indian Vote?': Elk v. Wilkins, A Setback for Indian Citizenship," Nebraska History 67 (Winter 1986), 375.

D. Subsequent Changes in Federal Policy - the Dawes Act

After the resolution of Standing Bear's case, Tibbles launched a speaking tour through major cities on the east coast and was accompanied by Standing Bear and Bright Eyes, an Omaha Indian. Lectures in Boston proved to be the most significant because there the group spoke before writers and politicians who would take up the civil rights cause for Native Americans. Incidents related by the troupe moved Helen Hunt Jackson, a prominent essayist, to write A Century of Dishonor (1888) which publicized injustices committed on various tribes by the federal government via misguided Indian policy.[57] Massachusetts Senator Henry L. Dawes also heard the Ponca message and initiated Senate hearings on federal involvement in the tribe's removal. Controversies over the treatment of the Ponca even caught President Rutherford B. Hayes' attention, and he appointed a commission in 1880 to investigate the federal procedures involved in their treatment.[58]

A few years later, Dawes introduced legislation that changed United States Indian policy. The Dawes (General Allotment) Act of 1887 tried to refine some of the programs instituted under the reservation system. Ray Mattison describes the nineteenth century goals and accomplishments of the Indian Bureau, "With the aid of the Army, it had accomplished its first objective of placing them on reservations and making the Indians entirely dependent on the Government for subsistence. Its next main objective was to make them self-supportive like their white brothers so they could take a place among the latter as citizens." The Bureau established schools to provide American educations to Indian youth and granted land allotments to "foster the pride of individual ownership of property instead of their formal dependence upon the tribe, with its territory held in common."[59] The Dawes Act of 1887 specifically provided that Indian lands would be surveyed, according to the 160-acre homestead rule, and allotted in severalty, with the federal government holding the deeds in trust for a 25-year period. It also stipulated that every Indian who received an allotment, or who resided apart from his tribe and adopted "the habits of civilized life," would become a citizen of the United States."[60]

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[57] Valerie Sherer Mathes, "Helen Hunt Jackson and the Campaign for Ponca Restitution, 1880-1881," South Dakota History 17 (Spring 1987), 23-41.

[58] United States Congress, Senate Report No. 670, 46th Congress, 2nd Session, Removal of the Ponca Indians, 31 May 1880. Please also refer to James C. Olson, History of Nebraska (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966), 131.

[59] Ray M. Mattison, "The Indian Reservation System on the Upper Missouri, 1865-1890," Nebraska History 36 (December 1955), 157.

Capitalism and private land ownership were supposed to lead directly to assimilation. Francis Paul Prucha notes, however, that the Dawes Act, "did not apply to the Five Civilized Tribes or the Osages, Miamis, Peorias, and Sacs and Foxes in the Indian Territory, to the Seneca Indians in New York, or to the strip of Sioux lands in Nebraska."[61] Senator Dawes and other advocates believed that private ownership via land allotment in severalty would give Native Americans a stake in the political system of the country and thus create good citizens. Furthermore, they believed assimilation would occur through the creation of Native American homesteaders. This simple solution proved to be futile, however. It proved to be a failure in the long run because it delayed full citizenship for all tribes, kept Native Americans dependent upon the federal government, and allowed natives to sell reservation lands to whites.

Chief Standing Bear's case relates directly to these changes in federal Indian policy. Judge Dundy's ruling that Indians were "persons" under the U.S. Constitution and subsequent publicity surrounding the Ponca removal led to national recognition of crucial issues regarding Native American status in the United States. Extension of citizenship and legal protection via due process remained elusive for the Native American in the nineteenth century. The verdict in United States ex. rel. Standing Bear v. Crook provided the initial step in a long march toward full citizenship.

Events that occurred in the Ponca lands along the Niobrara served as a microcosm of activity on the national scene. Extant cultural resources located in Knox County, which include the cemetery, the Ponca Agency building, lands associated with Standing Bear, the Ponca community center, and Na'nza survive from this era of Ponca history (Figure 8). Combined, these and other sites should be evaluated as a cultural landscape or historic district and nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, these properties should be evaluated for potential National Historic Landmark status because they represent the important roles that Ponca Indians played in this facet of American history; namely, in the fur trade, Native American history, the experience of removal and confinement, and in the evolution of U.S. federal Indian policy in the nineteenth century.

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[60] Prucha, American Indian Policy in Crisis, 253.

[61] Ibid., 255.

Figure 8. Ponca Agency Building.
Michael J. Grant, 7 July 1993.

E. New Deal Programs

Concerns over Indian policy plagued governmental agents long into the twentieth century. The Great Depression hit Native Americans especially hard. John Collier, new commissioner of Indian Affairs, sought to modify assimilation policies established by the Dawes Act, which emphasized the private ownership of land, by establishing colonies based on traditional communalism. The Indian office purchased marginal land through the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, a New Deal program which provided for the transfer of land ownership back to tribes. Collier established several colonies with funds provided by the Indian Relief and Rehabilitation program. The Yankton Sioux established Rising Hail Colony, the largest of these New Deal farming communes seven miles west of Greenwood, South Dakota. They built houses, a large dairy and horse barn, and a recreational hall/kitchen with chalkrock stone cut from bluffs near the Missouri River (Figures 9 and 10).

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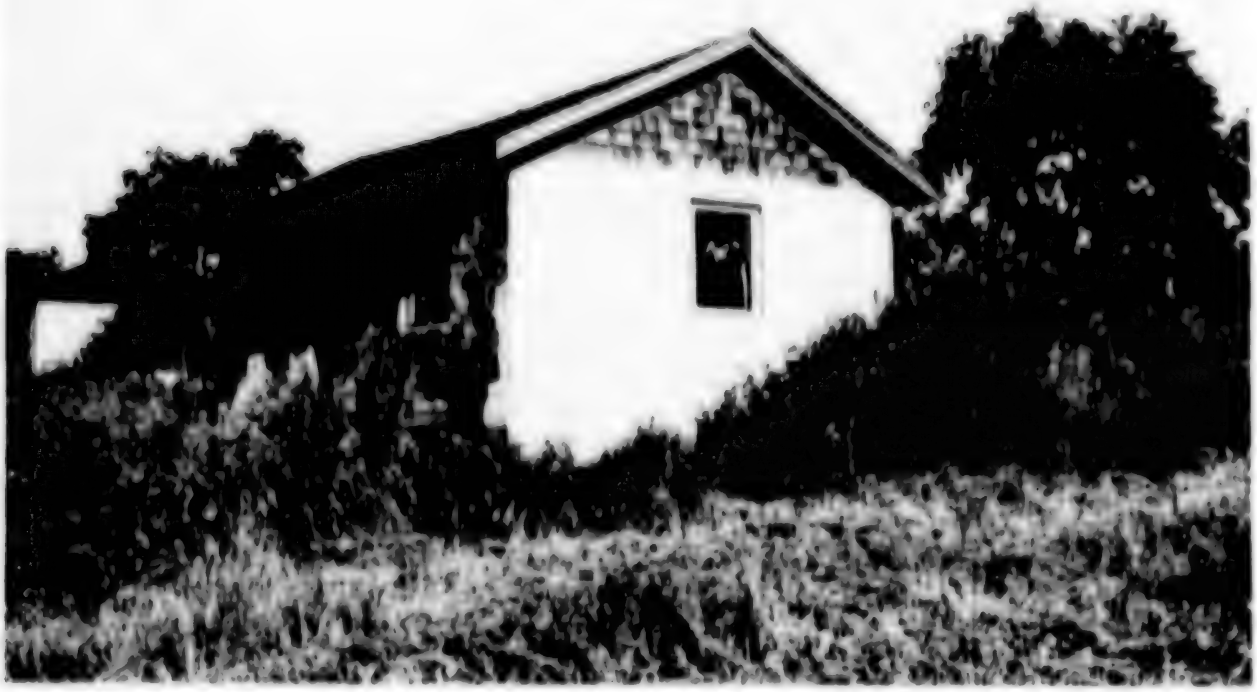

Figure 9. Private dwelling, Rising Hail Colony.
Michael J. Grant, 8 July 1993.

Colonists at Rising Hail received produce and housing in return for their labor. Sorghum, wheat, oats, barley, corn and hay were grown primarily for use in the commune. One source notes that, "Eight or nine families of thirty to fifty people pooled their money and belongings such as machinery, livestock, and tools when they entered. By 1942 they shared an annual profit of approximately $13,000 and they owned 35 milk cows, 165 cattle, 150 feeder pigs, 30 brood sows, 30 horses, 400 laying hens, and 500 chicks." Vegetables grown in a community garden were canned in the communal kitchen.[62] The Yankton Agency also maintained smaller

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[62] Hoover, The Yankton Sioux, 58 and 60-61. Quoted material taken from Joseph F. Rockboy, "Rising Hail Colony," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Charles Mix County, South Dakota, 28 April 1975, see Statement of Significance.

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Figure 10. Barn at Rising Hail Colony site.
Michael J. Grant, 8 July 1993.

colonies in Greenwood, White Swan, and Chouteau Creek. The Rising Hail Colony site represents one of several New Deal programs intended for the benefit of Native Americans hit by the Great Depression of the 1930s. The property, listed on the National Register in 1975, currently includes the abandoned structures of six dwellings, the large barn, and the communal social hall/kitchen (Figure 11). Surrounding fields continue to be used by the current owner, and the entire site should be assessed for its integrity as a cultural landscape associated with this New Deal program for Native Americans.

Resources in the study area therefore represent the full range of governmental-Native American interaction; dating from the days of exploration, through the fur trade and diplomatic contact by Lewis and Clark at Calumet Bluff, to U.S. federal policies of removal and assimilation through the experiences of the Ponca, and concluding with Standing Bear's struggle for civil rights and tribal integrity. The establishment of agricultural colonies, such

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Figure 11. Rising Hail Colony Site.
Michael J. Grant, 8 July 1993.

as Rising Hail, represented a reversal in federal policy, away from land allotment in severalty and towards a return to traditional tribal lifestyles. The stories of the three tribes, told through these historic resources in the study area, truly depict important national trends in America's development.

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IV. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMERCE ALONG THE MISSOURI (1831-1930)

THEME: Transportation: Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, and Other Structures/Overland Travel West of the Mississippi [Before and] After 1840/Railroads

SIGNIFICANCE: "The Missouri River was the principal highway to the northern plains used throughout prehistoric and historic times. The 39-mile segment is a historic landscape similar to that experienced by travelers over the centuries and captured in the writings and illustrations of early explorers."

A. The Steamboat Era

The development of transportation networks and commerce along the Missouri River relates directly to the fur trade. Traders used pirogues, flatboats, and keelboats to infiltrate the Upper Missouri river system in the early nineteenth century. In 1831, the American Fur Company financed the first steamboat excursion to venture north of Sioux City. After the Yellowstone's initial success, Pierre Chouteau, a prominent partner in the St. Louis-based company, continued to transport goods annually via steamboat to trading posts on the Upper Missouri. Traffic remained light, however, until the mid-1860s. By 1867, Ralph E. Nichol tells us, "twenty boats left St. Louis for the upper Missouri carrying 260 tons of freight. In 1871 a Yankton paper stated that almost one hundred different boats ascended the river yearly."[63]

The high volume of steamboat traffic and the dangerous nature of the Missouri predictably led to accidents. Hiram M. Chittenden, Captain of Engineers and Secretary of the Missouri River Commission, outlined the major causes of steamboat wrecks in a report filed on June 30, 1897. These primarily included snags, sawyers, ice, boiler explosions, bridges, and fire due to carelessness in the use of candles and due to sparks from engine fires.[64] The mangled remains of many steamboats still lie at the bottom of the Missouri River. The attached map provides

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[63] Paul M. Putz, "Missouri Riverboat Wreckage Downstream from Yankton, South Dakota," Nebraska History, Vol. 64 (December 1983), 521. Please also refer to Ralph E. Nichol, "Steamboat Navigation on the Missouri River with Special Reference to Yankton and Vicinity," South Dakota Historical Collections and Report (Pierre: South Dakota Historical Society, 1953), 183.

[64] Capt. H.M. Chittenden, "Report on Steamboat Wrecks on Missouri River," Nebraska History 8 (January-March 1925), 20-26. Reprinted in Nebraska History 51 (Spring 1970), 16-23.

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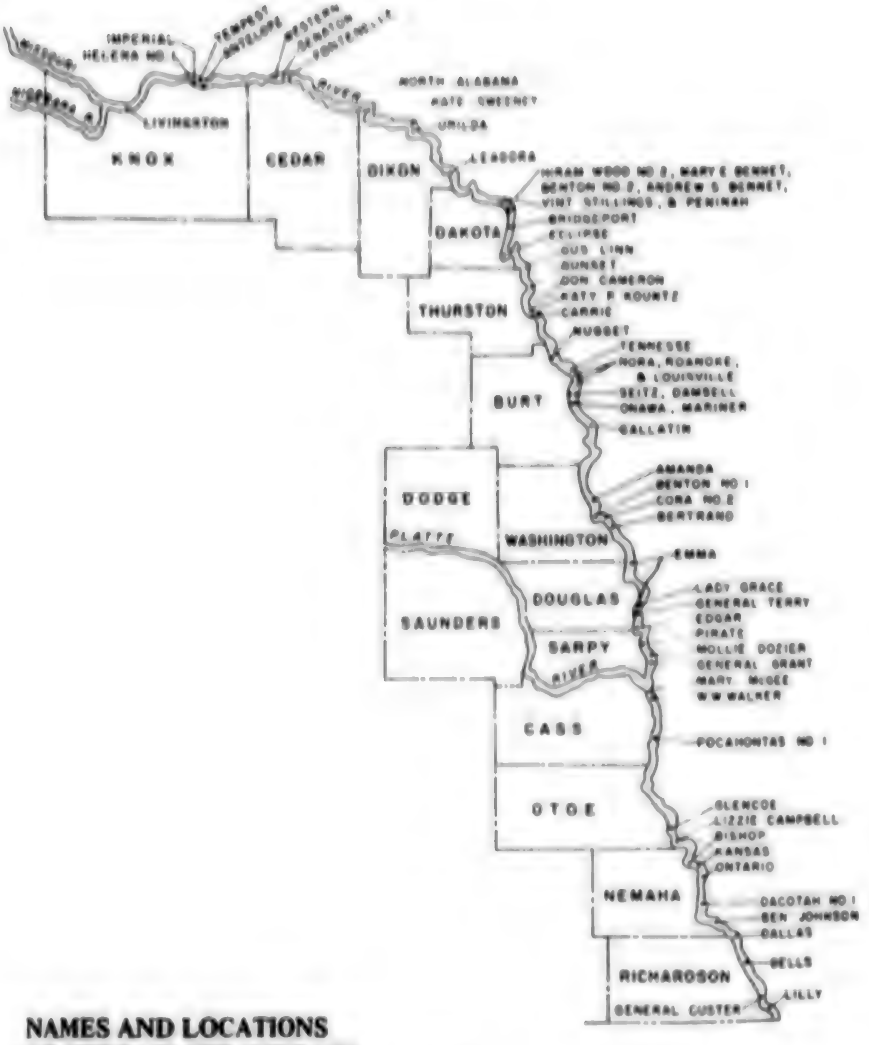
MISSOURI
NIOBRARA R.
IMPERIAL
HELENA NO 1
TEMPEST
ANTELOPE
WESTERN
SENATOR
FONTENELLE
LIVINGSTON
RIVER
NORTH ALABAMA
KATE SWEENEY
URILDA
LEADORA
HIRAM WOOD NO 2, MARY E BENNET,
BENTON NO 2, ANDREW S BENNET,
VINT STILLINGS, & PENINAH
BRIDGEPORT
ECLIPSE
GUS LINN
SUNSET
DON CAMERON
KATY P KOUNTZ
CARRIE
NUGGET
TENNESSEE
NORA, ROANOKE,
& LOUISVILLE
SEITZ, DAMSELL
ONAWA, MARINER
GALLATIN
AMANDA
BENTON NO 1
CORA NO 2
BERTRAND
EMMA
LADY GRACE
GENERAL TERRY
EDGAR
PIRATE
MOLLIE DOZIER
GENERAL GRANT
MARY McGEE
W W WALKER
POCAHONTAS NO 1
GLENCOE
LIZZIE CAMPBELL
BISHOP
KANSAS
ONTARIO
DACOTAH NO 1
BEN JOHNSON
DALLAS
BELLS
LILLY
GENERAL CUSTER
KNOX
CEDAR
DIXON
DAKOTA
THURSTON
BURT
DODGE
PLATTE
WASHINGTON
SAUNDERS
DOUGLAS
SARPY
RIVER
CASS
OTOE
NEMAHA
RICHARDSON

**NAMES AND LOCATIONS
OF CERTAIN STEAMBOATS
WRECKED ON THE MISSOURI RIVER**
(Nebraska Area, 1853-1897)

Figure 12. Map of Steamboat Wrecks by H.M. Chittenden. (Taken from Nebraska History 51 (1) (1970):16.)

information on the general locations of some of these wrecks (Figure 12). Paul Putz has written about one wreck located near Yankton, South Dakota, which may be the remains of the Western. Another wreck, possibly of the Livingston, may lie in the riverbed

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near Greenwood, South Dakota.[65] This body of cultural resources requires further study through primary documentation and historical archaeological investigations. The story of steamboat traffic along the Missouri River in the late-nineteenth century provides a direct link to the commercial development and settlement of the Great Plains.

B. Railroad Expansion

Primary towns like Yankton, Vermillion, and Running Water developed, in part, because of transportation networks. Yankton and Vermillion lay on the route of the Fort Randall Stage and Wagon Road, which opened in 1855 and ran from Sioux City to the military installation in Gregory County (Figure 13). During the 1870s and early 1880s, the railroad and steamboat complemented each other and facilitated the creation of commercial centers in sparsely settled areas along the river. Transportation routes directed the flow of commerce and people into the area, and so influenced the pattern of settlement in the Dakota Territory. Goods were shipped to the western-most terminus of the railroad and then were loaded onto steamboats for transport to the interior of the continent. Yankton rose to particular importance as a steamboat loading and repair site, and as the territorial capital from 1861 to 1883.

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[65] Putz, "Missouri Riverboat Wreckage Downstream from Yankton, South Dakota," 521-541. Mr. Putz provided information on the second site to Gary Howe, Outdoor Recreation Planner, National Park Service, Niobrara/ Missouri National Scenic Riverways, private conversation, 6 July 1993.

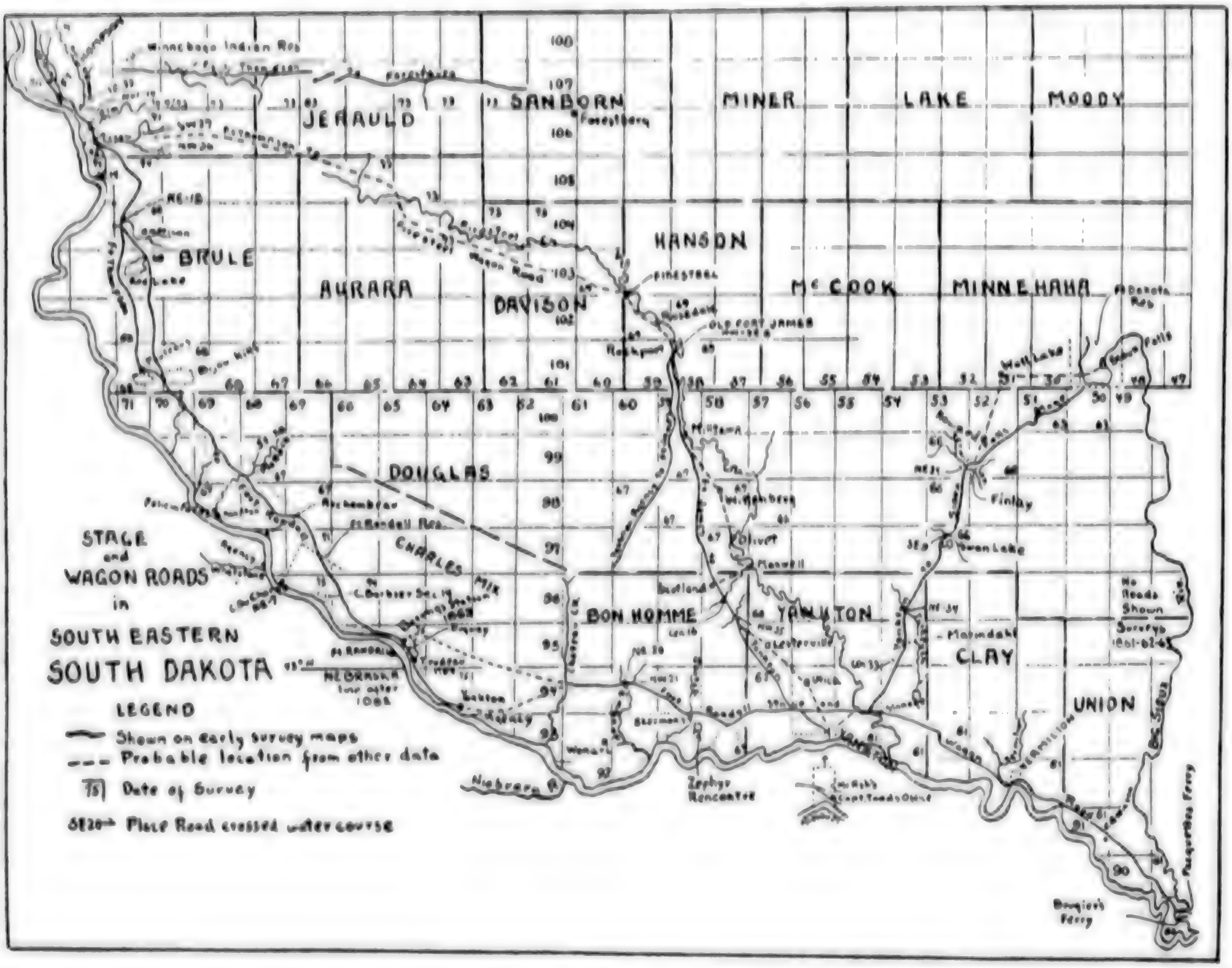
STAGE and WAGON ROADS in SOUTH EASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA
LEGEND
Shown on early survey maps
Probable location from other data
Date of Survey
Place Road crossed water course
JERAULD
SANBORN
MINER
LAKE
MOODY
BRULE
AURARA
DAVISON
HANSON
McCOOK
MINNEHAHA
DOUGLAS
CHARLES MIX
BON HOMME
YANKTON
CLAY
UNION
Winnebago Indian Res
Firesteel
Old Fort James
Rockport
Milltown
Wittenberg
Olivet
Maxwell
Finley
Swan Lake
Marindahl
Niobrara R.
Zephyr Roncontre
Douglas Ferry
No Roads Shown Surveys 1861-62-63
NEBRASKA
Sioux R.

Figure 13. Map of Stage and Wagon Roads in Southeastern South Dakota. (Taken from South Dakota Historical Collections 25 (1951):220).

Sioux City, then Vermillion, Yankton, and Springfield functioned as successive railheads for the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway (the Milwaukee Road). A depot left from the heydays of the Milwaukee Road still stands southwest of Springfield, South Dakota along the roadbed which leads to the railroad terminus on the river's edge at Running Water (Figure 14). Historical atlases from the mid-1880s show a proposed extension across the Missouri River to join the Chicago and North Western Railroad at Niobrara, Nebraska. The company never built this

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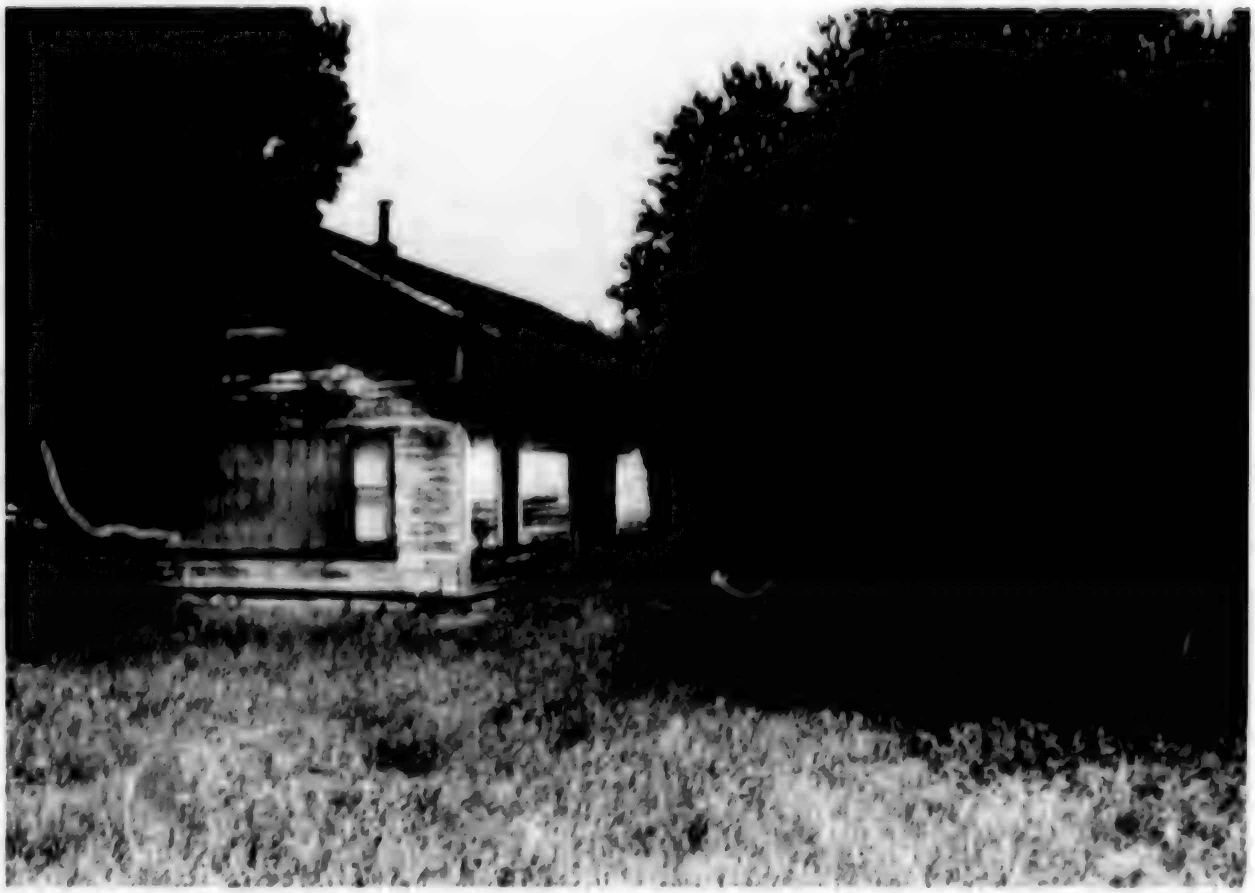

Figure 14. Depot west of Springfield, South Dakota. Michael J. Grant, 8 July 1993.

bridge, however, and the Running Water Ferry remained the sole means of transport across the river at this point (Figures 15 and 16).[66]

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[66] Please refer to Andreas' Historical Atlas of Dakota (Chicago: R.R. Donnelley & Sons, The Lakeside Press, 1884) and The Official State Atlas of Nebraska (Philadelphia: Everts & Kirk, 1885).

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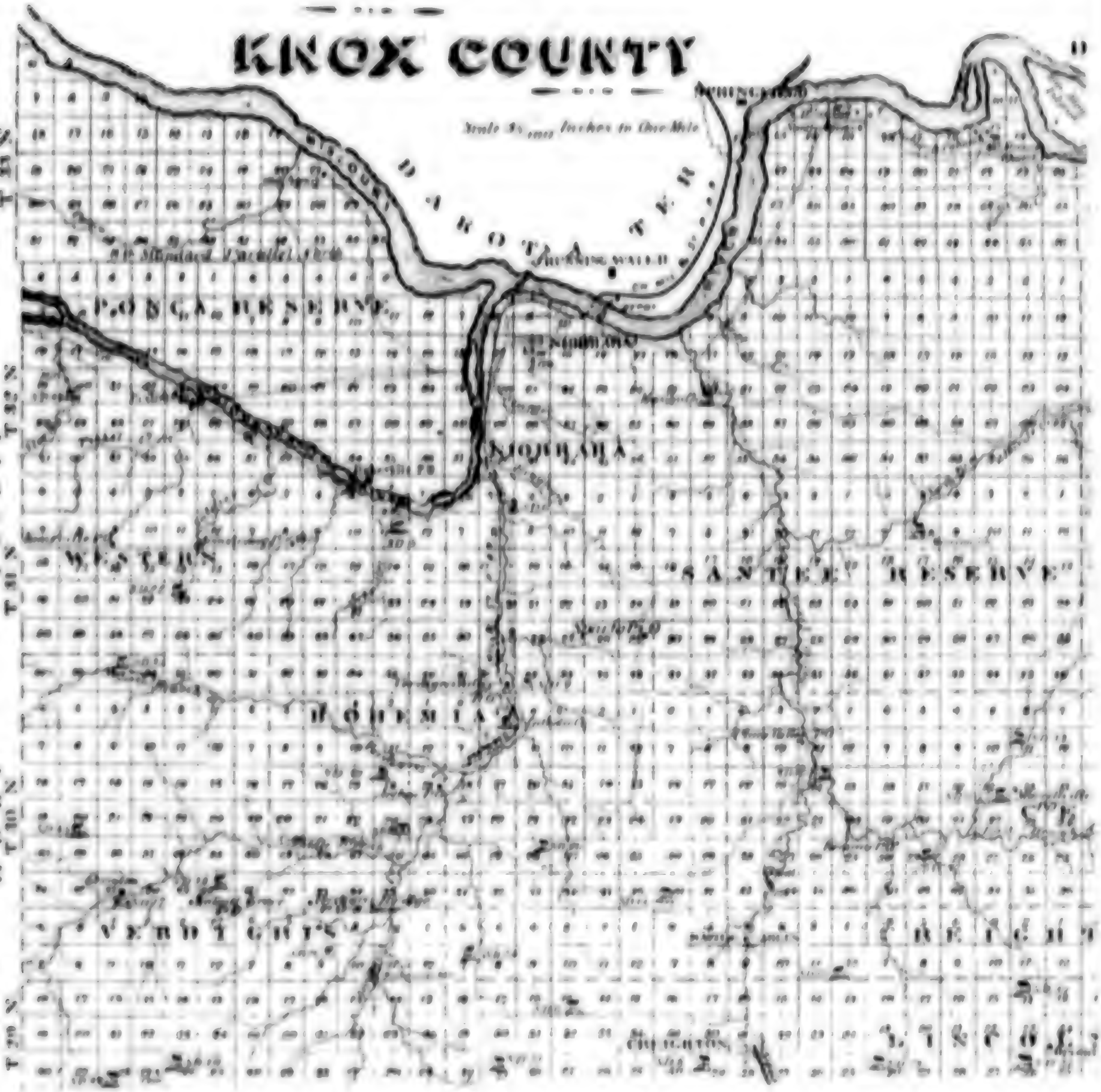
KNOX COUNTY
DAKOTA TER.
MISSOURI
PONCA RESERVE
NIOBRARA
WESTERN
SANTEE RESERVE
BOHEMIA
VERDIGRIS
BRIGHT
HOLT COUNTY
T 33 N
T 32 N
T 31 N
T 30 N
T 29 N

Figure 15. Map of northern Knox County, Nebraska. (Taken from The Official State Atlas of Nebraska, 1885, 127.

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Figure 16. Ferry at Running Water, South Dakota.
Michael J. Grant, 8 July 1993.

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The complementary relationship between the railroad and steamboat ended in the late-nineteenth century. Chittenden contends that the railroad, not river hazards, actually provided the greatest threat to steamboat traffic. "The struggle between the steamboat and the railroad," he notes, "lasted just about twenty-eight years, or from 1859--when the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad reached St. Joseph, Missouri--to 1887, when the Great Northern reached Helena, Montana."[67] Rail simply moved goods faster and more efficiently than did steamboats; and trains ran most of the year, whereas steamboats operated only seven months out of the year. Steamboat traffic steadily decreased at the end of the nineteenth century. Government contracts, always valuable to steamboat companies, virtually ended. Congress abolished the Missouri River Commission in 1902, thus ending federal involvement in steamboat traffic on the Missouri.

The strongest era of rail transportation began with the decline of the steamboat. Lines extended across northeastern Nebraska and southeastern South Dakota, where the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul generally followed the route of the old Fort Randall Stage and Wagon Road. The railroad extended far across the Dakotas by 1900, stimulating settlement into the interior of the country. Towns with small populations today, like Burbank and Running Water, blossomed earlier in the century because of economic opportunities brought down the line (Figure 17).

Railroads also facilitated community development in Nebraska. The Chicago and North Western line laid track from Norfolk to Niobrara, and wound northwesterly to the South Dakota border. The Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad expanded into the Verdigre Valley in 1887. George Quimby, a surveyor for Knox County, promoted the establishment of a new town on Verdigre Creek as a terminus for the railroad. He realized his goal when the town was platted in July, 1887 and its citizens supported the issuance of railroad bonds a year later. Verdigre provides a specific example of community-building related to railroad expansion (Figure 15).[68] Developmental patterns and spatial orientations of towns located along railroad lines should be examined to determine the precise influence of railroad expansion on the nineteenth century

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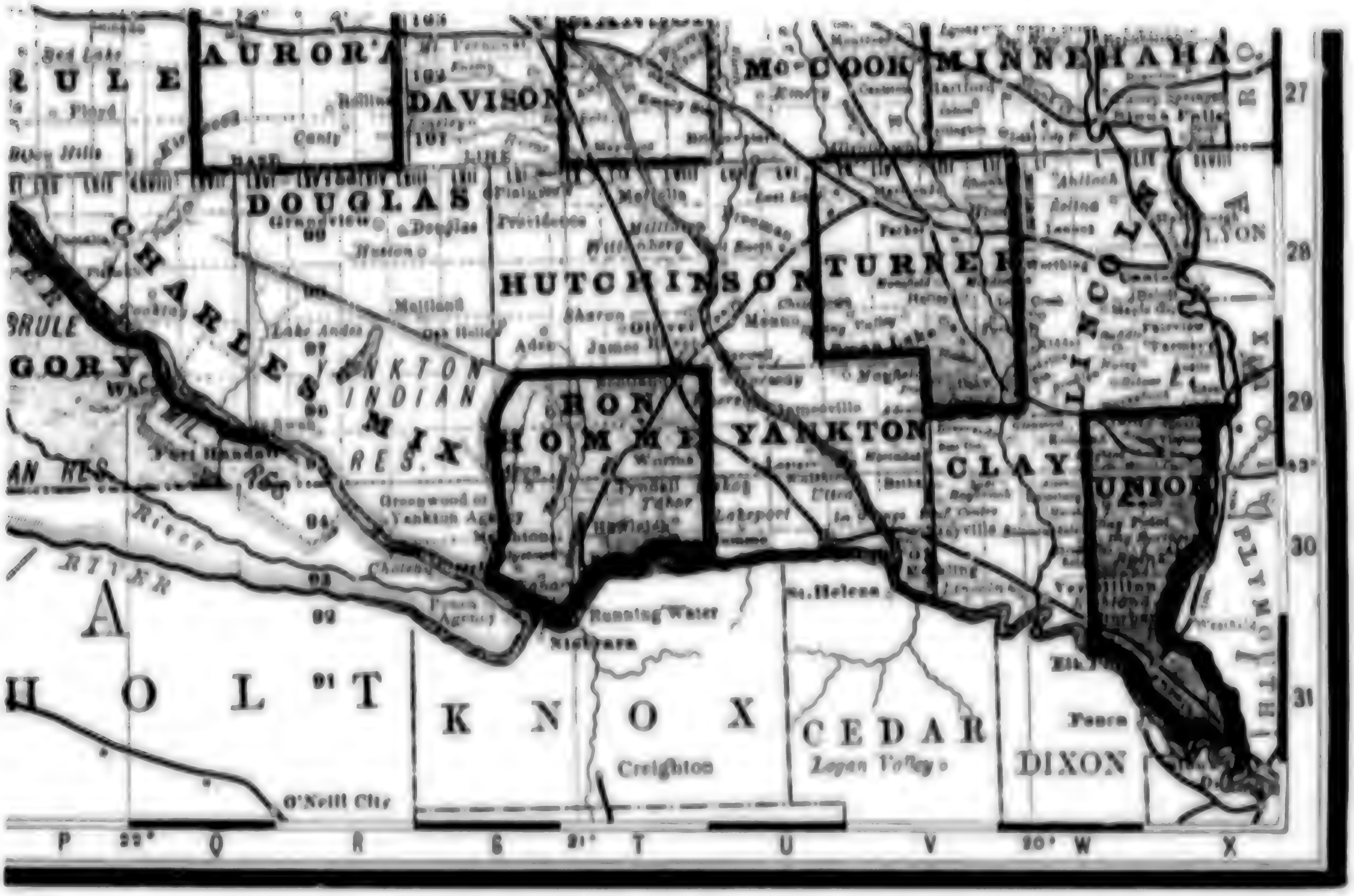
[67] Capt. H.M. Chittenden, "Steamboats: Early Steamboat Navigation of the Missouri River," Nebraska History 8 (January-March, 1925), 27.

[68] Ron Dobry, compiler, Verdigre: 1887-1987 (Verdigre, Neb.: privately published, 1987), 6-8.


AURORA
BRULE
DAVISON
McCOOK
MINNEHAHA
DOUGLAS
CHARLES MIX
HUTCHINSON
TURNER
LINCOLN
YANKTON INDIAN RES.
BON HOMME
YANKTON
CLAY
UNION
GREGORY
PLYMOUTH
HOLT
KNOX
CEDAR
DIXON
Running Water
Niobrara
Creighton
Logan Valley
O'Neill City
St. Helena
Ponca
27
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V
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X

Copyright, 1884, by Rand, McNally & Co., Map Publishers, Chicago

Figure 17. Map of railroad lines in southeastern South Dakota. (Taken from Andreas' Historical Atlas of Dakota, 1884, frontispiece).

settlement and growth of specific towns in the study area, such as Verdigre, Nebraska and Springfield, South Dakota.

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C. The Automobile Age

By the 1920s, highway traffic began to supersede rail as a means of transportation for goods and people. State Route 50, extending across southeastern South Dakota, became the modern equivalent of the Fort Randall Stage and Wagon Road. Companies built two important bridges in the 1920s that facilitated commerce in the area, via both rail and vehicle transportation. The Meridian Bridge, built from 1921 to 1924, spanned the Missouri at Yankton. Its distinctive design provided for two decks, with an upper lane for cars and lower one for trains, and a vertical lift span to allow the passage of boats underneath. Both lanes currently carry only automobile traffic.[69] The Chicago and North Western Railroad built the Niobrara River Bridge in 1929 at the confluence of the Niobrara and Missouri Rivers. It is one of only a few remaining multiple-span railroad truss bridges in Nebraska.[70]

Steamboat wrecks, abandoned railroad lines, depots and bridges represent the active movement of people and goods that contributed to the settlement and economic development of the Missouri Valley. Most of these resources date to the height of those activities in the late-nineteenth century. This was a period of great transition in the United States, when the country advanced from nascent republic to industrial world power. Historic structures and sites in the study area add to our knowledge of specific stages in the development of the United States as acted out in the Midwest.

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[69] "Meridian Bridge," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Yankton County, South Dakota, 1993.

[70] Carl McWilliams and Clayton Fraser, "Niobrara River Bridge," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Region, Knox County, Nebraska, 12 November 1992.

V. ETHNIC SETTLEMENT (1850-1920)

THEME: American Ways of Life: Farming/Ethnic Communities (Including Immigration)

SIGNIFICANCE: "The lands adjacent to the designated recreational river segments contain a rich and diverse collection of rural cultural landscapes with traditional ethnic properties and agricultural practices, some of which continue into the present day."

A. Community Formation on the Frontier

The standard dictionary defines community as "a social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and have a common cultural and historical heritage." A secondary definition makes more precise distinctions, noting that it may be "a social, religious, occupational, or other group sharing common characteristics or interests."[71] Historical research reveals strong physical and documentary evidence of ethnic community formation in the study area. It appears that towns in South Dakota and Nebraska located near the Missouri River initially attracted citizens who moved from other regions of the United States, both Anglo-Americans and second-generational ethnic immigrants. First generational ethnic populations moving directly from European homelands entered the region later in the nineteenth century and transformed the characters of some of these towns by the transmission of cultural characteristics, religious beliefs, folkways, and social mores that they brought with them.

People came to the Missouri Valley for a variety of reasons. These included the traditional "pulls" of immigration; the appeal of personal freedoms, the availability of land, the convincing advertising of propagandist literature, and the lure of promised prosperity. Immigrants also felt pushed to leave their native communities for equally good reasons; including desires to practice religious beliefs without persecution, to escape tyrannical governments which forced conscription and denied personal liberties, and to evade poverty and unhealthy conditions. Circumstances prevailed in this and other countries which led people to seek better lives in the western United States. Rex C. Myers explains that "nearly 34 million people left Europe and moved to the United States alone from 1820 to 1920."[72]

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[71] The Random House College Dictionary, Revised Edition (New York: Random House, Inc., 1980), 272.

Transportation networks discussed previously were extremely important to the establishment of towns and communities in the first place, and to the subsequent ethnic settlement that followed. Robert C. Ostergren says that "the bulk of the east-river country [of South Dakota] underwent settlement during the period 1879-1886, a period of national prosperity that coincided with the approach of railroad construction along the eastern boundary of South Dakota and settlement in northwestern Iowa and southwestern Minnesota."[73] Wagon roads, railroads, and steamboats brought settlers to the area, but it did not witness wholesale community settlement organized by railroad or steamboat companies.

The Homestead Act of 1862 also expedited settlement in the Nebraska and Dakota Territories. The promise of 160 acres attracted Americans from the east and Europeans from abroad. As John R. Milton describes it, the "settler's experience" varied with locale, ethnic group, and personal temperament. After building the soddy or claim shack, the pioneer had to deal with Nature's assaults. "Major blizzards occurred in 1873, 1880-1881, 1888, and 1975," Milton recalls. "Plagues of grasshoppers were most damaging in 1864-1865, 1873-1874, 1876, and 1936. Drought, which appears in somewhat uneven cycles, was most severe in 1889, 1894, 1910-1911, and during the dust storms of 1933 and 1934."[74] St. Peter's Catholic Church (congregation established in 1867) in Jefferson, South Dakota, still stands in honor of personal suffering endured during the grasshopper plagues and commemorates the pilgrimages undertaken to alleviate the problem (Figure 18).[75]

Despite the realities of living in the Dakota Territory, promotional literature touted wonderful qualities of its fertile

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[72] Rex C. Myers, "An Immigrant Heritage: South Dakota's Foreign-Born in the Era of Assimilation," South Dakota History 19 (Summer 1989), 136.

[73] Robert C. Ostergren, "European Settlement and Ethnicity Patterns on the Agricultural Frontiers of South Dakota," South Dakota History 13 (Spring 1983), 55.

[74] John R. Milton, South Dakota: A Bicentennial History, The States and the Nation Series (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1977), 89.

[75] "St. Peter's Catholic Church," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Union County, South Dakota, 19 July 1989.

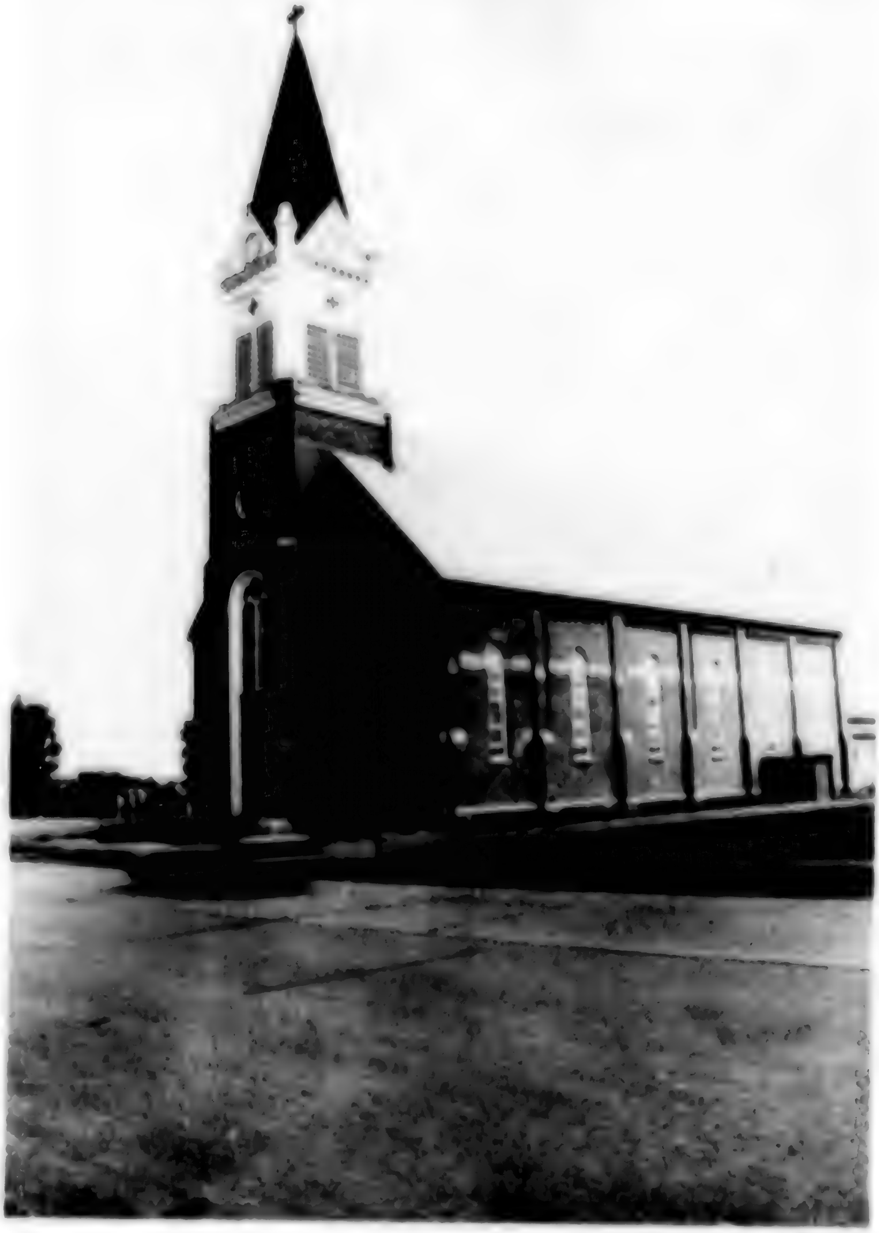

Figure 18. St. Peter's Catholic Church, Jefferson, South Dakota. Michael J. Grant, 8 July 1993.

land and temperate weather. One such publication, a tract called "Outlines of History of the Territory of Dakota and Emigrants Guide to the Free Lands of the Northwest" by James Foster, extolled the perfect environment for stock raising, by saying

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> The nutritious grasses of our prairies cause cattle to thrive and fatten easily, so that a poor animal, in any of the numerous herds in Dakota, is an exception, and very fat cattle the rule... Sometimes the winters of Dakota are so mild that herds of cattle run out all winter and provide their own food.[76]

Propaganda like this worked. Increasing numbers of people moved into the Missouri Valley in the mid-nineteenth century.

The process of community formation cannot be precisely pinpointed in all cases, whether the community initially formed around a central feature or whether individuals later placed a church or agricultural service center conveniently in their midst. Churches often formed the nuclei of these ethnic communities, as exemplified by the towns of Menominee, St. James, and St. Helena in Nebraska and by Jefferson, South Dakota (Figures 19-21).

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[76] James S. Foster, "Outlines of History of the Territory of Dakota and Emigrants Guide to the Free Lands of the Northwest," in South Dakota Historical Collections 14, Compiled by the South Dakota Historical Society (Pierre: South Dakota Historical Society, 1928), 164.

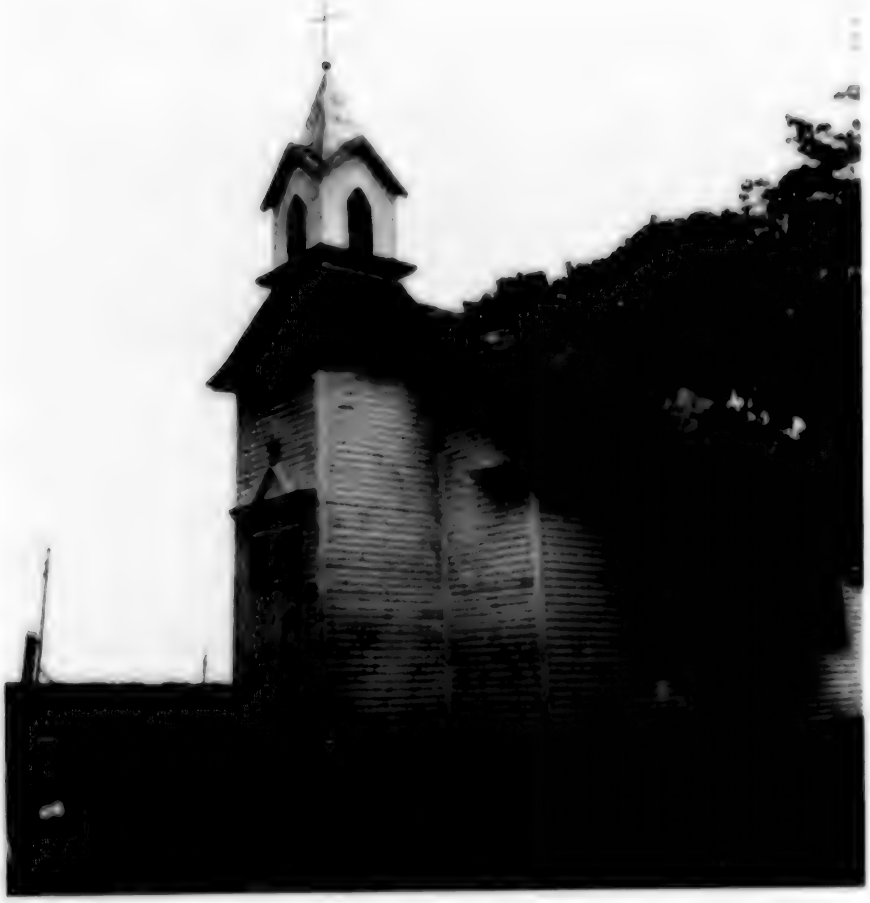

Figure 19. St. Helena Chapel.
Michael J. Grant, 6 July 1993.

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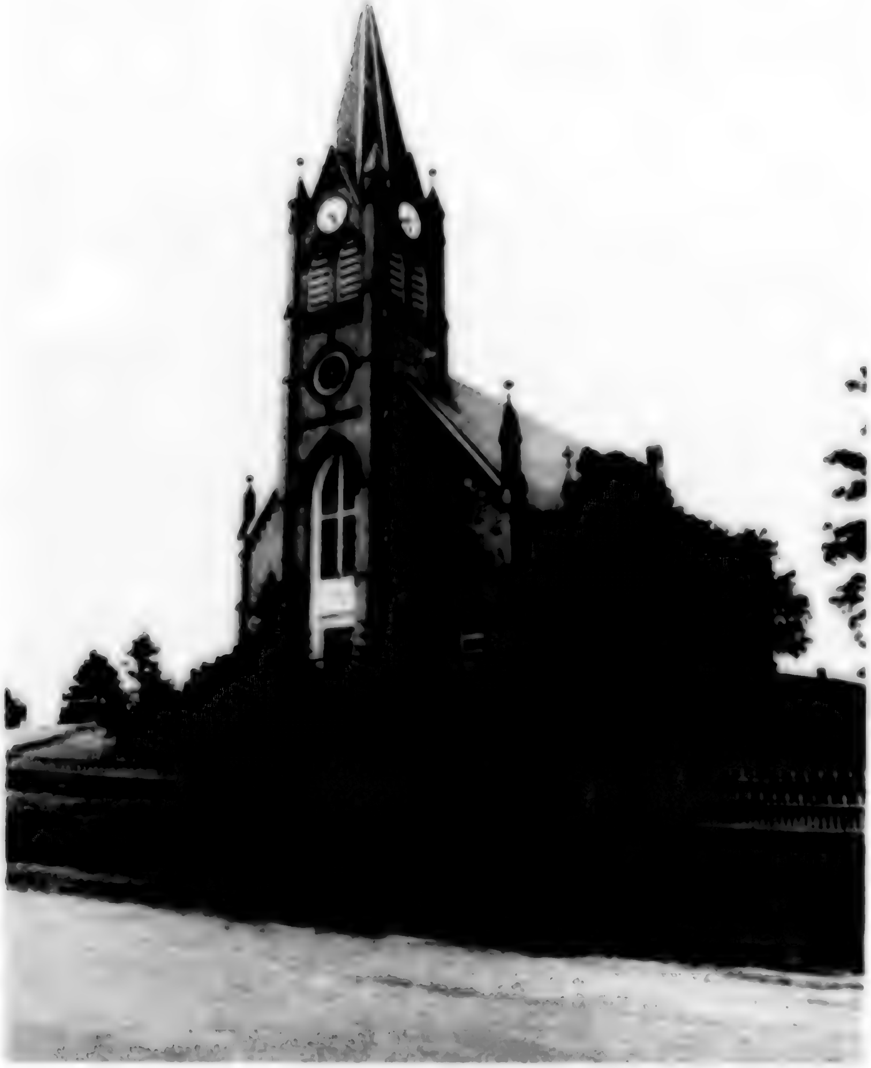

Figure 20. St. Helena Catholic Church, Jefferson, S.D.
Michael J. Grant, 6 July 1993.

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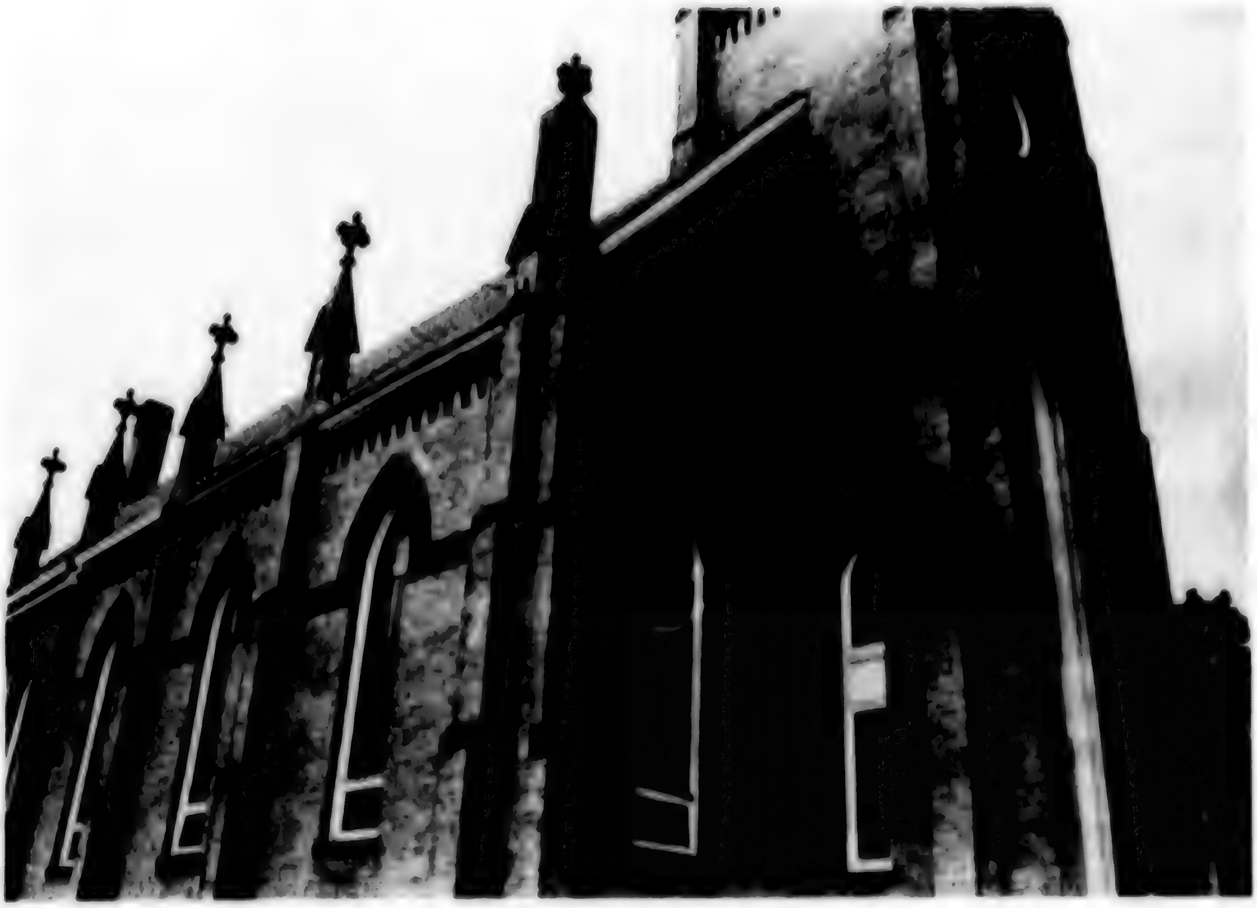

Figure 21. Detail, St. Helena Catholic Church.
Michael J. Grant, 6 July 1993.

The Catholic Church maintained a strong presence in the rural countryside of both states. "These churches and the spatial distribution of their membership, which normally coincided with the bounds of the ethnic settlement," Ostergren notes, "defined a functional region with the church as the nodal point."[77] This institution thus contributed to the identity, stability, and setting of the ethnic community. In immigrant communities, schools often existed in a complementary relationship with the local Catholic church. In towns like Menominee and St. James, Nebraska and Marty, South Dakota, the church complex included a school for children in the community (Figures 22 and 23).

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[77] Ostergren, "European Settlement and Ethnicity Patterns on the Agricultural Frontiers of South Dakota," 75.

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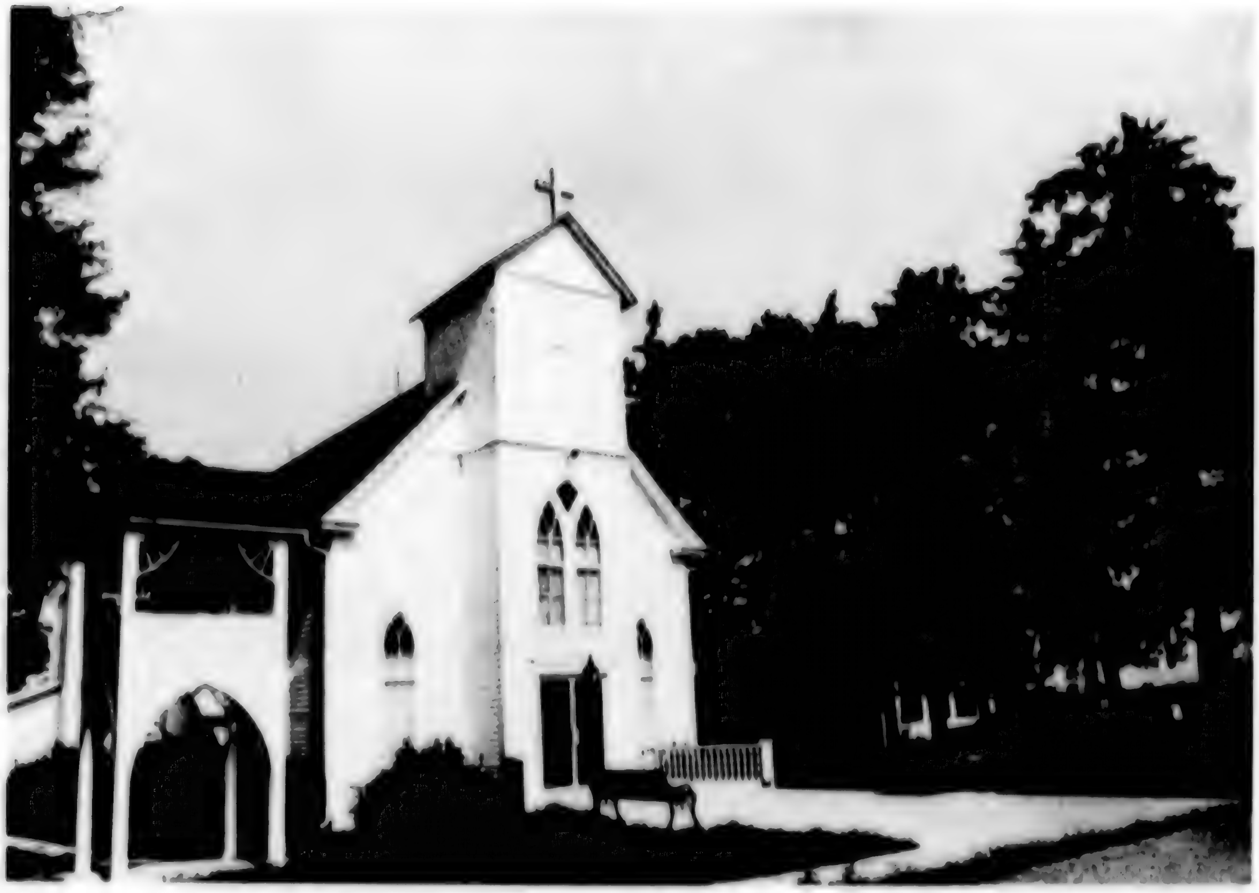

Figure 22. St. Phillip's & St. James Catholic Church.
Michael J. Grant, 7 July 1993.

Previously in the twentieth century, some Nebraska locales which contained a large majority of Catholic citizens supported only parochial schools.

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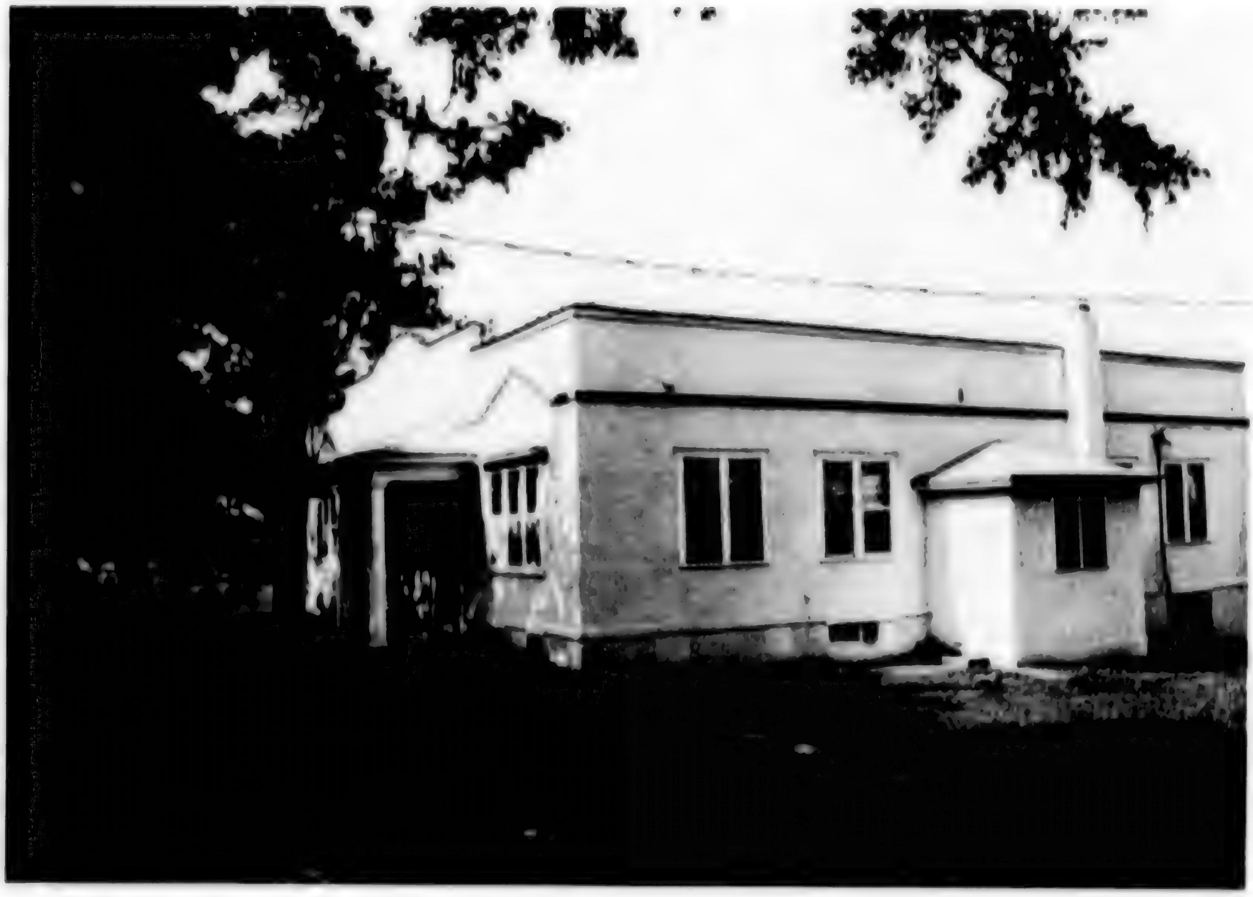

Figure 23. St. Phillip's & St. James Catholic School.
Michael J. Grant, 7 July 1993.

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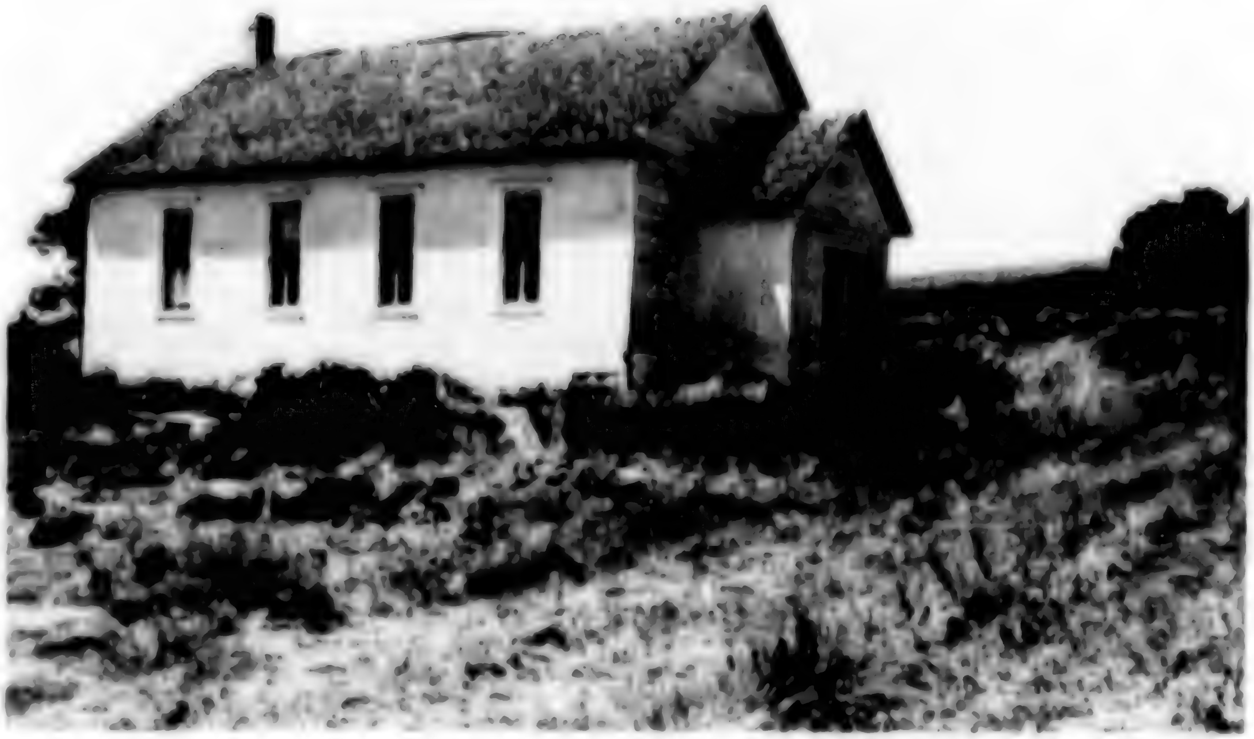

Figure 24. School in Monowi, Nebraska.
Michael J. Grant, 8 July 1993.

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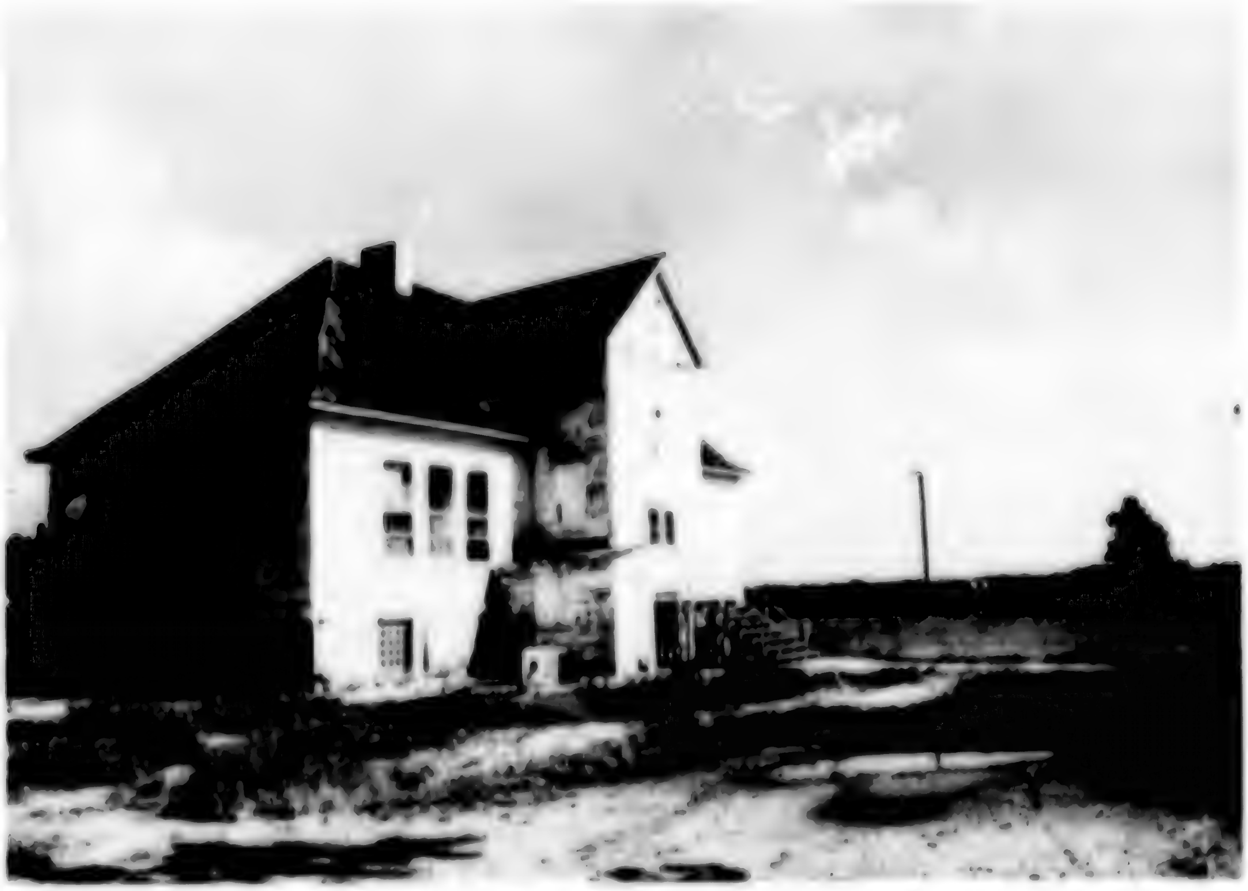

Figure 25. School in Burbank, South Dakota.
Michael J. Grant, 9 July 1993.

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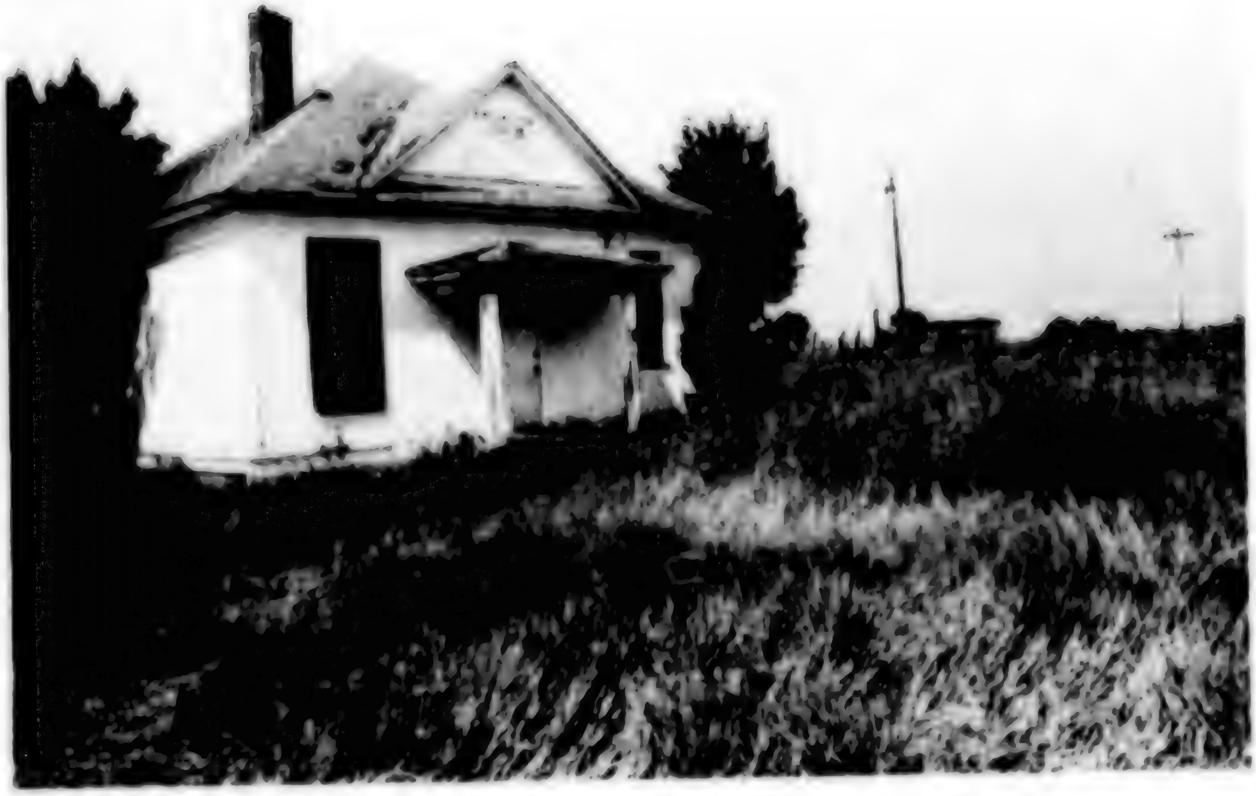

Figure 26. School west of Springfield, South Dakota. Michael J. Grant, 8 July 1993.

This preliminary survey of resources in the study area located only one extant public schools in or near small towns in Nebraska, that in Monowi (Figure 24). Large frame public school buildings still stand near Burbank and Springfield, South Dakota (Figures 25 and 26).

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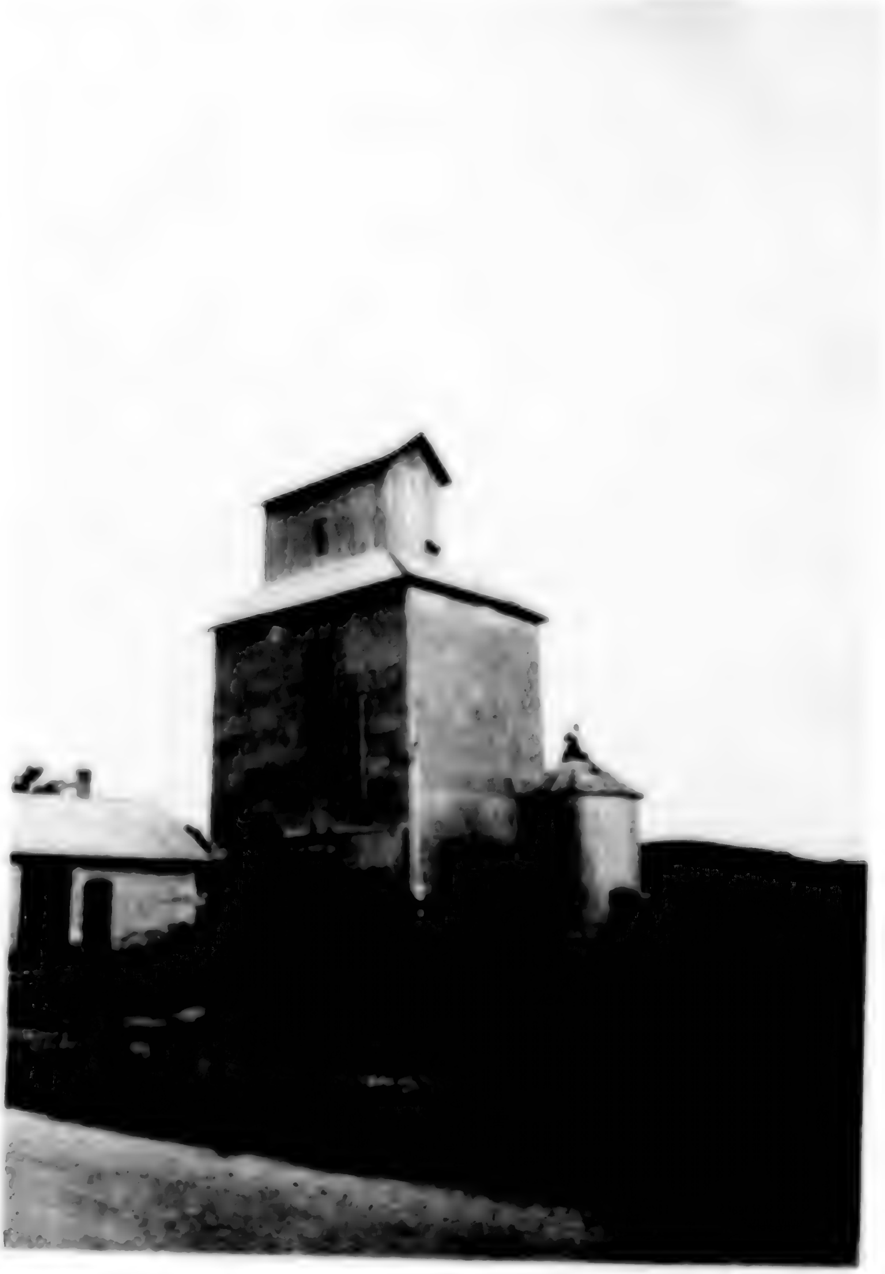

Figure 27. Grain elevator in Monowi, Nebraska.
Michael J. Grant, 8 July 1993.

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Figure 28. Grain elevator office in Monowi, Nebraska.
Michael J. Grant, 8 July 1993.

Farm communities also radiated from centrally-located granaries, processing mills, or supply centers, as evidenced in Monowi and Bow Valley, Nebraska or in Meckling and Yankton, South Dakota. Frederick C. Luebke, a historian and geographer, comments that railroads often located depots "every six to ten miles, a distance governed by the number of miles a farmer could drive his

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horse-drawn wagon to town, loaded with grain or hogs, and return home on the same day, which meant a maximum round trip of fifteen to twenty miles"[78] (Figures 27-29).

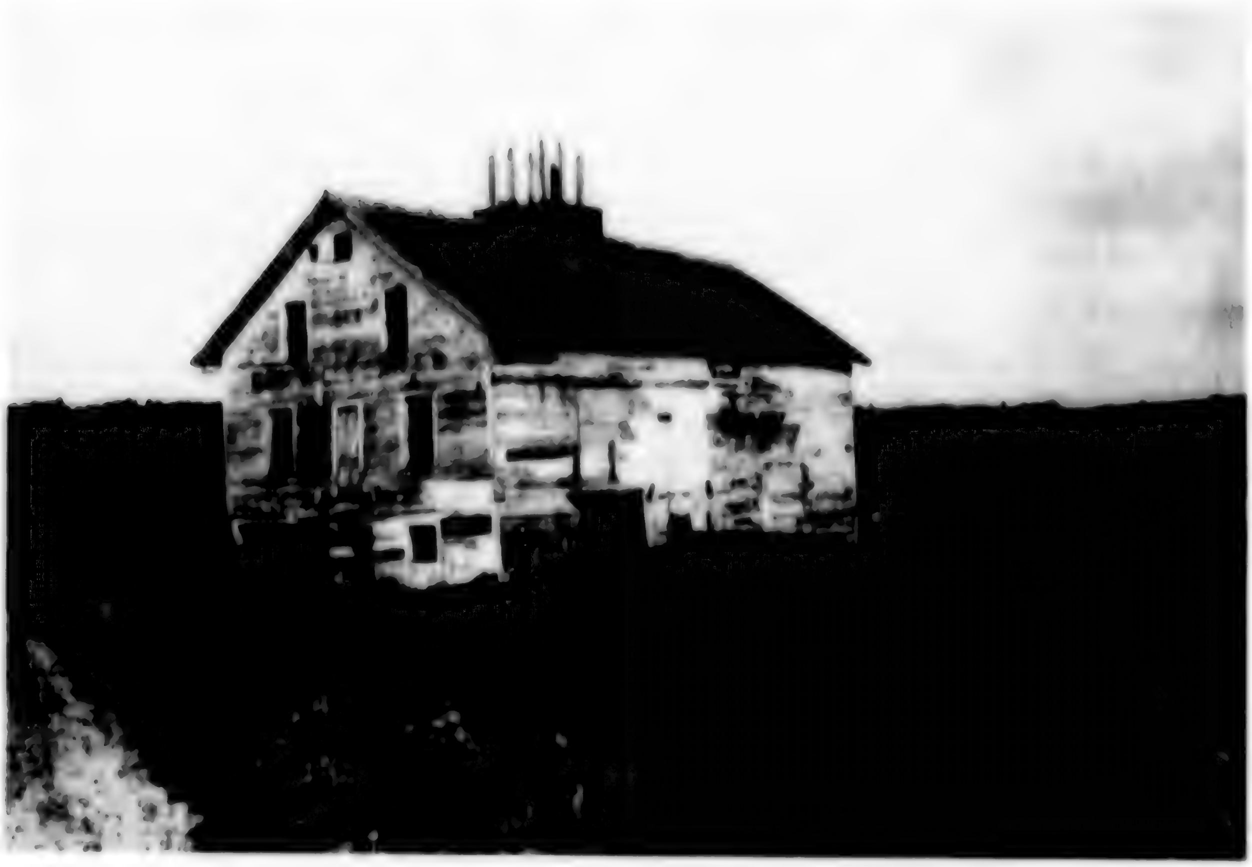

Figure 29. Bow Valley Mills, Nebraska.
Michael J. Grant, 7 July 1993.

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[78] Frederick C. Luebke, "Time, Place, and Culture in Nebraska History," Nebraska History 69 (Winter 1988), 156.

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Social halls and other gathering places functioned as important centers for Czech communities like the Z.C.B.J. Lodges in Verdigre (Lodge Bila Hora, 1903) and Pishelville (Lodge Rad Sladovsky, 1884) in Nebraska (Figures 35 and 40). Fraternal organizations like the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, organized in towns like Elk Point, South Dakota, also solidified social bonds within communities. These extant buildings retain historical integrity as principal economic and cultural centers in the rural Midwest.

B. The French and Irish Impulse

Large numbers of ethnic populations began migrating into the area of present-day South Dakota in the 1850s, even though the Dakota Territory was not officially organized until 1861. Irish immigrants began settling around Jefferson, South Dakota in 1855. They moved into the vicinity of Elk Point, South Dakota six years later. Irish settlements spread along the Missouri River, extending into Clay, Yankton, and Bon Homme Counties through the period 1854 to 1870. Organized settlement by French-Canadians began in Union and southeastern Clay Counties with the Treaty of Traverse de Sioux in 1858-1859. Irish and French-Canadians joined religious forces, founding St. Peter's Catholic Church in Jefferson (Figure 18). Despite the strong French-Canadian association with this church, Irish parishioners comprised approximately thirty-five percent of the congregation at St. Peter's.[79]

C. The Scandinavian Element

"The Scandinavian element, comprised of Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes," says Herbert Schell, "makes up about one-third of the foreign stock [in South Dakota]."[80] In August 1859, Norwegian immigrants moved from North Bend and St. Helena, Nebraska to settle near the Missouri River on the bottomlands lying between the Vermillion and James Rivers. In 1862, some Scandinavians moved back to St. Helena, Nebraska after a frightful Indian raid on settlers living on the Minnesota River.[81] This example shows the importance of social linkage across the river through cultural and religious ties. Individuals acted according to bonds between ethnic communities, disregarding artificial political boundaries between territories.

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[79] David Kemp, The Irish in Dakota (Sioux Falls, S.D.: Rushmore House Publishing), 7-12. Michael Bedeau, Survey and Planning Coordinator with the South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, Vermillion, South Dakota, provided information on French-Canadian immigration.

[80] Schell, The History of South Dakota, 388.

[81] Hay Country History: A Story of the Pioneers of the Gayville and Meckling, South Dakota Area (Vermillion, S.D.: Broadcaster Press, 1972), 9.

Danish settlers who arrived later, formed the nucleus of Norway Township in Clay County. In 1870, the Danish community contributed resources for the construction of a Norwegian Lutheran church. Workers completed the exterior of Bergen Church in 1871, but continued interior finishing work over the next nine years. This church, although affiliated with the Norwegian Synod of the Lutheran Church, provided a focal point for the rural farming community in Norway Township until the construction of Trinity Church, an Evangelical Danish Lutheran Church. The advance of transportation routes facilitated settlement and economic development in this township. One enterprising fellow built a hotel/supply station on the Sioux City-Fort Randall Stage and Wagon Road and offered provisions for humans and horses who traveled westward (map provided in Figure 13).[82]

Most in Norway Township stuck to farming, however. Some of these historic, century farms remain; including the Jepsen/Junker (listed on the National Register), Nissen-Johnson, Fargo, Peter Schmidt, and Vitek/Autre farmsteads located south of Meckling (Figures 30 and 31). Thomas Carter explains in an essay on Danish vernacular architecture that in addition to other architectural forms, "Equally interesting are several South Dakota Danish barns that are strikingly similar to the large barns seen on farms in Denmark during the emigration period." The Peter Schmidt Farmstead (c. 1900) in Norway Township includes a large brick barn which exemplifies this historic architectural type (Figure 32). Supplementary research and survey efforts may locate additional examples of these historic resources and cultural landscapes.[83]

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[82] Ibid., 7-8, 11 and personal communication, Michael Bedeau, Survey and Planning Coordinator with the South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, Vermillion, South Dakota..

[83] Thomas Carter, "Danes," in Dell Upton, ed., America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots That Built America, Building Watchers Series of the National Trust for Historic Preservation (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1986), 122.

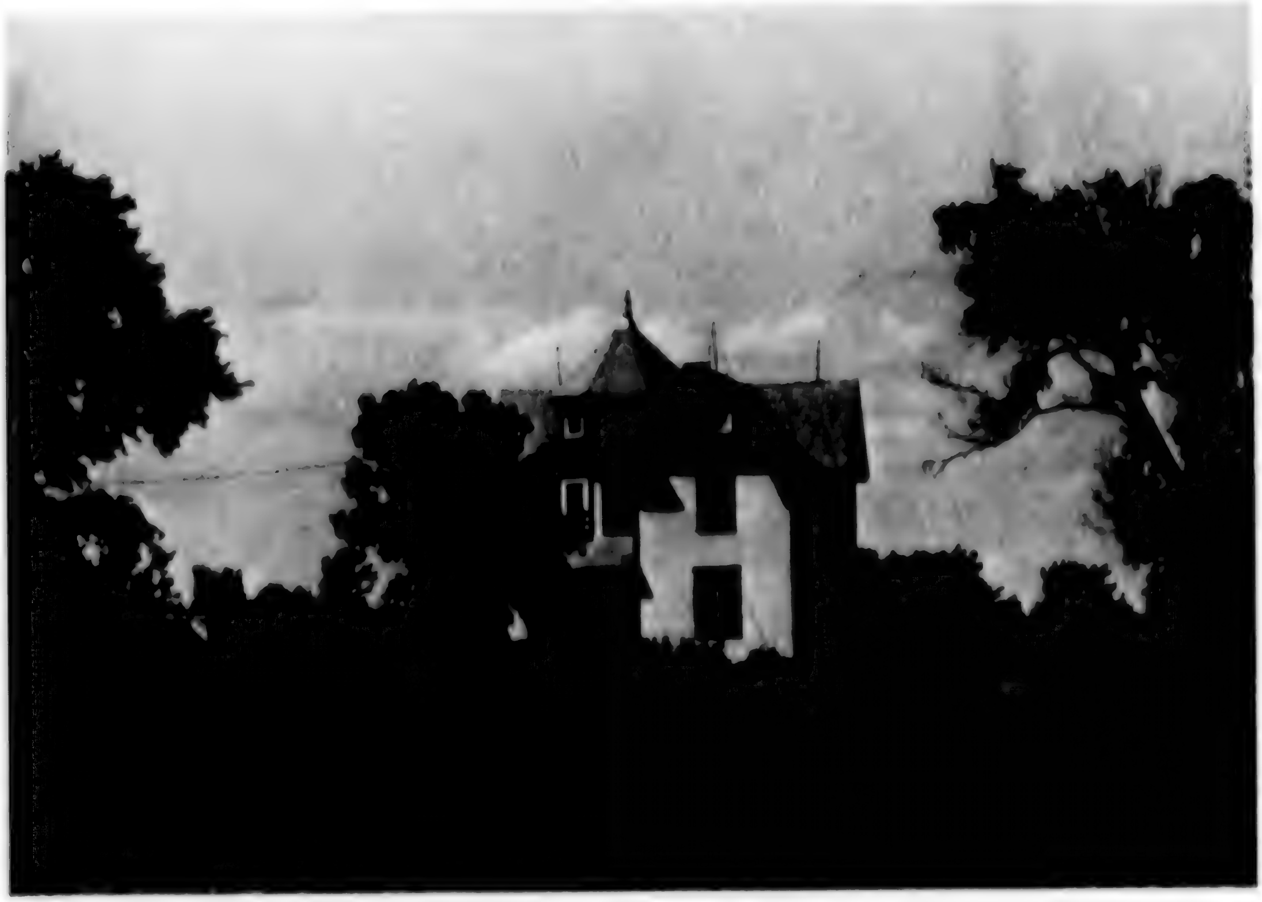

Figure 30. Jepsen/Junker Farmstead, ca. 1906-1907,
Clay County, South Dakota.
Rachel Franklin, 6 July 1993.

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Figure 31. Brick barn on farmstead in Norway Township, Clay County, South Dakota.
Rachel Franklin, 6 July 1993.

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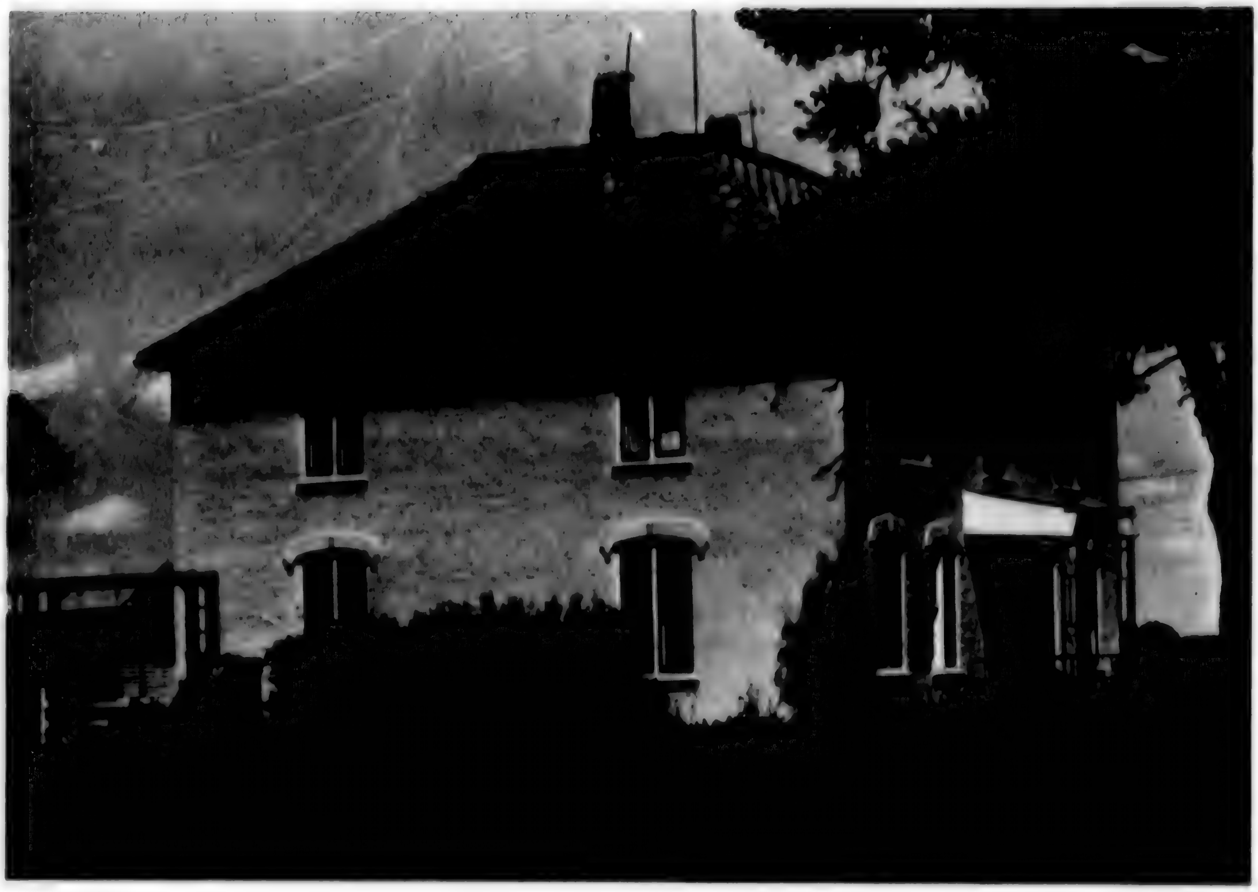

Figure 32. Peter Schmidt Farmstead, ca. 1900.
Rachel Franklin, 6 July 1993.

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D. Czech Settlement

Czechs began entering the Dakotas in 1869 and originally settled near Yankton. Interestingly, another group settled in Pishelville, Nebraska in that same year. The greatest wave of Czech immigration in the Midwest occurred from 1869 to 1914. Although Czechs made up a relatively small percentage of the total population of South Dakota, only 1.5% in 1930, they made a significant cultural impact in the study area. For South Dakota regions of the area, most lived near Lakeport in western Yankton County and eastern Bon Homme County. Lakeport Church, a fine

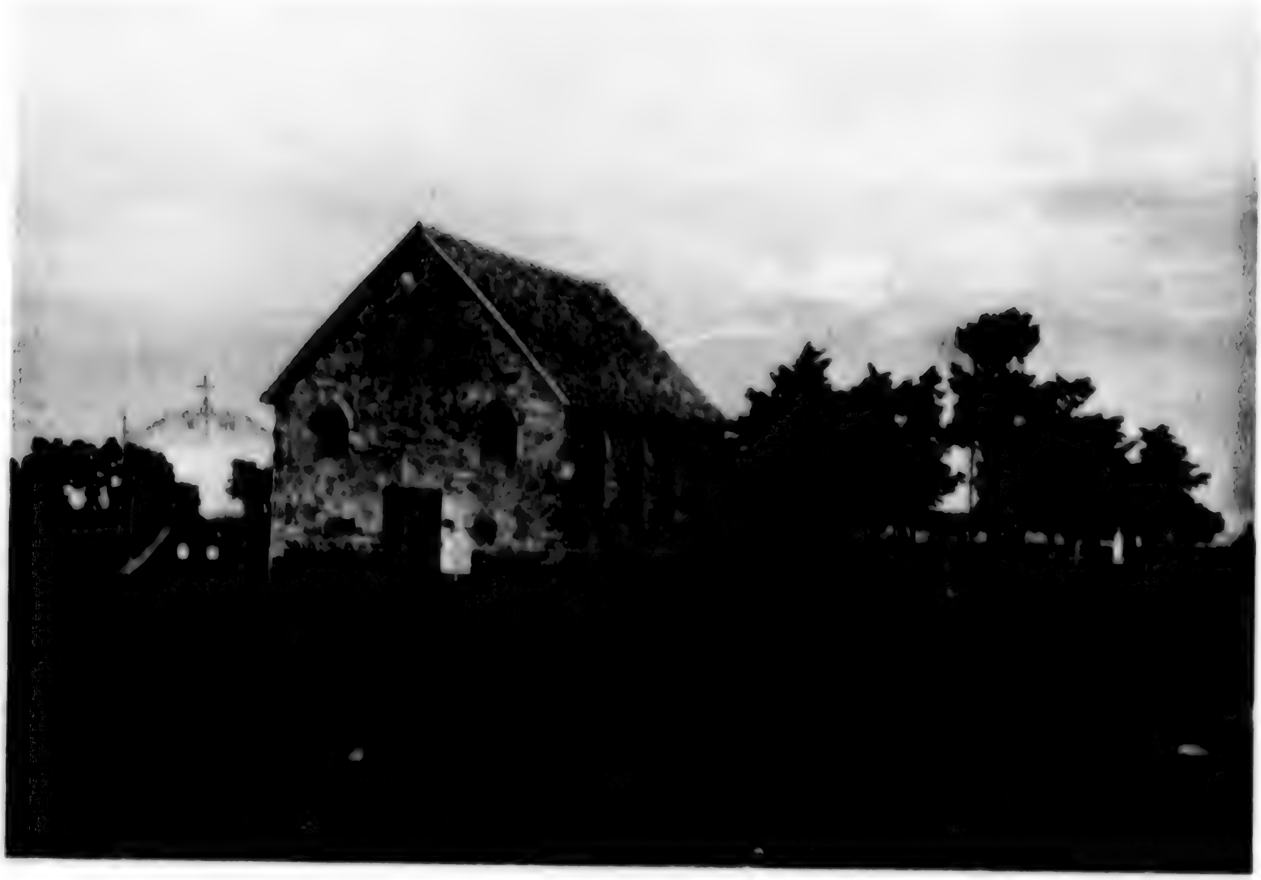

Figure 33. Lakeport Church.
Michael J. Grant, 8 July 1993.

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extant chalkrock building, and its accompanying cemetery stand as the final representative of a once-vibrant parish (Figure 33).

Figure 34. Pechan house/barn, ca. 1870s.
Michael J. Grant, 8 July 1993.

Czech farmsteads dot the surrounding lands in Yankton and Bon Homme counties. David Murphy, Architect with the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, states that Czechs adapted compact village arrangements to the North American landscape because of the abundance of land and the requirements that individual farmers live on their homestead claims. They retained building forms, however,

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"largely intact."[84] The Pechan Farmstead, located in Yankton County, represents the best example in the study area of a significant ethnic architectural type, the Czech vernacular house/barn (Figure 34). It dates to the 1870s and has been called, "the best example of Czech coaxial linear houses in the survey area" by the South Dakota Historical Preservation Center. The National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination of "Czech Folk Architecture" goes on to report that, "It is also the purest and best preserved Czech log structure known to exist in the state." Other representative properties, including some that have been surveyed by staff at the South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, stand within the study area.[85]

Portions of the study area in Nebraska also contain representative examples of Czech communities. Officials opened the Nebraska Territory to settlement in 1854. Land speculators, town promoters, and immigrant families sought claims on the newly available lands. By the 1870s, Czechs had established young communities in the Niobrara Valley of Knox County through the efforts of "Ceska Osada" (Czech Colony), a colonization society founded in Chicago, that attempted to locate Czech-Moravian settlements that would retain their native folkways and belief systems.[86] Some families stayed in the vicinity of Niobrara, but others moved to Lynch, Spencer, Pishelville, Dukeville, Menominee, and Verdigre. Community institutions, like general stores, postal facilities, Czech newspapers, social halls, and churches, provided the framework for social organization in these towns.

As with many groups, religious differences among Czechs could lead to divisions within the community. They were divided into two primary groups in Nebraska: Catholics and freethinkers. Community-based institutions like the social hall provided focal points that united the immigrants. David Murphy says that "Czech-American romanticism was freely expressed, however, in the halls of the Cesko-Slovensky Podporujici Spolek (C.S.P.S.) and the Zapadni Cesko Bratrske Jednoty (Z.C.B.J.), both major freethinking fraternal and

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[84] David Murphy, "Czechs," in Upton, ed., America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Groups that Built America, 114.

[85] South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, "Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, 6 June 1987, see Section CZ 5, Page 2 regarding the Pechan House.

[86] Ron Dobry, comp., Verdigre, 2. Please also refer to Rose Rosicky, compiler, History of Czechs in Nebraska (Omaha: Czech Historical Society of Nebraska, 1929), 183.

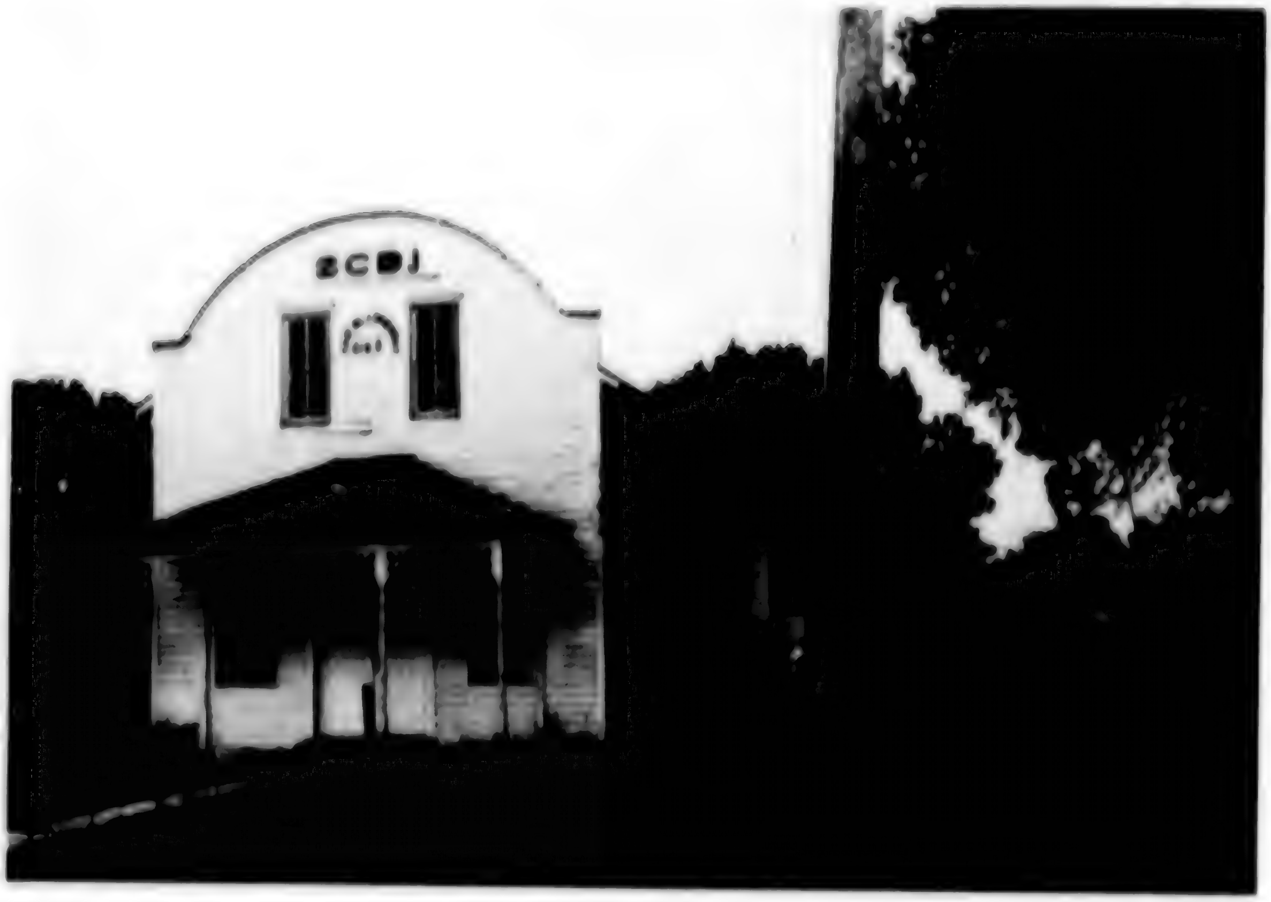

Figure 35. Rad Sladovsky (c. 1897), Pishelville, Nebraska. Michael J. Grant, 7 July 1993.

social organizations."[87] Pishelville, founded in 1869 south of the Niobrara River on the "Second Bottom," possesses the first Czech lodge hall constructed in Nebraska. The extant Rad Sladkovsky Lodge, built in 1897, once housed the local Z.C.B.J. Cis. 8 organization (Figure 35). Many in Pishelville rejected clerical thought and embraced freethought and intellectual inquiry. The Sladkovsky Lodge provided opportunities for freethinkers to come together and strengthen cultural ties.[88]

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[87] David Murphy, "Czechs," in Upton, ed., America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Groups that Built America, 116.

[88] David Murphy, "Rad Sladkovsky/Pishelville Hall," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Region, Knox County, Nebraska, March 1981.

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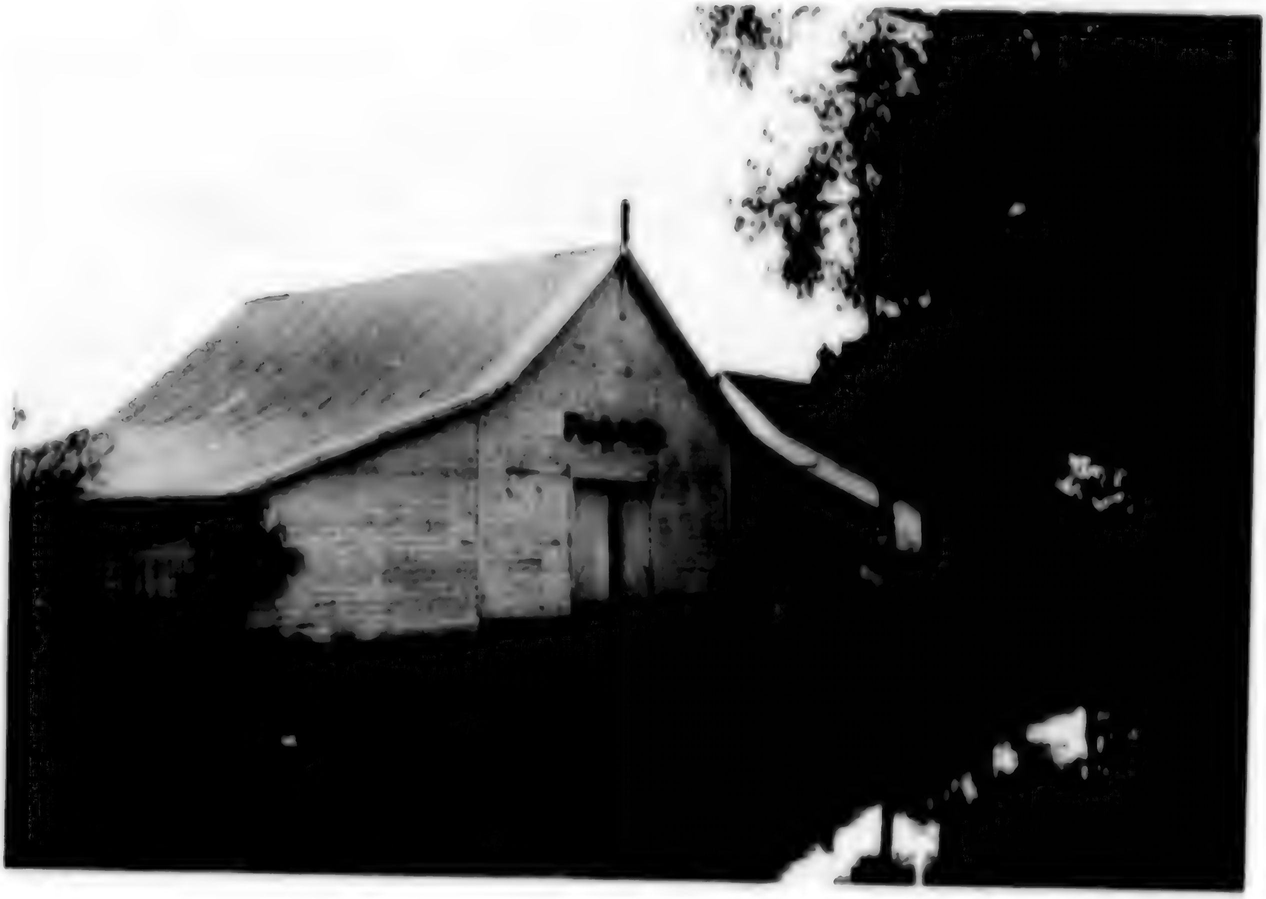

Figure 36. Pischelville Barn.
Michael J. Grant, 7 July 1993.

The hall, itself, has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, but the existence of associated resources in the area may merit its inclusion with these other properties in a district with contributing cultural landscape and architectural features. Land use patterns, farm houses, and barns in the vicinity of Pishelville deserve further study for their expression of the folkways, spatial organization, and vernacular architecture of this Czech community. A cursory survey revealed that some farms in the area are still owned by families descended from Pishelville's original settlers, indicating a high degree of cultural integrity through continuous use (Figures 36-39).

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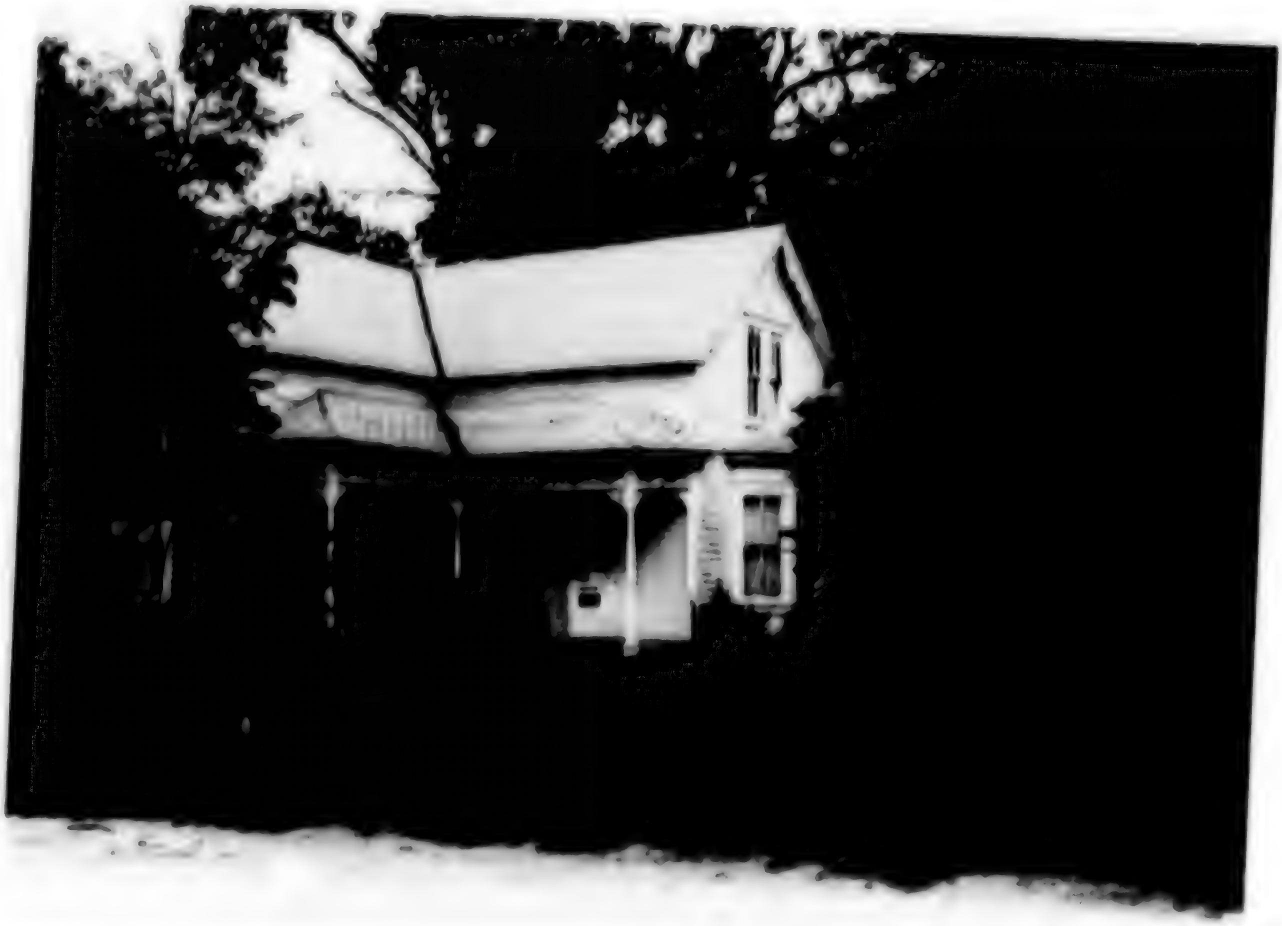

Figure 37. Pishelville farmstead.
Michael J. Grant, 7 July 1993.

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Figure 38. Barn, Pishelville, Nebraska.
Michael J. Grant, 7 July 1993.

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Figure 39. Barn in Pishelville, Nebraska.
Michael J. Grant, 7 July 1993.

Verdigre began as the potential terminus site for the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad, but quickly gained a number of Czech residents. They shaped the cultural flavor of the town through the infusion of ethnic folkways and institutions. Several men formed the Number 43 Rad Bila Hora in 1879 because weather and road conditions hindered travel to the Rad Sladkovsky in Pishelville. They later erected a building in 1903 to house the

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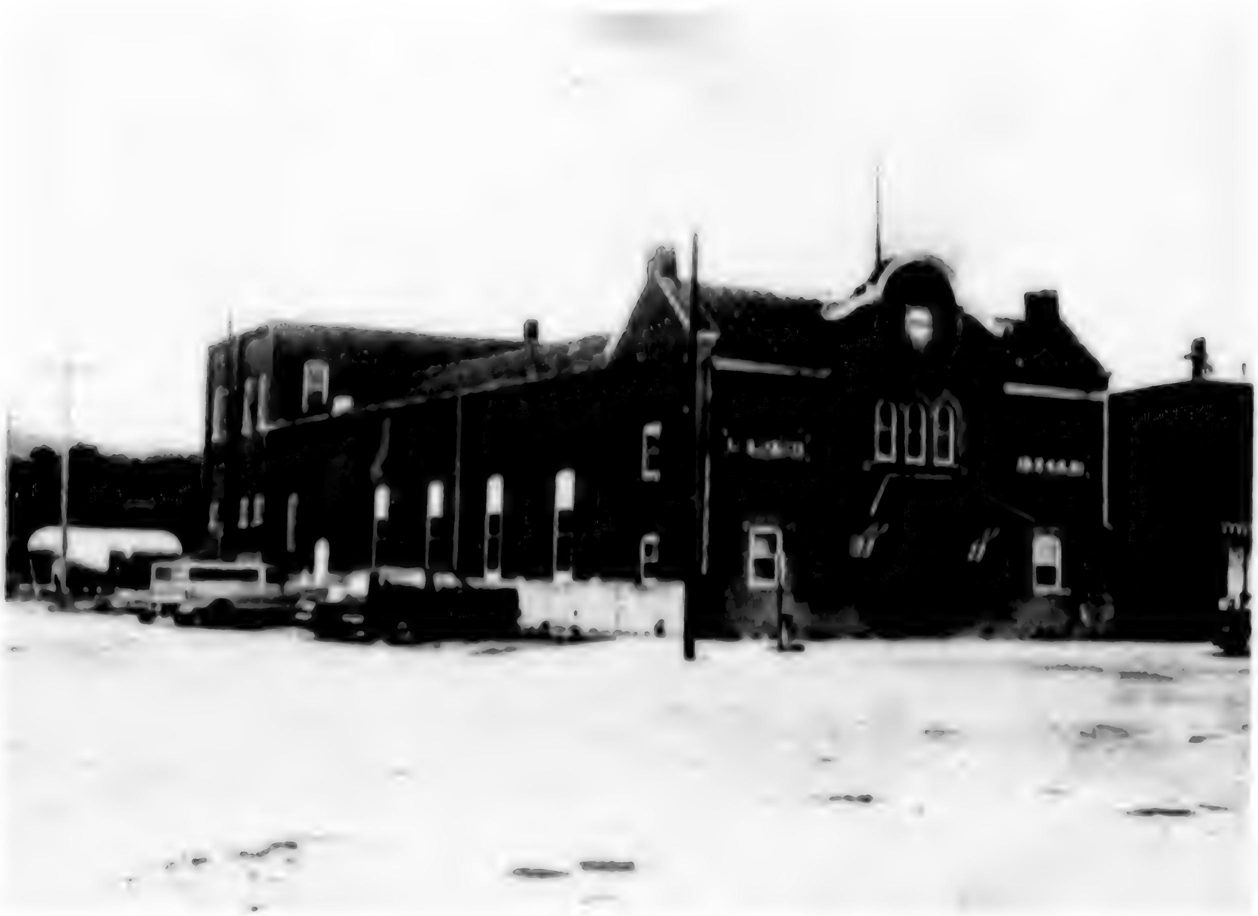

Figure 40. Lodge Bila Hora in Verdigre, Nebraska. Michael J. Grant, 8 July 1993.

Rad Bila Hora, which is now known as the Z.C.B.J. Opera House (Figure 40).[89]

During the late-nineteenth century, Verdigre became home to a diverse number of European immigrants, including one Swiss emigre, Jules Sandoz. He entered the United States with a friend in 1882, lived in Verdigre briefly, and left Knox County two years later. Sandoz became famous through a biography penned by his daughter,

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[89] Dobry, comp., Verdigre, 4. The reader may also refer to "Z.C.B.J. Opera House" in "Opera House Buildings in Nebraska, 1867-1917," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Region, 6 July 1988.

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Figure 41. Franz Zavadil Farmstead.
Michael J. Grant, 6 July 1993.

Mari. "Old Jules" represented the hardened homesteader, shaped by his experiences on the western frontier.[90]

Franz Zavadil, on the other hand, presents an alternative example of the transplanted immigrant homesteader. He, a Czech from Bohemia, settled with his family in the vicinity of Menominee, a small German-Catholic community in Cedar County, Nebraska. Zavadil made his claim in 1876 and later used his skills as a stone mason to construct a farmhouse using native chalkrock and glacial rock. The Franz Zavadil Farmstead, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984, possesses a high degree of significance and historic integrity for its representation as an early Nebraska farmstead and as an example of vernacular architecture. The nomination points out that the site contains "19 separate

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[90] Ibid., 5.

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structures situated in an extended farm yard arrangement" on the original 160-acre homestead claim (Figure 41).

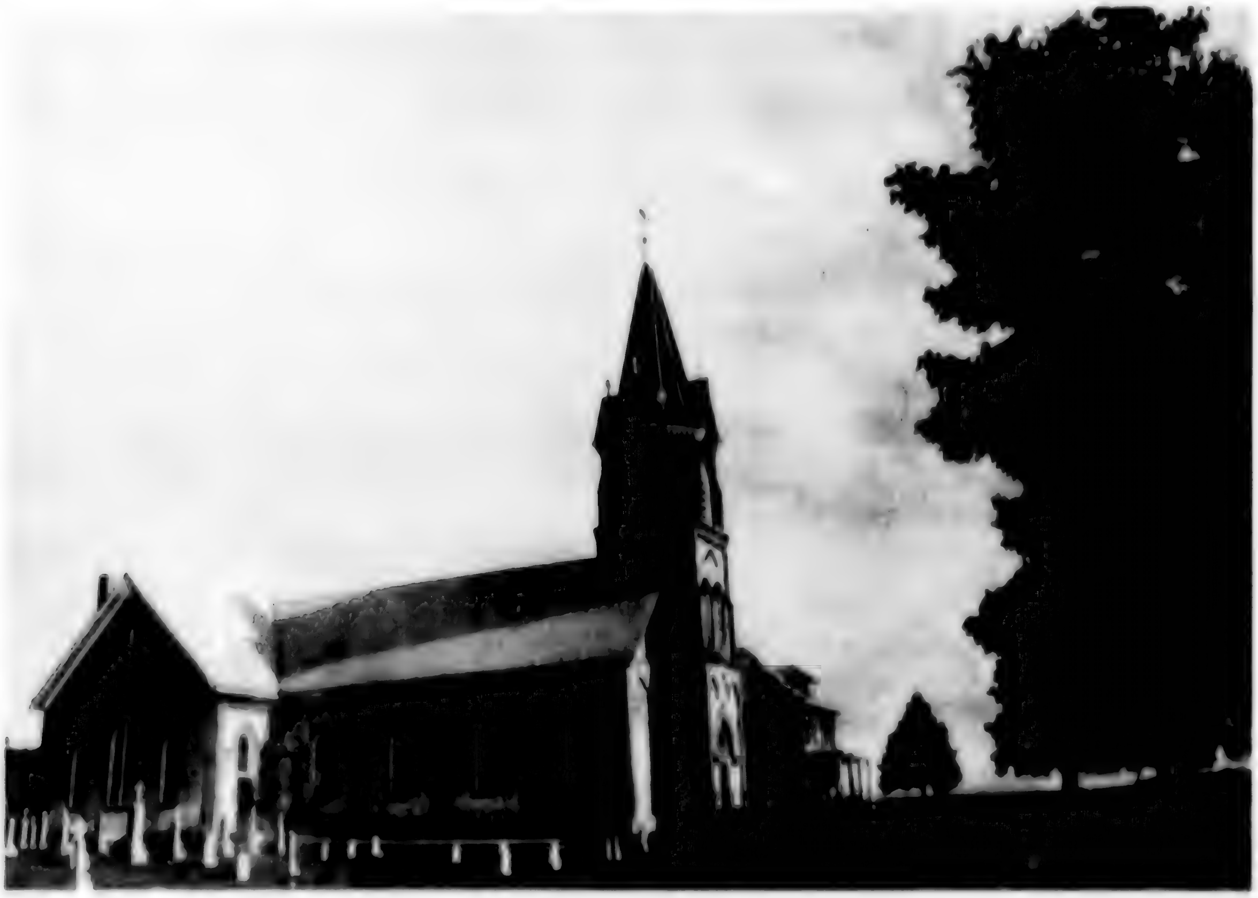

Figure 42. St. Boniface Church in Menominee, Nebraska. Michael J. Grant, 6 July 1993.

Zavadil also assisted in the construction of St. Boniface Catholic Church (1886) in Menominee. The 1983 nomination of the church to the National Register of Historic Places explains that the building "exhibits a highly decorative combination of native chalk rock and brickwork demonstrating a medieval approach to church design observed with Slavic affinities." Although the parish had a majority of German-Catholic members, Zavadil "incorporated design elements found in native Czech churches into the design of the Menominee Church" and carved Bohemian religious statuary for its interior (Figures 42 and 43). The building

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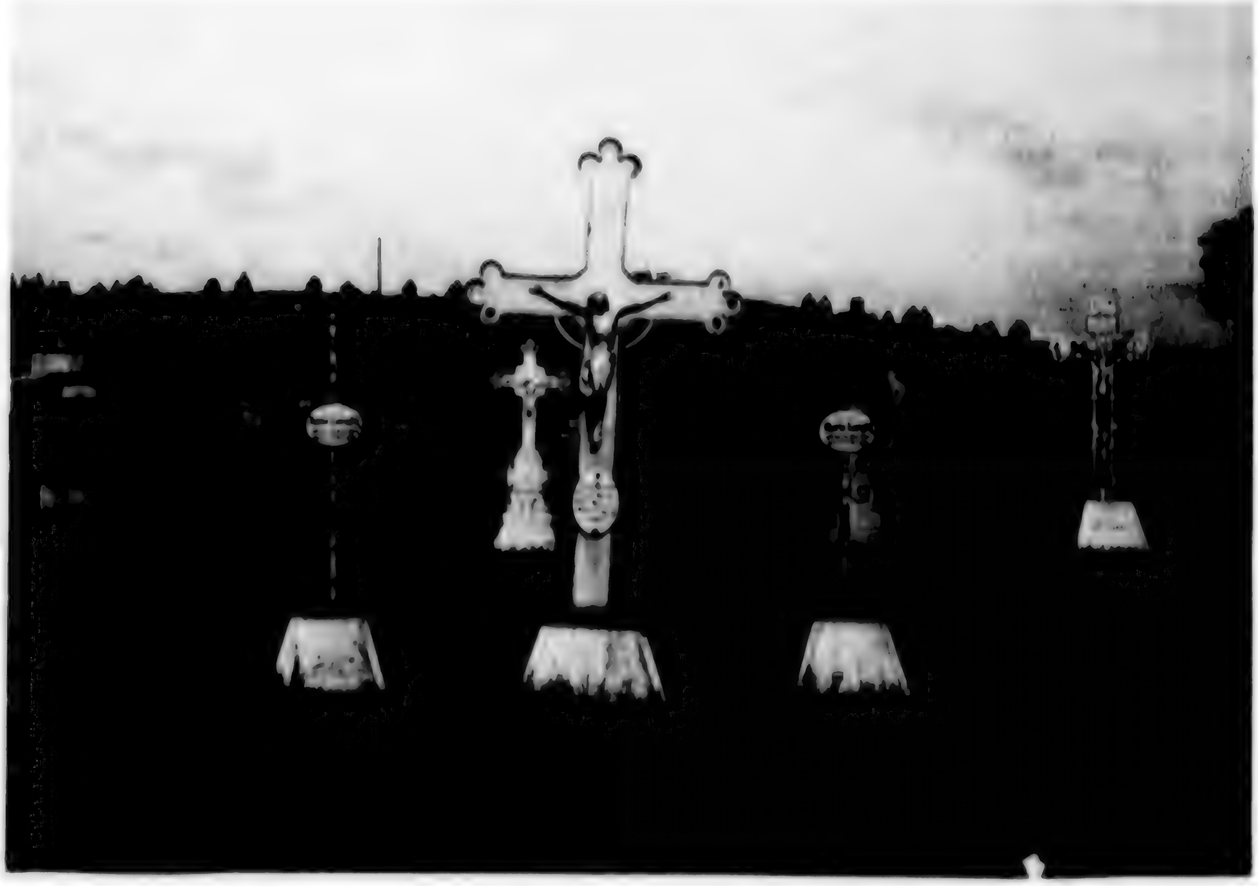

Figure 43. St. Boniface Cemetery.
Michael J. Grant, 6 July 1993.

complex and cemetery retain high degrees of visual, historic, and architectural integrity.[91]

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[91] "Franz Zavadil Farmstead," National Register of Historic Places Nomination (NRHP), United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Region, Cedar County, Nebraska, September 1984, see Statement of Significance for information on the Zavadil Farmstead and St. Boniface Catholic Church (listed separately on the NRHP, 21 July 1983).

E. German-Russian Immigration

Germans constituted the largest ethnic population in both South Dakota and Nebraska in the late-nineteenth century, and second largest immigrant population (second to the English) in the United States. "Germans from Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria, Poland, Russia, and the Baltic countries," David Murphy explains, "settled in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, as well as the plains states of Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Dakotas."[92] In 1900, Germans made up 39% of the population living in the four Nebraska counties located within the study area (Boyd, Cedar, Dixon, and Knox).[93] Resources located within the study area corroborate the presence of German-Russians and document this national trend.

German-Russians (also called Germans from Russia) basically began emigrating to the United States because political conditions on the European continent changed and liberal governmental policies were nullified. Catherine the Great, a German who ruled as Czarina of Russia from 1762 to 1796, issued a manifesto in 1763 which granted significant liberties to Germans who emigrated to Russia. She allowed them religious freedom, exemption from military service, autonomy over local governments and schools, free transportation from Germany to the Volga Valley, land grants, interest-free loans, and tax-exempt status for a ten-year period. As a result, many German colonies developed along the Volga River during the late-eighteenth century, individually populated by Catholics, Lutherans, Mennonites, and Hutterites.

Russian and German cultural groups remained separate and distinct through the next one-hundred years, with little assimilation occurring as a result. Over time, Russians increasingly resented Germans who were exempted from military service. Finally, in 1871, the monarch revoked the provision which had allowed exemption from military service. Germans in all religious denominations, but pacifist Hutterites and Mennonites in particular, expressed their displeasure at the altered political situation and began emigrating from Russia.[94]

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[92] David Murphy, unpublished report on preliminary field survey of Sunshine Bottom, Boyd County (Lincoln: Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, 1976), 4.

[93] Statistical analyses of ethnic populations in these Nebraska counties was conducted by Michael J. Grant, Seasonal Historian, National Park Service, Cultural Resources Management Division, Midwest Regional Office, Omaha, Nebraska, 12 August 1993. Population figures were obtained from Wayne Wheeler, An Almanac of Nebraska: Nationality, Ethnic, and Racial Groups (Omaha: Park Bromwell Press, 1975), 88, 100, 124, and 180.

Many German-Russians came to the midwestern United States in the 1870s. Murphy notes that the emigres found the Great Plains environment to be similar to that of the steppes of the Ukraine.[95] In 1874, members of the Schmiedeleut congregation established the first Hutterite Colony in North America, located on the Missouri River in Bon Homme County approximately eighteen miles west of Yankton, South Dakota. The Schmiedeleut comprised one congregation within the Hutterite Brethren that believed in communal social organization. Michael Waldner, a minister who was also a blacksmith, led this congregation, so it was called Schmied-Michel. Others thereafter referred to this group as the Schmiedeleuts, meaning the Smith's people, because of their allegiance to Waldner.[96]

This original Bon Homme Hutterite colony in South Dakota assisted in the establishment of forty-six other communal Schmiedeleut colonies in the United States. The average colony included approximately one-hundred members; new colonies were formed when the population exceeded this number. Hutterites maintained communal, conservative, and isolated lifestyles, but embraced the use of technology for their agricultural pursuits and personal lifestyles. Although excluded from the study area, the Bon Homme Hutterite Colony requires mention in the historical overview and inventory because it represents one part of a larger national trend involving European immigration to the United States during the late-nineteenth century. Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places provide information on the unique qualities of the colony's historic resources, particularly their communal functions, German vernacular construction techniques, and building styles.[97]

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[94] Roger L. Welsch, "Germans From Russia: A Place to Call Home," in Broken Hoops and Plains People, A Catalogue of Ethnic Resources in the Humanities: Nebraska and Thereabouts (Lincoln: Nebraska Curriculum Development Center, 1976), 195. Information may also be found in Marvin P. Riley, The Hutterites and Their Agriculture: 100 Years in South Dakota, Agricultural Experimental Station Report B669 (Brookings, S.D.: South Dakota State University, 1979), 4-6.

[95] Murphy, unpublished report on Sunshine Bottom, 3.

[96] James Stewart, "Bon Homme Hutterite Colony," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Bon Homme County, South Dakota, 30 June 1982, Statement of Significance. Please also refer to The Hutterites and Their Agriculture, 4-6.

Additional German-Russian settlements, made up of Catholic and Protestants from the Black Sea region of Russia, populated parts of the study area in Yankton County, South Dakota. One group moved southward across the Missouri River into the Sunshine Bottom area of Boyd County, Nebraska in the 1890-1891. These immigrants, David Murphy says, originally "from the Odessa settlements north of the Black Sea homesteaded in significant numbers." Previous settlers called this isolated area "Poor Man's Bottom," but later immigrants changed the name to generate a more positive character for the community. Many other ethnic groups also found their way to Sunshine Bottom; Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Czechs, and English homesteaders joined the German-Russians.[98]

They first settled on the Missouri River bottomland and established key social organizations. German Lutherans, German Congregationalists, and an Evangelical Society each built a church in the vicinity. A ferry connected the community to Running Water, South Dakota and provided access to agricultural markets in that state. Severe droughts and floods in the 1890s, however, induced some to leave Sunshine Bottom altogether and led others to relocate farther south on higher ground near the bluffs. This migratory trend continued into the twentieth century, but the population stabilized by 1940.[99]

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln conducted a survey of extant resources in 1975 in response to proposals for the construction of reservoirs associated with the Nebraska Pumped Power Storage Project (NPPD). The resultant NPPD technical report provides detailed information on three chalkrock houses, several wooden and brick dwellings, three schoolhouses, three cemeteries and other unmarked graves in Sunshine Bottom.[100] Aerial photographs and topographic maps indicate that the majority of extant resources sit on land south of the ridge, rather than in the bottomland itself (see Figure 44).

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[97] Ibid. and South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, "The Historic Hutterite Colonies Thematic Nomination," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, 1982, please see Statements of Significance.

[98] Murphy, unpublished report on Sunshine Bottom, 4.

[99] John O'Shea, "Initial Historical Survey," NPPD Pumped Power Storage Project, Boyd County, Nebraska, in Dale R. Henning, ed., NPPD Pumped Power Project: Data Pertinent to Historic and Prehistoric Cultural Resources, Technical Report 75-03 (Lincoln: Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska, 1975), 30.

Professionals with the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) surveyed sites in Sunshine Bottom later in 1975-1976 and determined that many merited nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Despite prior determinations of eligibility, these resources have not been nominated to the National Register. If additional surveys verify their current historical integrity, selected buildings and sites deserve nomination based on their historical association with immigration and settlement, and based on their significance as examples of German vernacular architecture.

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[100] Ibid., 30-41 and Darrel D. Henning, "Evaluation and Recommendations of the Chalk-Stone Houses on Sunshine Bottom, Boyd County, Nebraska" in Henning, ed., NPPD Pumped Power Project, 110-120.

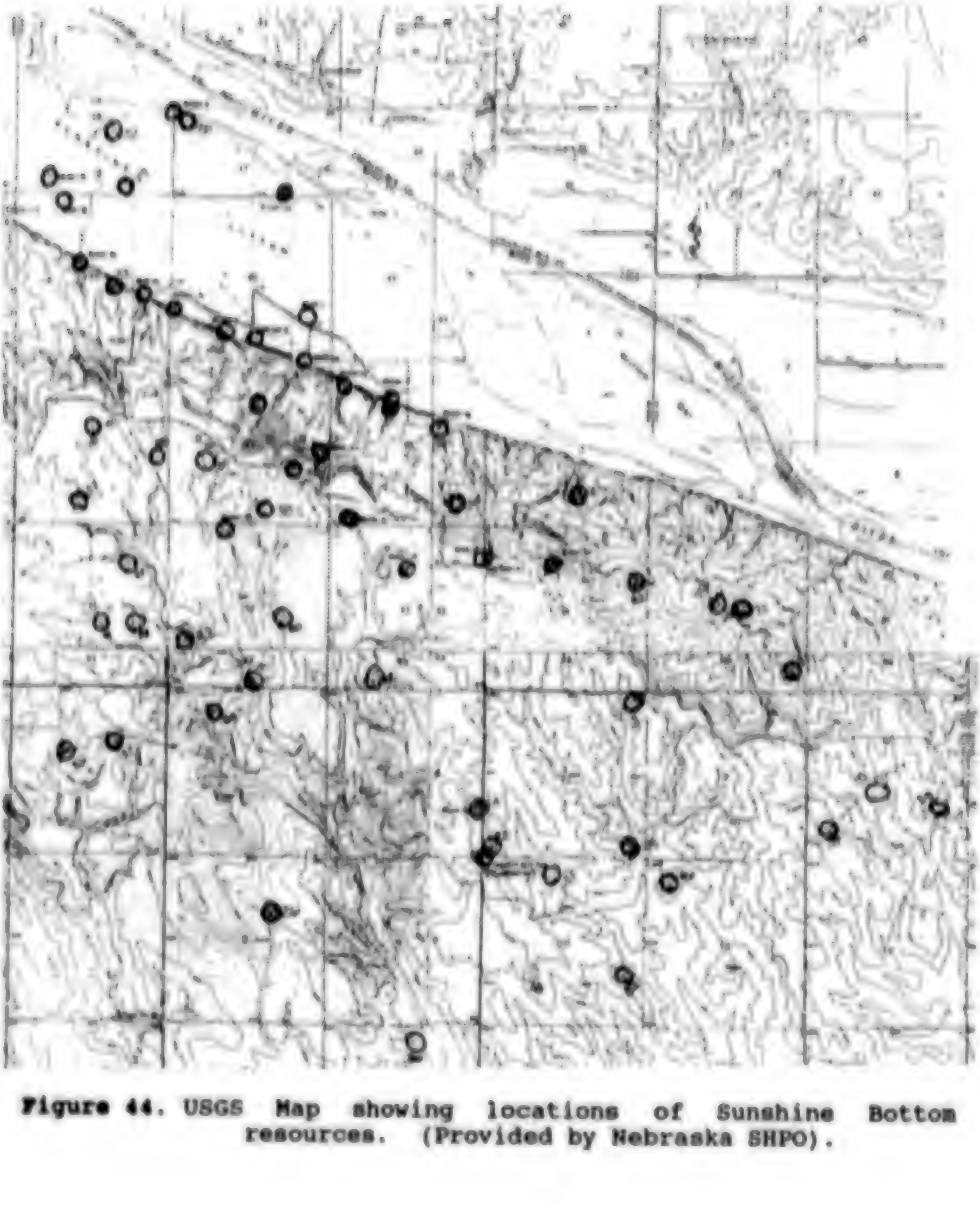

Figure 44. USGS Map showing locations of Sunshine Bottom resources. (Provided by Nebraska SHPO).

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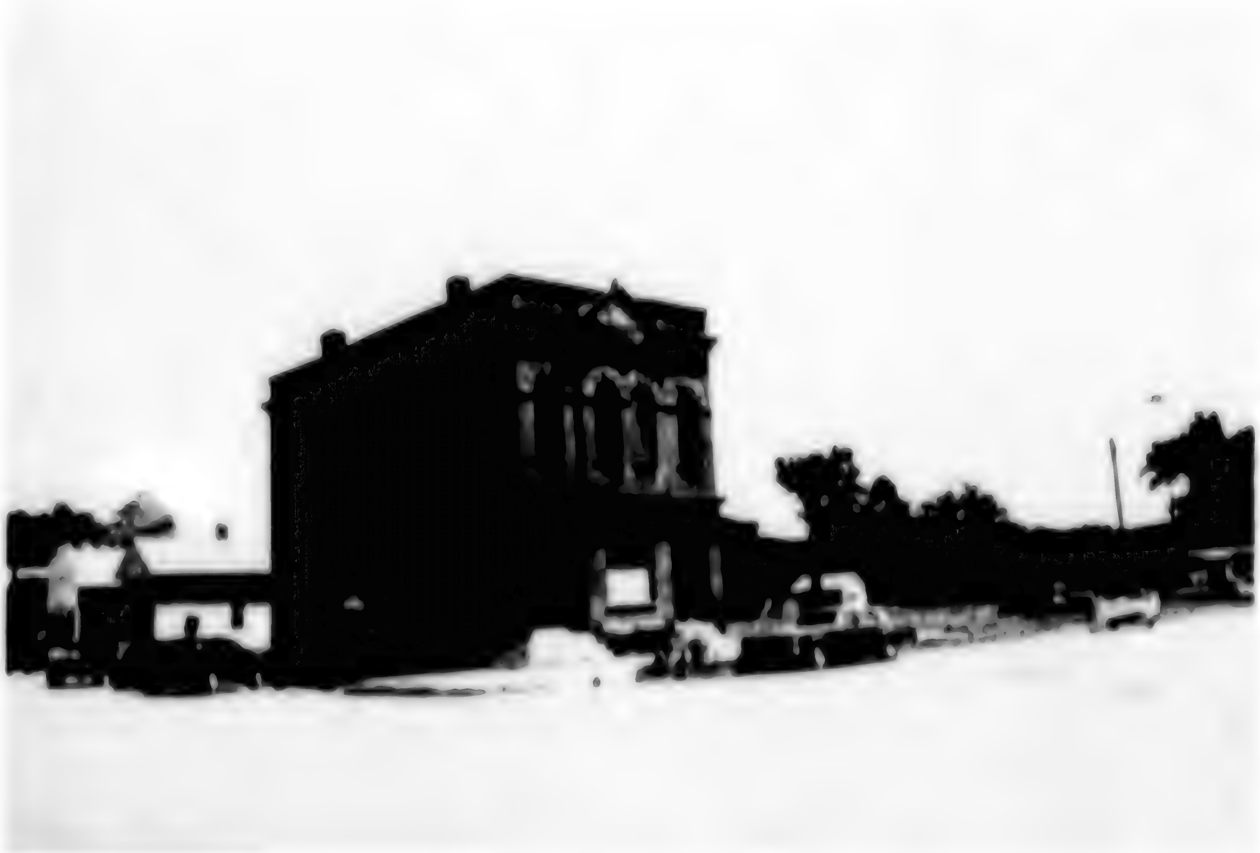

Figure 45. Security Bank in Ponca, Nebraska.
Michael J. Grant, 9 July 1993.

F. The Impact of Ethnic Immigration

These communities, and others not mentioned specifically, represent regional aspects of important national trends regarding European immigration in the late-nineteenth century. "In 1870, when the fringe of settlement moved onto the eastern reaches of the Great Plains," says Frederick C. Luebke, "25 percent of the 123,000 persons in the newly created state of Nebraska were foreign-born. Together with the second generation, they accounted for 54 percent of all inhabitants, excluding Indians." He later explains that, "In Dakota Territory, however, the percentage of foreign-born persons in 1870 was startlingly high at 34 percent."[101]

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[101] Frederick C. Luebke, "Ethnic Group Settlement on the Great Plains," The Western Historical Quarterly 8 (October 1977), 405-406.

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By 1900, foreign-born immigrants constituted 18% of the total population of Boyd, Cedar, Dixon, and Knox counties in Nebraska. Germans ranked first with 39% of the immigrant population, followed by Swedes who made up 19% of the group, and Danes, Irish and Czechs who comprised smaller portions of the population.[102]

This infusion of European immigrants shaped the Missouri Valley regions of Nebraska and South Dakota. Extant historic properties in the study area represent institutions that promoted social cohesiveness in rural ethnic communities on the midwestern frontier. Churches, social halls, fraternal organizations, and schools provided cultural stability and spatial unity central to the successful expansion of the United States across the continent. Resources in the study area illustrate that regional history represents national trends in microcosmic form. Community development constitutes only one of the many building blocks which contribute to the construction of a nation. It represents one of the "webs of significance," as German sociologist Max Weber phrased it, that humans have spun. Analysis of the culture of ethnic communities provides insight into the varieties of American life and ultimately into the meaning of the United States, itself.

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[102] Statistics provided by Michael J. Grant, 12 August 1993.

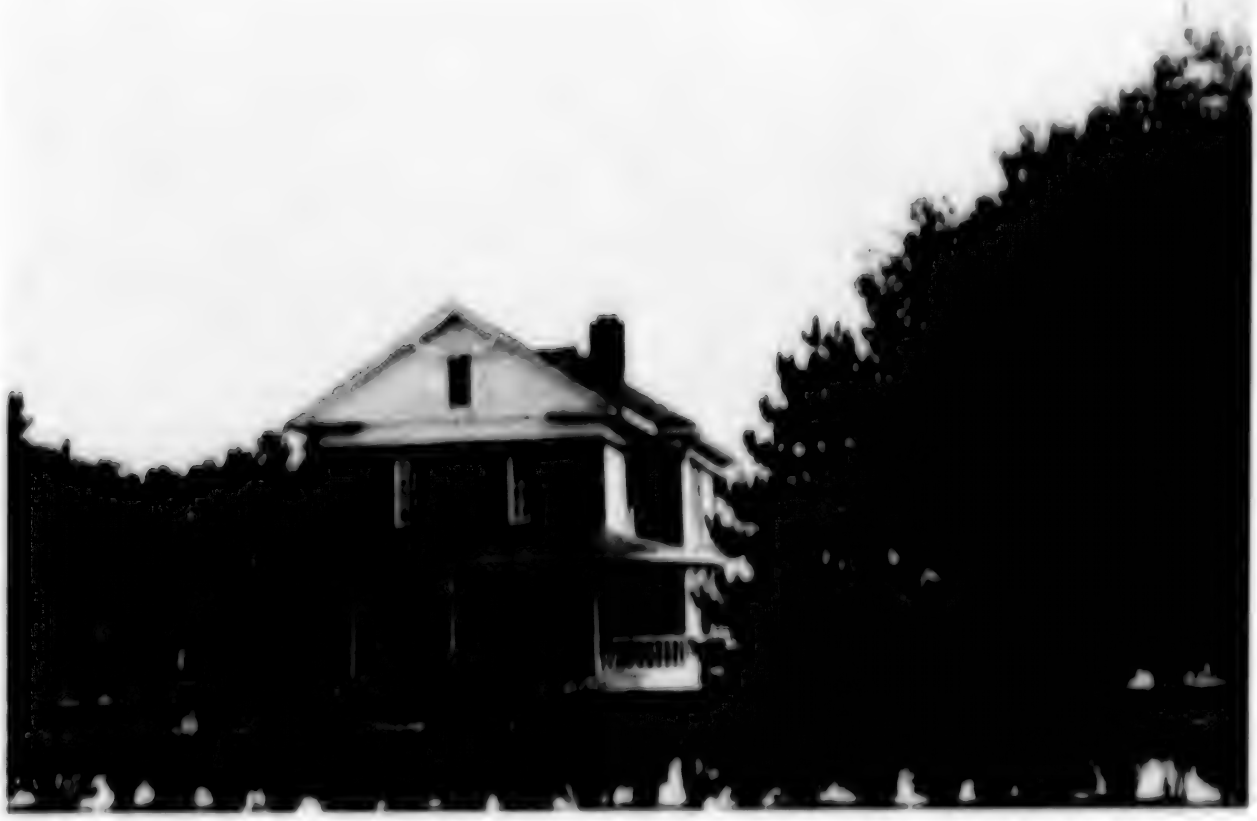

Figure 46. Charles Murtha House & Brick Kiln, Elk Point, S.D. Michael J. Grant, 9 July 1993.

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VI. ENGINEERING ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1924-1956)

THEME: **Technology (Engineering and Invention): Transportation: Energy Conversion, Utilization and Distribution: Water and Sewerage**

SIGNIFICANCE: **[Bridges and dams in the study area represent technological solutions, achieved through the implementation of engineering designs, to problems of transportation and water control along the Missouri River.]**

Engineering accomplishments in the Missouri River study area include two bridges and two dams that date to the twentieth century. The Meridian and Niobrara River Bridges, discussed previously as transportation thoroughfares, also serve as representative examples of engineering technology. Fort Randall and Gavins Point Dams also carry passenger traffic across the Missouri River, but were designed primarily for flood control and rural electrification. They represent the implementation of the federally funded Pick-Sloan Plan for better management of the Missouri River Basin's water resources.

A. Bridge Construction

The Meridian Bridge spans the Missouri River at Yankton, South Dakota. A private group, organized as the Meridian Highway Bridge Company of Yankton, funded its construction in 1924 to carry vehicles and trains between Nebraska and South Dakota. Tolls collected through 1953 for use of the structure restored the original $1,300,000 cost of construction. The span represents significant engineering accomplishments because its design provided for two transportational venues, stacked vertically with one raised above the other, and a vertical lift span to allow the passage of boats underneath (Figure 47).[103]

The Chicago and North Western Railroad built the Niobrara River Bridge in 1929 near the confluence of the Niobrara and Missouri Rivers. It is comprised of three rigid-connected trusses extending a total of 1200 feet. The bridge, nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1992, "is distinguished among Nebraska's railroad bridges for its scale and multiplicity of

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[103] The Yankton County Historical Society, History of Yankton County, South Dakota (Dallas: Curtis Media Corporation, 1987), 213. More information may be obtained from "Meridian Bridge," National Register of Historic Places Nomination.

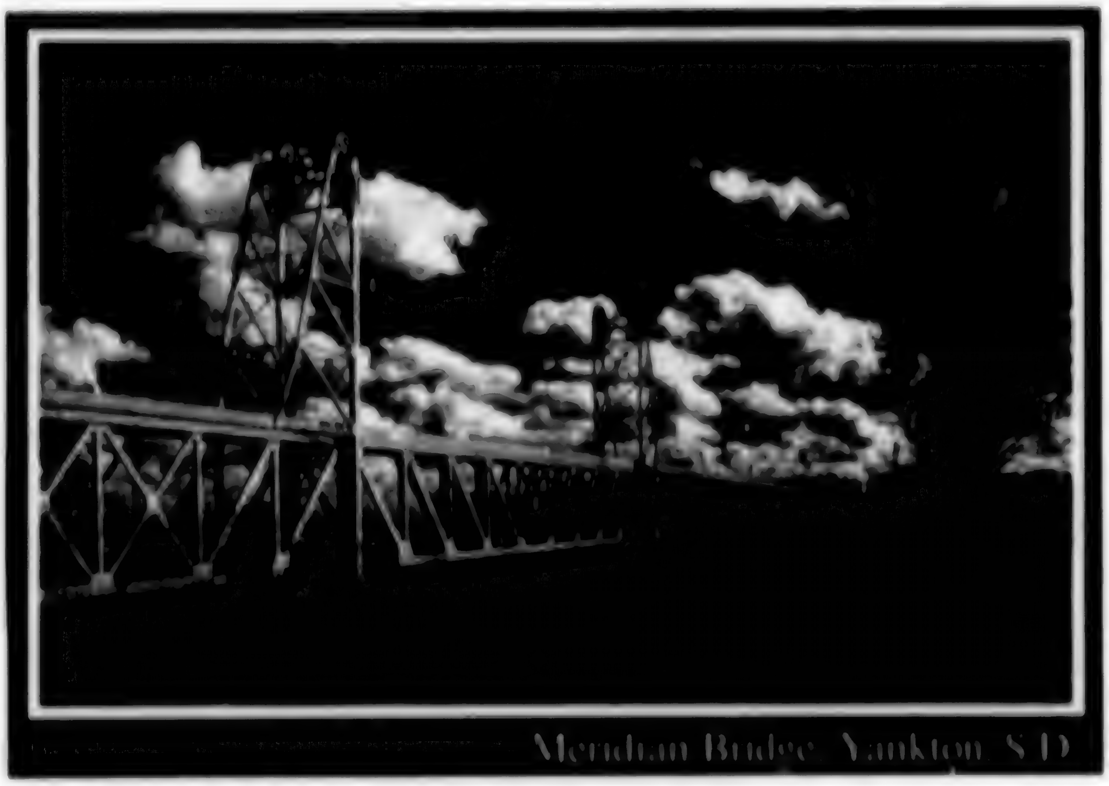

Figure 47. Postcard of Meridian Bridge, Yankton, South Dakota. Dale A. Jensen, c. Rushmore Photo Inc., 1988.

truss, girder and stringer spans." Few multiple-span railroad truss bridges, exemplified by the Niobrara River Bridge, remain in Nebraska.[104]

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[104] Carl McWilliams and Clayton Fraser, "Niobrara River Bridge," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Region, 12 November 1992.

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B. Flood Control and the Pick-Sloan Plan

While transportation thoroughfares remained important to state planners in Nebraska and South Dakota, water resources dominated engineering concerns in the twentieth century. The importance of navigation along the Missouri River dated to early European trading ventures in the Louisiana Territory. Steamboat traffic in the nineteenth century heightened awareness of the Missouri as a valuable commercial corridor. But, the river, often called "Old Misery," posed dangerous hazards for steamboats, from snags and sawyers to channel changes. The Missouri River Commission, created by Congress in 1884, first attempted to "'superintend and direct' the navigation improvements on the river." Thomas H. Langevin further explains that enabling legislation also provided for $125,000 to improve the riverway north of Sioux City.[105]

From 1902 to 1944, Congress passed several laws which aimed to facilitate use of the Missouri River and to seek solutions to severe flooding. It abolished the Missouri River Commission in 1902, but created in its place a Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors under the supervision of the Chief of Army Engineers. The Corps of Engineers focused on navigation and flood control in the early twentieth century. The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1927 mandated that the Corps complete a series of surveys and investigations to coordinate planning for flood control, navigation, irrigation, and power development in the Missouri River Basin.[106]

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, Congress created the Rural Electrification Administration (R.E.A.) as part of the New Deal to facilitate the extension of electric lines into rural areas. The Roosevelt administration promoted plans to use waterways in the generation of electricity. All of these efforts to capitalize on the diverse resource potential of the Missouri River came together in the Flood Control Act, passed in 1944 in response to flooding that occurred the previous year. Herbert Schell explains that this law created a program that "anticipated far-reaching benefits for the entire Missouri Basin in the form of flood control, navigation, irrigation, fish and wild-life conservation, and the development of recreational areas as well as the production of hydroelectric power."[107]

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[105] Thomas H. Langevin, "Development of Multiple-Purpose Water Planning by the Federal Government in the Missouri Basin," Nebraska History 34 (March 1953), 4.

[106] Ibid., 5-7.

[107] Schell, History of South Dakota, 304.

Federal officials thus called on engineering technology, implemented by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, to stave off problems stemming from "Old Misery." General Lewis A. Pick (of the Corps of Engineers) proposed dam and reservoir construction between Fort Peck and Sioux City for improved navigation and flood control. Assistant Director W. Glenn Sloan (of the Bureau of Reclamation) suggested that reservoirs at the headwaters of the Missouri could be used for irrigation and power generation. Both proposals came together in the Pick-Sloan Plan, implementing the basis of the 1944 Flood Control Act, which proposed the construction of a series of dams to coordinate the flow of the river and to generate hydroelectric power. It called for the placement of rolled-earth dams on the main stem of the Missouri that would supplement other dams built on the river's tributaries.[108]

The Corps of Engineers built two of these dams along portions of the Missouri River that now fall in the study area. Fort Randall Dam, constructed between 1946 and 1956, rises 160 feet. It carries two highways, Route 281 and 18, on a 24-foot paved road that runs across the top of the dam extending between Nebraska and South Dakota. The Bureau of Reclamation erected high voltage lines to carry electricity into both of these states, as part of the R.E.A. project.[109]

During the same period, the federal government created Pickstown, a planned community, to house employees working on the construction of Fort Randall Dam. While this resource, itself, lacks significance as an engineering accomplishment, it facilitated implementation of this phase of the Pick-Sloan Plan. It therefore should be evaluated as a valuable historic resource associated with the dam project (Figure 48).

From 1952 to 1956, engineers built the last of the big dams farther down river eight miles west of Yankton, South Dakota at Gavins Point. Although the smallest of the main-stem dams, it was designed to provide flood control storage, generate electric power, and in Herbert Schell's words, "regulate the flow of water released from the Fort Randall dam."[110] A cultural resource inventory taken during Gavins Point Dam's construction noted that, "The crest of the dam will be 9,600 feet and will be 57 feet above flood plain. The reservoir [Lewis and Clark Lake], at its maximum pool of 1,210 feet above sea level, will have an area of 33,000 acres

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[108] Ibid., 305-306.

[109] Ibid.

[110] Ibid.

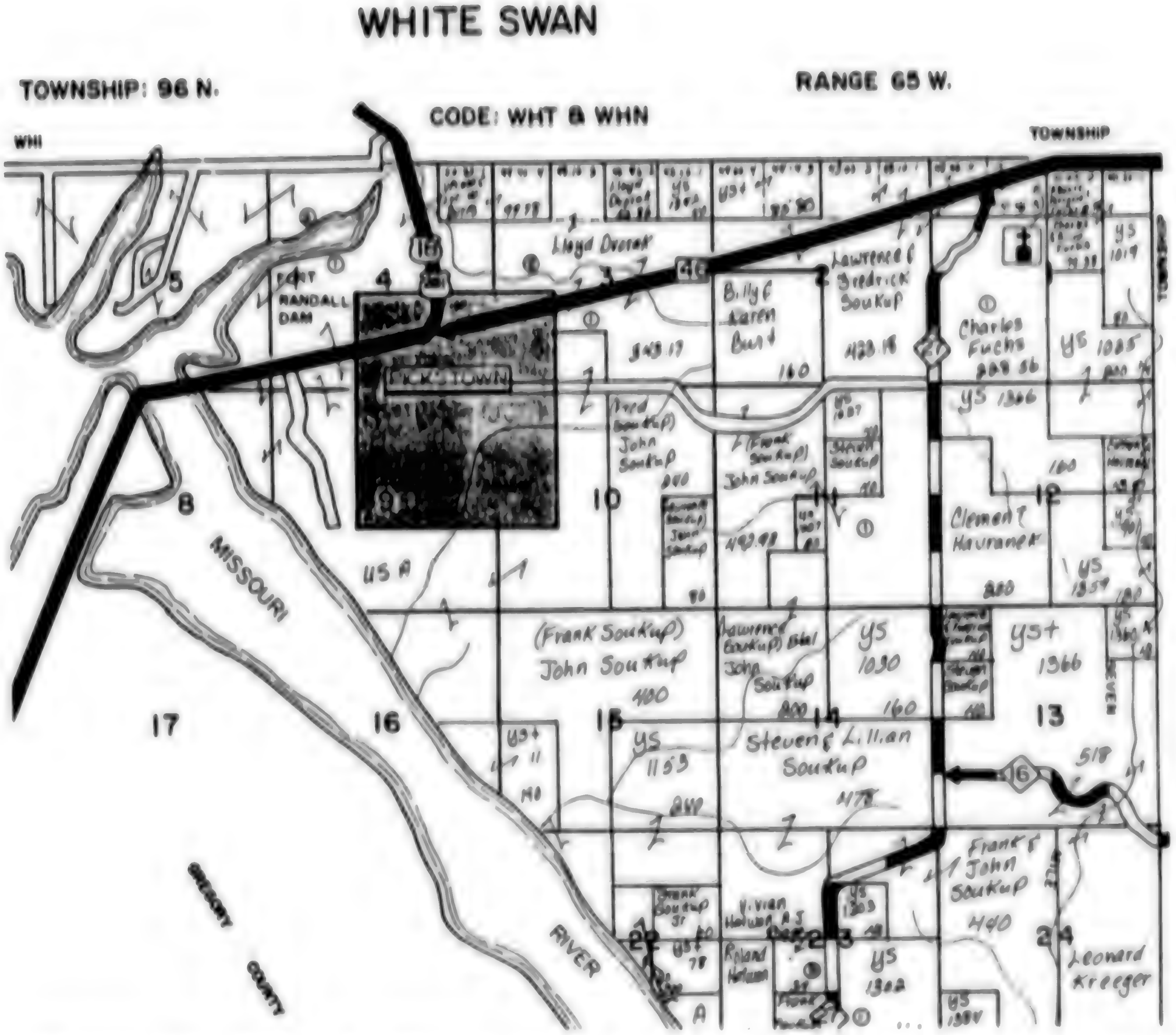
WHITE SWAN
TOWNSHIP: 96 N.
RANGE 65 W.
CODE: WHT & WHN
TOWNSHIP
FORT RANDALL DAM
PICKSTOWN
Lloyd Dvorak
Billy & Karen Bund
Lawrence & Fredrick Soukup
Charles Fuchs
John Soukup
Clement Havranek
(Frank Soukup) John Soukup
Steven & Lillian Soukup
Frank & John Soukup
Leonard Kreeger
Roland Nelson
MISSOURI
RIVER
GREGORY COUNTY
US A
YS
4
5
8
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Figure 48. Map of White Swan Township showing boundaries of Pickstown. (Taken from Atlas of Charles Mix County, South Dakota, 1989, C91).

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and will extend about 35 miles above, to about three miles below the town of Niobrara."[111] The lake quickly became a very popular recreational facility.

"For South Dakota the system of dams, reservoirs, and transmission lines," Herbert Schell concludes, "signifies a more stable and better balanced economy."[112] They accomplished the primary goals of flood prevention and hydroelectric power generation for rural communities. One source points out some remaining problems associated with the Missouri, however, saying that "the string of dams cut the danger of flooding the bottom but as the amount of water released from the dams are raised and lowered, it still causes problems for the land owners along the Missouri by cutting away the land."[113] Remaining problems, however, should not detract from the integrity of the engineering technology implemented in the dams, themselves. These representative dams, powerhouses, and bridges exemplify technological accomplishments in the field of engineering for their representative structural designs.

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[111] Ray H. Mattison, "Report on Historic Sites in the Gavins Point Reservoir Area, Missouri River," Unpublished report prepared by the History Division, Region Two Office of the National Park Service for the Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, September 1953, 42

[112] Schell, History of South Dakota, 307.

[113] Hay Country History, 40.

VII. RECREATION (1934-1990)

THEME: Recreation: Sports/ Spectator Pastimes/ General Recreation

SIGNIFICANCE: "The 39-mile Missouri River, 20-mile Niobrara River, and 8-mile Verdigre Creek segments were designated national recreation rivers in 1991 under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act."

SIGNIFICANCE: "The 39-mile Missouri River segment supports a relatively primitive recreational experience on a large river; such large river experiences are rare on the Great Plains."

SIGNIFICANCE: "Lewis and Clark Lake is the largest developed water-based recreational resource in a 200-mile radius."

SIGNIFICANCE: "The 59-mile Missouri River segment supports a recreational experience on a relatively natural large river. Such experiences are rare on the Great Plains."

SIGNIFICANCE: "The 59-mile river corridor provides high quality outdoor recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, trapping, wildlife observation and boating."

SIGNIFICANCE: "The river valley provides scenic vistas of a variety of natural landscapes such as bottomlands, cottonwood forests, wooded draws, forested hills, sand dunes, high bank islands, wetlands, and chalkrock bluffs."

Recreation has played a large role in the Missouri Valley throughout the twentieth century. Individuals in Nebraska and South Dakota have enjoyed the benefits of municipal and state parks since the 1930s. They participated in a variety of water sports and leisure activities; including canoeing, boating, fishing, water skiing, hiking, and camping. Federal action during the past twenty years, however, has increased recreational opportunities in the study area. In 1978, Congress designated the 59-mile section as the Missouri National Recreation River. Thirteen years later, the Niobrara Scenic River Designation Act stipulated that the 39-mile segment, the lower twenty-five miles of the Niobrara River and an eight mile stretch of Verdigre Creek would be included as National Recreation River segments. A study of the vicinity of Lewis and Clark Lake for its potential as a National Recreation Area is currently underway. Recreational facilities located within the study area that pre-date these legislative mandates deserve mention as important historic resources.

A. State Park Facilities

Ponca State Park, established in 1934, lies in Dixon County adjacent to the 59-mile segment of the Missouri River near Ponca, Nebraska. It overlooks one of two unchannelized sections in the state. Local citizens, sponsored by the Ponca American Legion Post, donated the park's original 200 acres. Through the years, it has grown to encompass 289 acres. Vacationers may lodge in rustic cabins, camp, use picnic grounds, hike or ride on trails, enjoy a number of water sports, and ski in the winter. The establishment of Ponca State Park roughly coincided with the national emphasis on leisure and automobile vacations in the late-1920s and 1930s. Extant buildings, structures, and landscape designs in the park should be evaluated for their association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a New Deal program that funded the construction of recreational facilities and the implementation of conservation measures during the Great Depression.

Niobrara State Park, located in Knox County, Nebraska at the confluence of the Niobrara and Missouri Rivers, dates to the mid-twentieth century. It encompasses a 408-acre site that provides cabins, campsites, trails, and access to the 39-mile segment of the Missouri River. Park lands include some of the high bluffs and rolling hills that lie south of the river. The Bazile Creek Wildlife Management Area adjoins this state park.

B. Recreational Benefits of the Reservoirs

The Missouri Valley gained additional recreational facilities as a result of the construction of Fort Randall and Gavins Point Dams. The damming of these segments of the Missouri River created reservoirs that may be used for recreational purposes, particularly Lake Francis Case which lies north of Fort Randall Dam and Lewis and Clark Lake located upriver of Gavins Point Dam. "The dams and reservoirs also promote the development of fish and wildlife habitats and afford extensive recreational facilities. According to records maintained by the Army Corps of Engineers," Herbert Schell recalls, "over three and a half million people were drawn to the shores of the new "Great Lakes" region of South Dakota during 1966."[114] Bazile Creek Wildlife Management Area located near Niobrara State Park, and an area south of Fort Randall Dam which provides one of the largest roosting and wintering areas for eagles, represent these wildlife habitats. Powerhouses and visitor centers associated with the two dams also qualify as modern recreational facilities that provide exhibits and films on the construction of the dams and brief histories of the Missouri Valley.

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[114] Schell, History of South Dakota, 307.

The Corps of Engineers built facilities north of the two dams in both states to enhance recreational opportunities on the reservoirs. The Fort Randall Recreation Area lies adjacent to Lake Francis Case. The Lewis and Clark Recreational Area, located west of Yankton, receives heavy visitation, amounting to 2.5 million in 1992. The state of Nebraska also maintains facilities at several convenient access points for its visitors to Lewis and Clark Lake, which is currently a state recreational area. Those facilities more than fifty years old should be evaluated as historic recreational resources.

Municipal parks and resort communities located within the study area provide additional recreational facilities. Riverside Park, located near Meridian Bridge in Yankton, South Dakota, represents a modern municipal park. It conveys some of the history of the area through a reproduction steamboat that cruises along the river and a reconstruction of the territorial capitol. Resort communities like Devil's Nest and seasonal cabins/trailers in Sunshine Bottom provide another aspect of recreation in the Missouri Valley. Sunshine Bottom has far outstripped Devil's Nest in popularity, to such an extent that heavy seasonal use threatens historic resources and a historic ferry landing site that date to German-Russian settlement at the end of the nineteenth century.

The Missouri National Recreation River captured the attention of vacationers long before it received national designation from the United States Congress. Prior to recent federal actions, South Dakota and Nebraska provided sites for sports and leisure activities for seasonal, weekend, and day use. Some of these facilities date to the nation's early-twentieth century passion for automobile excursions and family vacations, while others were established after the construction of Fort Randall and Gavins Point Dams and the creation of Lewis and Clark Lake. The most recent phase of federal presence in the area, linked to Congressional designations of river segments as part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and possible addition to the National Park System, however, promises a continuation of this historical trend to protect and cherish this nation's cultural and natural resources.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The study area associated with the Missouri National Recreation River contains a wealth of historical and cultural information, represented by a vast array of physical resources. This area has influenced and reflected the development of the United States because important events occurred here. Extant resources help tell the stories of American Indian migration and interaction with Euro-Americans, of Lewis and Clark's explorations, and early diplomatic relations between the United States and Indian tribes. They document early commercial expansion through the use of the steamboat and railroad, and of immigrant settlement and community formation in the late-nineteenth century. Human attempts to control and use the environment dominate U.S. history in the twentieth century, as represented by the implementation of the Pick-Sloan Plan and the establishment of recreational facilities. The study area associated with the Missouri National Recreation River provides rich documentation of each of these national trends.

THE NIOBRARA NATIONAL SCENIC RIVER

I. INTRODUCTION

The area along the banks of the central Niobrara River in Cherry, Keya Paha, Brown and Rock Counties in north central Nebraska contains rich examples of natural and cultural resources of the Great Plains. The transition theme colors any survey of this area, for this is a zone of ecological and cultural transition and transiency. For most of its history, both American Indian and Euro-American groups used this area more as a region of passage, mineral and timber extraction, and grazing than as an area of commercial development and agricultural settlement. These factors are manifested in the area's potential as a route west, its comparatively late settlement by Europeans, its rise and fall in farm population, and its economic stabilization as a ranching region.

The area's significance lies in its status as a transitional zone between the tall-grass prairie culture of the Trans-Mississippi region into the short-grass prairie culture of the Great Plains. Any occupant of this region, whether it be American Indian, Euro-American explorer, farmer, or rancher, has eventually had to come to terms with the environment of the Great Plains. Consequently, this study begins with an overview of the natural setting of the Niobrara River and the Nebraska Sand Hills, and its impact on the cultural life of the region (Figure 49).

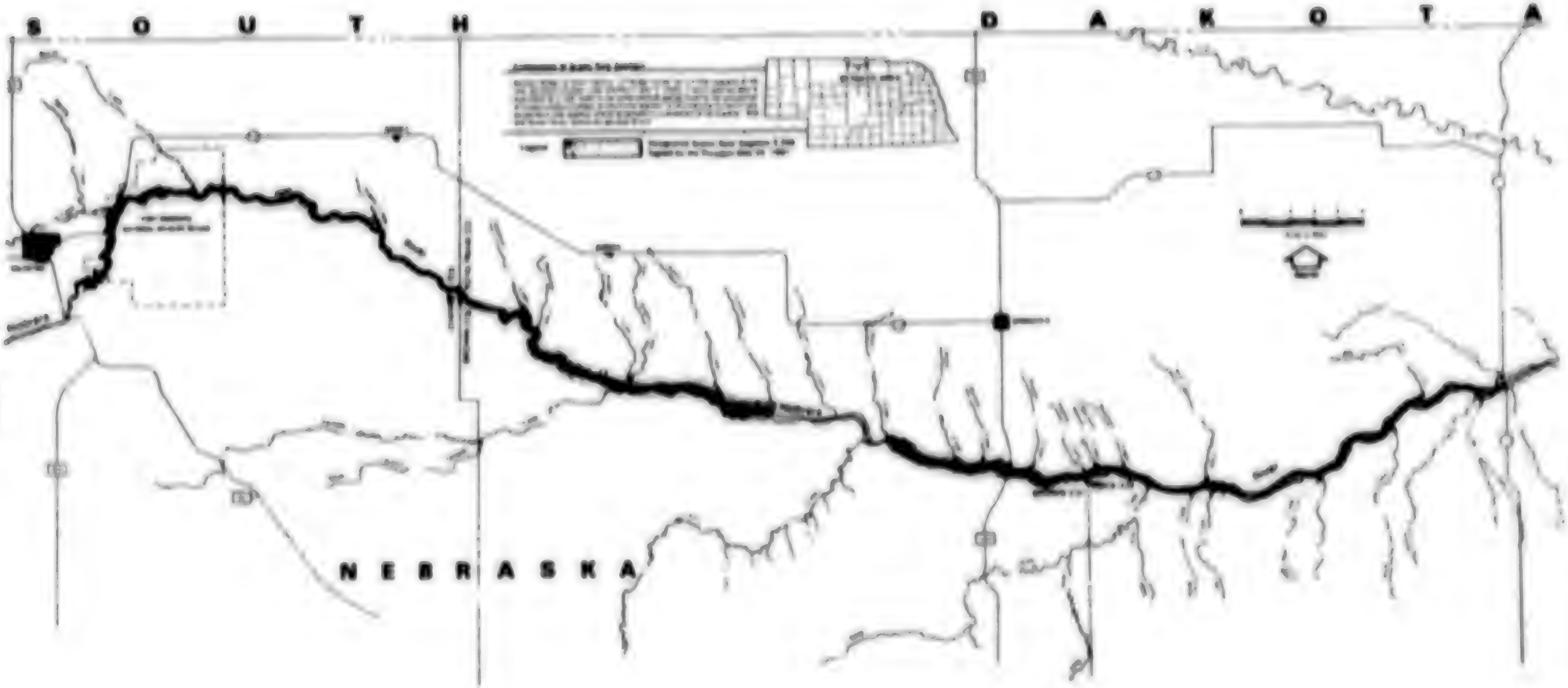
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA

Figure 49. Niobrara National Scenic River.

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II. ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

THEME: [The Natural Setting]

SIGNIFICANCE: "The Niobrara River is an outstanding example of a largely free-flowing Great Plains river."

SIGNIFICANCE: "The Niobrara Valley contains a large concentration of scenic river cliffs and waterfalls that are rare in the Great Plains."

SIGNIFICANCE: "The Niobrara valley supports unusual biological diversity within the narrow confines of the valley, where the following ecosystems meet: Northern boreal forest, Rocky Mountain forest, eastern deciduous forest, tallgrass prairie, mixed-grass prairie, and Sand Hills prairie."

The Niobrara River and the areas surrounding it are dependent on the geography, climate, and vegetation in shaping its natural and human past. To understand the river area, one must look at the landscape through which it flows, the Nebraska Sand Hills.

A. Ecosystem

The Sand Hills are the product of wind-blown sands released by the deterioration of tertiary sandstones over the millennia. This makes the Sand Hills, spreading over 19,000 square miles, the largest sand dune area in the Western Hemisphere, and one of the largest grass-stabilized dune areas in the world.[115]

The lack of precipitation and other conditions influence the formation of the Sand Hills. Areas within the study region receive between twenty-one and twenty-four inches of rainfall annually. Nearly three-quarters of this precipitation comes between April and September. This comparative lack of rainfall, the constant wind and late winter/early spring snowstorms create a rather harsh environment. Plants, animals, and humans either must adapt to these extremities, migrate, or perish.

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[115] Ann Bleed and Charles Flowerday, eds., An Atlas of the Sand Hills, 2nd ed. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Conservation and Survey Division, 1990), 1.

The permeability of its sandy soil makes the Sand Hills a viable environment because water seeps through the sand and is held in place by solid rock strata. This phenomenon creates groundwater supplies that can reach down to one hundred feet below the surface. This groundwater drainage feeds the Niobrara River, which accounts for its regular annual flow.

Huge groundwater reserves in the Sand Hills and recesses in the Niobrara River support ecological specimens that reach their westernmost, southernmost, and easternmost ranges. This has created an "ecological meeting ground" in the region.[116] The Niobrara River provides habitat continuity for plants and animals, some of which are endangered species, and provides the opportunity for hybrids to develop. This is particularly so in canyon areas that partially shield species from climatic extremes. Six major ecological areas coexist along the riverway: 1) Rocky Mountain Pine Forests, 2) Sand Hills Prairie, 3) Tallgrass Prairie, 4) Eastern Deciduous Forest, 5) Northern Boreal Forest, and 6) Mixed-Grass Prairie. The Sand Hills region is essentially treeless beyond the river's banks. The land stretching along the Niobrara to the east of Valentine, Nebraska is used for a cattle range, reaching central Brown County, where it becomes a mixture of range and cultivated land.[117]

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[116] Ibid., 5 and 218.

[117] James H. Williams and Doug Murfield, eds., Agricultural Atlas of Nebraska (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1977), 11 and 28.

III. CULTURAL OVERVIEW

THEME: Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations

THEME: European Colonial Exploration and Settlement

THEME: Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898

SIGNIFICANCE: [The Niobrara Valley acts as a cultural transitional zone between the Midwest Prairie and Great Plains Region. Any occupant within this region had to come to terms and adjust to the Great Plains environment.]

The natural environment of the region had a profound influence upon the culture of its inhabitants in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Sand Hills and the Niobrara River are both part of the Great Plains region. This region, extending from the 98th Meridian to the Rocky Mountains, while not homogeneous, can be seen as an area with its own geographic unity and traits.

Historian Walter Prescott Webb wrote that once pioneers from the eastern United States passed the 98th Meridian, their lifestyles and institutions had to change. In the Eastern United States, according to Webb, Euro-American civilization stood on three legs: land, water, and timber. When crossing into parts of the west where less than twenty inches of rain fell annually, only land remained of this triad. Because of these deficiencies, either real or perceived, the settlers needed to change the institutions, laws, and methods of agriculture they had used in the eastern United States. The subhumid climate of the Great Plains region, also forced the U. S. government to alter its land policies. The 160 acres allotted to farmers under the original Homestead Act of 1862 was simply not enough to support a farm family on the Plains. In 1904, the Kinkaid Act expanded the acreage from 160 to 640 for the western part of Nebraska in response to the need for more land for each individual farm (Figure 50).

Also, because of the lack of water for transportation, personal use, and agriculture, as well as the lack of timber on the Plains, pioneers had to depend on the products of the Industrial Revolution, such as the railroad, barbed wire fencing, and windmills to address these shortages.[118] This reliance on consumer goods and services made settlement of the Plains noticeably interdependent with older regions of the country for

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[118] Walter Prescott Webb, The Great Plains (Boston: Ginn and Company, 1931), 8, 9, 19, 27, and 272.

Figure 50. Frederick Krzyzanowski, Jr. farmstead, located east of Smith Falls. Rachel Franklin, 30 June 1993.

capital and manufactured goods. Subsistence agriculture, as one historian has written, has been "virtually impossible."[119]

One of the major themes in the settlement of the Great Plains region has been the conquering of the vast distances between settlements. Space on the Plains makes commercial ventures there

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[119] James C. Malin, History & Ecology: Studies of the Grassland (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1984), 15.

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Figure 51. Home site located on the road from Norden Bridge to Sparks, Nebraska. Rachel Franklin, 29 June 1993.

expensive. The costs of maintaining long stretches of railroad and paved roads, as well as bridges across the Niobrara, has been a major financial burden on a sparsely-populated area.[120] Another aspect of settlement in the area has been the division of communities between those along major transportation arteries, such as railroads and highways, and those in areas of the "outback" that are beyond transportational systems (Figure 51).[121] One can see broad patterns of use; visible in the size of ranches, in the low density of built structures, in the open grazing land punctuated by

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[120] James R. Shortridge, "The Heart of the Prairie-Culture Areas in the Central and Northern Great Plains," Great Plains Quarterly 8 (December 1988), 217.

[121] Carl Frederick Kraenzel, The Great Plains in Transition (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1955), 196.

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windmills and barbed wire fences. These vernacular patterns the landscape differ greatly from those along the Missouri River.

IV. NATIVE AMERICANS[122]

THEME: Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations

SIGNIFICANCE: [After contact, indigenous populations were forced to adapt to changes in local habitats, and to the presence of other native and Euro-American cultural groups.]

When the Euro-American explorers first came into the land of the Niobrara (Ponca for "running water"), they entered the meeting ground for the Dakota Sioux, Ponca, and Pawnee Indians. In addition to the fertile hunting ground and horticultural resources, the Niobrara River Valley offered the only source of stone (green quartzite) suitable for the manufacture of tools in the Sand Hills region.[123]

Several tribes used the resources of the Niobrara River Valley. In 1851, by terms of the Fort Laramie Treaty, the Sand Hills and the section of the Niobrara flowing through it were divided between the Sioux and the Pawnee. In 1857, the Pawnee tribe ceded a fourteen-million-acre region including the central Niobrara River area for $200,000 in annuities.[124] The Midwest Archeological Center's report will detail significant sites to exhibit the history of Native Americans in this region.

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[122] The Native American occupation and use of this section of the Niobrara will be more fully explained in a cultural and anthropological overview being prepared by the Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska.

[123] Bleed and Flowerday, eds., An Atlas of the Sand Hills, 190 and 198.

[124] Addison E. Sheldon, Land Systems and Land Policies in Nebraska: A History of Nebraska Land Public Domain and Private Property, Publications of the Nebraska State Historical Society XXII (1936), 20 and 23.

V. EXPLORATION (1795-1804)

THEME: European Colonial Exploration and Settlement: Spanish/French Exploration and Settlement

SIGNIFICANCE: [The Niobrara River Valley was a passageway for Spanish exploration of the Great Plains region.]

Spanish Exploration

The outside world depended on travelers' accounts to gain an impression of the Niobrara region. Early explorations of this area, and of present-day Nebraska in general, offered little hope, however, for future development. James Mackay, a Scot, explored the Sand Hills under the authority of the Company of the Explorers of the Upper Missouri, which possessed a trade monopoly granted by the Spanish. Mackay is note-worthy as the first Euro-American to visit the Sand Hills. He visited the region in 1795 and 1796 and left with poor impressions of the area's potential. After Spain ceded the region of Louisiana to France in 1800, Mackay then revealed his conception of the Sand Hills to the French in his map of the area, which was subsequently published in Paris in 1802. A notation on the map near the location of the Loup River reads, "Grand Desert of moving sand where are neither wood, nor soil, nor stone, nor water, nor animals, except some little tortoises of various colors."[125] The French name for their procession, the Niobrara River was L'Eau Qui Court, which was often shortened to Quiccure.

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[125] There is some disagreement concerning Mackay's route. Addison Sheldon wrote that Mackay approached the Niobrara from the south, while Aubrey Diller claims Mackay encountered the river from the north. Diller also posits that Mackay was the first Euro-American to record prehistoric fossils in Nebraska, which he found in Keya Paha County. See Addison Sheldon, Nebraska - The Land and the People, 3 vols (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1931), I:172, and Aubrey Diller, "James Mackay's Journey in Nebraska in 1789," Nebraska History 36 (June 1955), 126-127.

VI. MILITARY SURVEYS (1857-1875)

THEME: Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898: Western Trails and Travelers

SIGNIFICANCE: [The Niobrara River Valley was surveyed as a potential route to the Rocky Mountains and the Black Hills between 1857 and 1875.]

During the antebellum and Civil War eras there was great interest in a route through the Great Plains to the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific West. In the summer of 1857, an officer of the Army's Corps of Topographic Engineers, Gouverneur Warren, traveled near the Niobrara in search of such a trail. Inhibited by the deep ravines surrounding the river, Warren's wagons did not travel closer than five miles to the river. He eventually favored a Platte River route to Fort Laramie rather than one on the Niobrara River, even though the latter was forty miles shorter. Warren felt the obstacles of constructing a road along the Niobrara would outweigh its benefits.[126]

The Civil War removed southern competition for a federally-sponsored wagon road west, and after 1865, road construction plans centered on areas north of the Platte River. A gold discovery in the Idaho Territory (which includes present-day Montana) in 1864 increased the pressure for a road through the Plains to Silver City, Montana. In 1865, the United States Congress appropriated $50,000 for an expedition along the Niobrara led by James Sawyers of the Iowa Northern Border Brigade. Sawyers, a resident of Sioux City, had personal reasons to promote a western route that would make his hometown its eastern terminus.

The Sawyers Wagon Road Expedition set out from the town of Niobrara, Nebraska Territory, on June 13, 1865. A portion of the military escort were "galvanized Yankees," captured Confederate soldiers who preferred frontier army service over life in a prisoner of war camp. Despite having to battle the summer heat, the Niobrara River's quicksand, monotony, desertions, and drunkenness among the soldiers, Sawyers completed the route along the Niobrara through the Wyoming Territory to Virginia City, Nevada.

Sawyers retraced the route in 1866. The expedition mapped and marked the trail along the Niobrara, noted local animals and vegetation, and observed evidence of past American Indian campsites.[127] Despite Sawyer's active promotion of a Niobrara route across the plains, no wagon or freighting trail appeared. Since the expedition was more of a reconnaissance of the area for a commercial route for Sioux City than a road-building detail, little immediate progress came out of it. The construction of the Union Pacific Railroad along the Platte Valley in Nebraska would have made a Niobrara route redundant.[128]

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[126] W. Turrentine Jackson, Wagon Roads West: A Study of Federal Road Surveys and Construction in the Trans-Mississippi West, 1846-1869 (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1964), 138-139.

A parallel route along the Niobrara River was the supposed "Gordon Trail" of 1875. Allegedly in the spring of that year, a group of gold hunters set out from Sioux City, Iowa, to mine for gold in the Black Hills of Dakota Territory. The men were overtaken and arrested near Gordon, Nebraska for violating orders of the United States Army to avoid American Indian lands.[129] The "Old Gordon Road," however, appears on maps of the Niobrara Valley included in an 1885 atlas of Nebraska.[130] Other historic routes parallelled the Niobrara on both sides. A more thorough landscape assessment should determine whether existing routes follow these historic ones (Figure 52).

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[127] R. Eli Paul, "A Galvanized Yankee Along the Niobrara River," Nebraska History 70 (Summer 1989), 146-148.

[128] Jackson, Wagon Roads West, 296.

[129] Ainsworth [Nebraska] Star-Journal, Centennial ed., 23 June 1983 [2, section G].

[130] The Official State Atlas of Nebraska (Philadelphia: Everts & Kirk, 1885), 146.

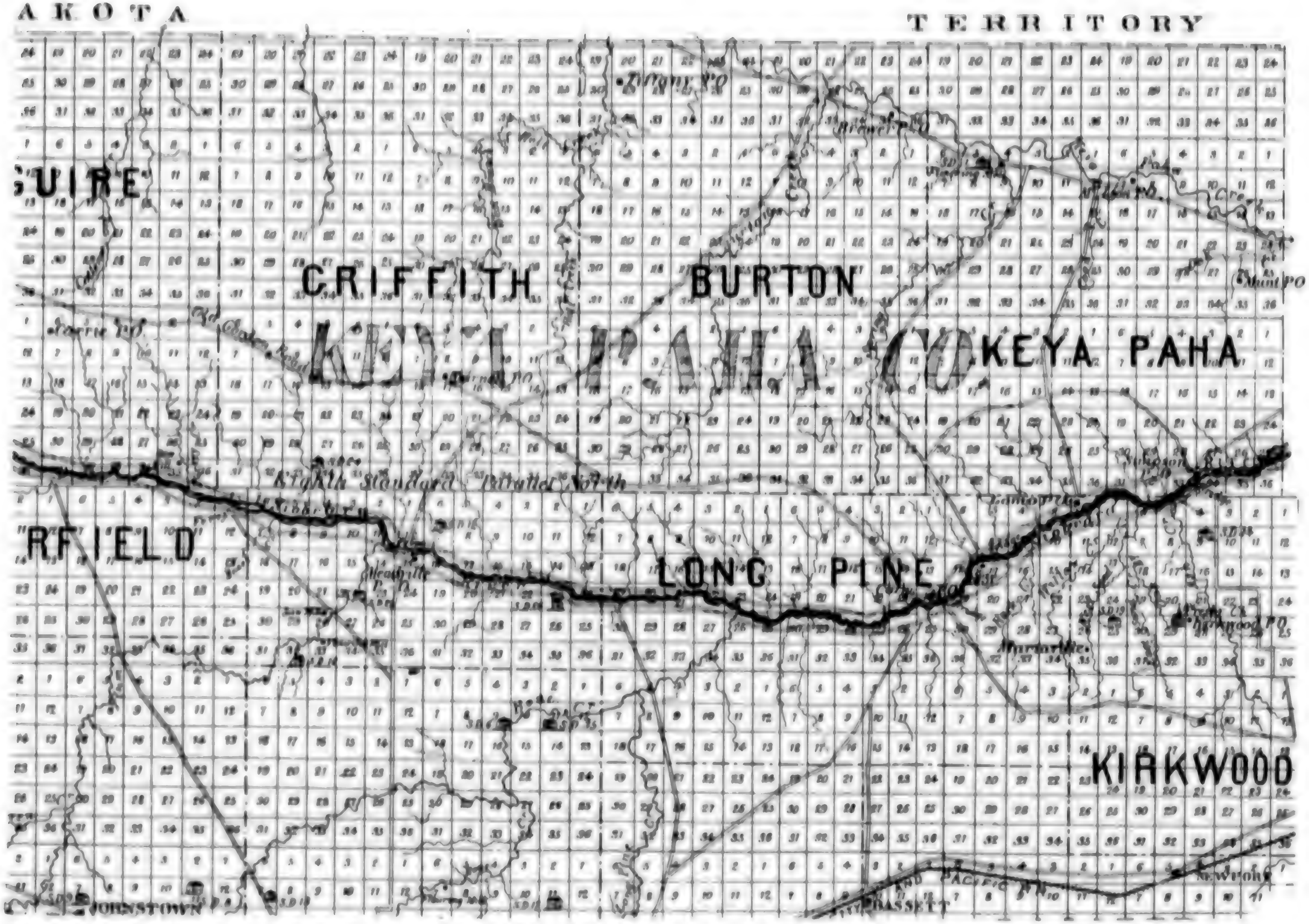
AKOTA
TERRITORY
SUIRE
GRIFFITH
BURTON
KEYA PAHA CO.
KEYA PAHA
Eighth Standard Parallel North
RFIELD
LONG PINE
KIRKWOOD
PACIFIC R.R.
JOHNSTOWN
BASSETT

Figure 52. 1885 Map of the Niobrara Valley.
(Taken from The Official State Atlas of Nebraska, (1885), 146,)

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VII. OPEN RANGE RANCHING (1870-1900)

THEME: Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898: The Cattlemen's Empire

SIGNIFICANCE: [Between 1875-1885 the Niobrara River and the Sand Hills played an important role in the western cattle industry. This brief period of open range cattle operations was a forerunner to that of huge enclosed ranches which later dominated the industry.]

A. Early Herding in Nebraska

Cattlemen coming from south of the Sand Hills were the first Euro-Americans to exploit the central Niobrara River area extensively. Using Texas cattle, capital from the Eastern U.S. and European sources, foreign and domestic markets, Mexican cattle-raising methods, and the free grass of the Great Plains, a small number of men profited from the open range of the Sand Hills and Niobrara River Valley.[131] For the Niobrara region, the cattle raisers of the 1870s were the first civilian Euro-Americans to spend any great length of time in the Nebraska Sand Hills (Figure 53).

B. Ranching Spreads to the Sand Hills

The first large herds in Nebraska were raised along the Platte River trail. Ranchers sold their cattle to wagon emigrants who wished to replenish their stock. During the late 1870s and early 1880s cattlemen such as Frank North and the Newman brothers from central Nebraska grazed their herds in the central Sand Hills. Previous drovers avoided the interior of the Sand Hills as a "no man's land" controlled by the Sioux. North and the Newman brothers, however, found ample grass, lakes, and marshes to feed and water their cattle. Ranchers found a ready market in Fort Niobrara, where the U.S. Army purchased cattle to supply American Indians on reservations.[132]

C. Open Range and the Great Plains

One of the primary problems of open range ranching was identifying and confirming the ownership of cattle. Because of the

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[131] Webb, The Great Plains, 271 and 224.

[132] James C. Olson, History of Nebraska (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966), 185, 189-190.

Figure 53. View of Niobrara from road between Norden Bridge and Sparks, Nebraska, showing County Line Bridge. Rachel Franklin, 29 June 1993.

lack of law enforcement in the region, ranchers began cattlemen's associations partly to guard against cattle rustlers and partly to police themselves.[133] Some Nebraska Sand Hills counties were even formed by these ranchers for the purpose of law enforcement against cattle thieves.[134]

The Niobrara River Valley bore the reputation as a haven for cattle rustlers. Its deep canyons were said to hide pens in which outlaws such as Kid Wade hid their stolen stock. One of the

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[133] W. D. Aeschbacker, "Development of Cattle Raising in the Sandhills," Nebraska History 28 (January-March 1947), 41 and 45.

[134] W. D. Aeschbacker, "Development of the Sandhills Lake Country," Nebraska History 27 (July-September 1946), 215.

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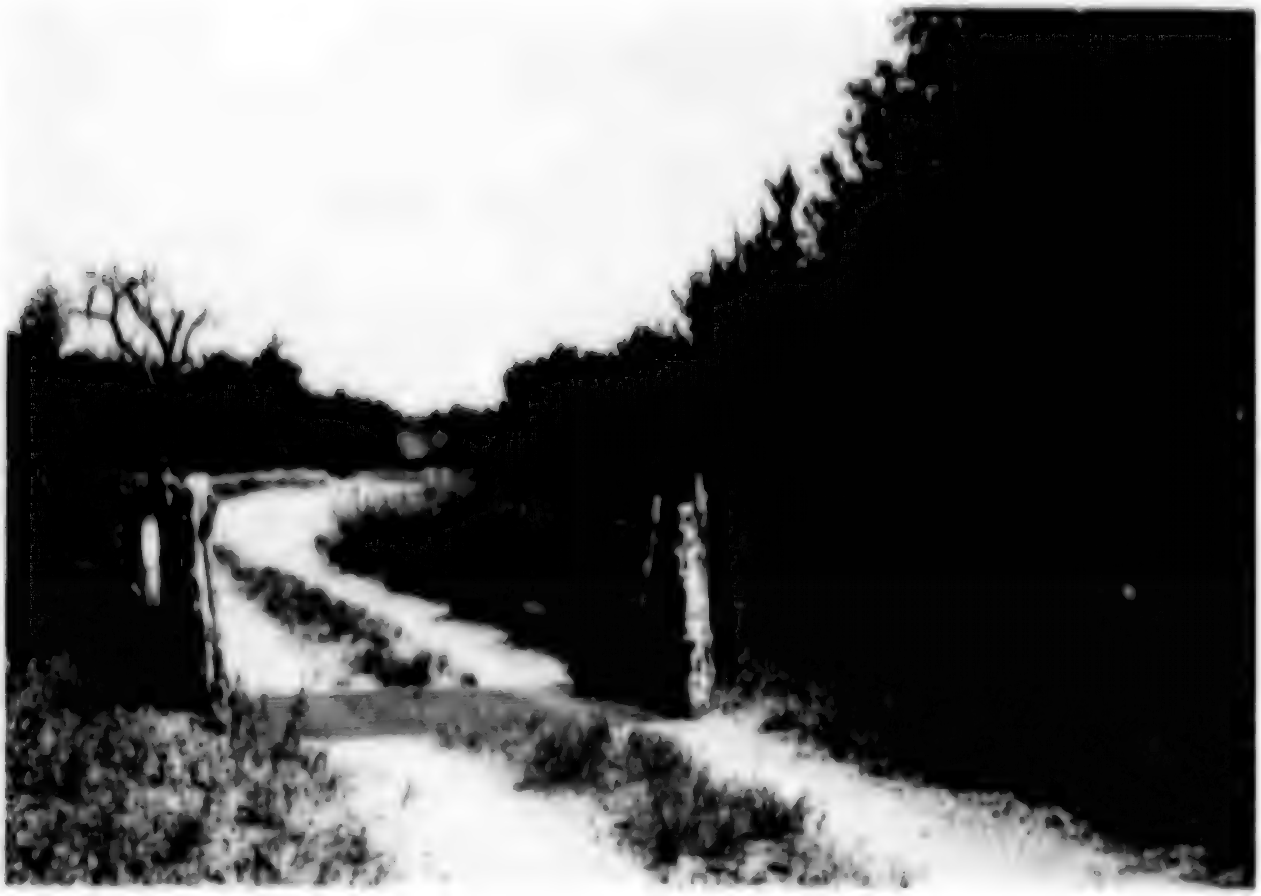

Figure 54. Cattle grate, located near Nature Conservancy lands. Rachel Franklin, 29 June 1993.

cattlemen's associations, the Keya Paha River Stock Growers Association attempted to check rustling by inspecting cattle shipped out of the area. Vigilante groups formed to capture cattle thieves. One group placed a notice in an area newspaper pledging that each member would "turn out and help search to the best of his ability until the property is recovered and the guilty parties brought to justice, if possible."[135] Justice at the hands of a vigilante committee sometimes meant an on-the-spot whipping or hanging.

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[135] Harold Hutton, Vigilante Days - Frontier Justice Along the Niobrara (Chicago: Swallow Press Inc., 1978), 2-4, and 329-340.

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D. Legal Restrictions to the Open Range

While cattle rustling was bothersome to the infant Sand Hills open-range cattle industry, other factors gave it blows from which it never truly recovered. In the 1880s, overstocking, unsound financing, and blizzards in the winter of 1885-1886 wiped out many would-be cattle barons. Legal restrictions also curbed the expansionist cattle ranchers. Counties began to enforce, although arbitrarily, herding laws that made it compulsory to restrain livestock from roaming the grasslands. Previously, cattlemen would simply graze their livestock on the open grasslands and collect them during semi-annual roundups (Figure 54).

More daunting for the cattlemen was an 1885 federal law that made fencing public lands illegal. A year following the adoption of the law, the General Land Office reported that the Rankin & Company Ranch was investigated for enclosing 35,000 acres in Cherry County.[136] In 1905, Bartlett Richards and William Comstock of the Nebraska Land and Feeding Companies were found guilty of illegally fencing 200,000 acres of federal land.[137]

Whether it be through secret vigilante committees, allowing cattle graze at will on the open range, or by enclosing publicly-owned land, ranchers of the 1870s and 1880s resorted to extralegal means to mine the rich grasslands of the Sand Hills for all their wealth. However, the chief impediment of the open range cattleman proved not to be outlaws or land laws, but the attempted settlement of the region by farmers.

One of the problems with finding historic sites of the open range era is due to the transience of the profession. Often cattlemen would simply construct temporary lean-tos to house themselves and erect temporary pens for their cattle. Some ranches identified as "Pioneer Farms" may fall within the study area; including the William's Ranch in Brown County, Conner's Penbrook Ranch of Cherry County, the Mickey Goodrich Ranch of Keya Paha County, and the Ammon Ranch of Rock County (see Appendix B). A more precise analysis would determine their precise locations and significance as historic ranches (Figure 55).

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[136] Sheldon, Land Systems and Land Policies in Nebraska, 128.

[137] Olson, History of Nebraska, 193.

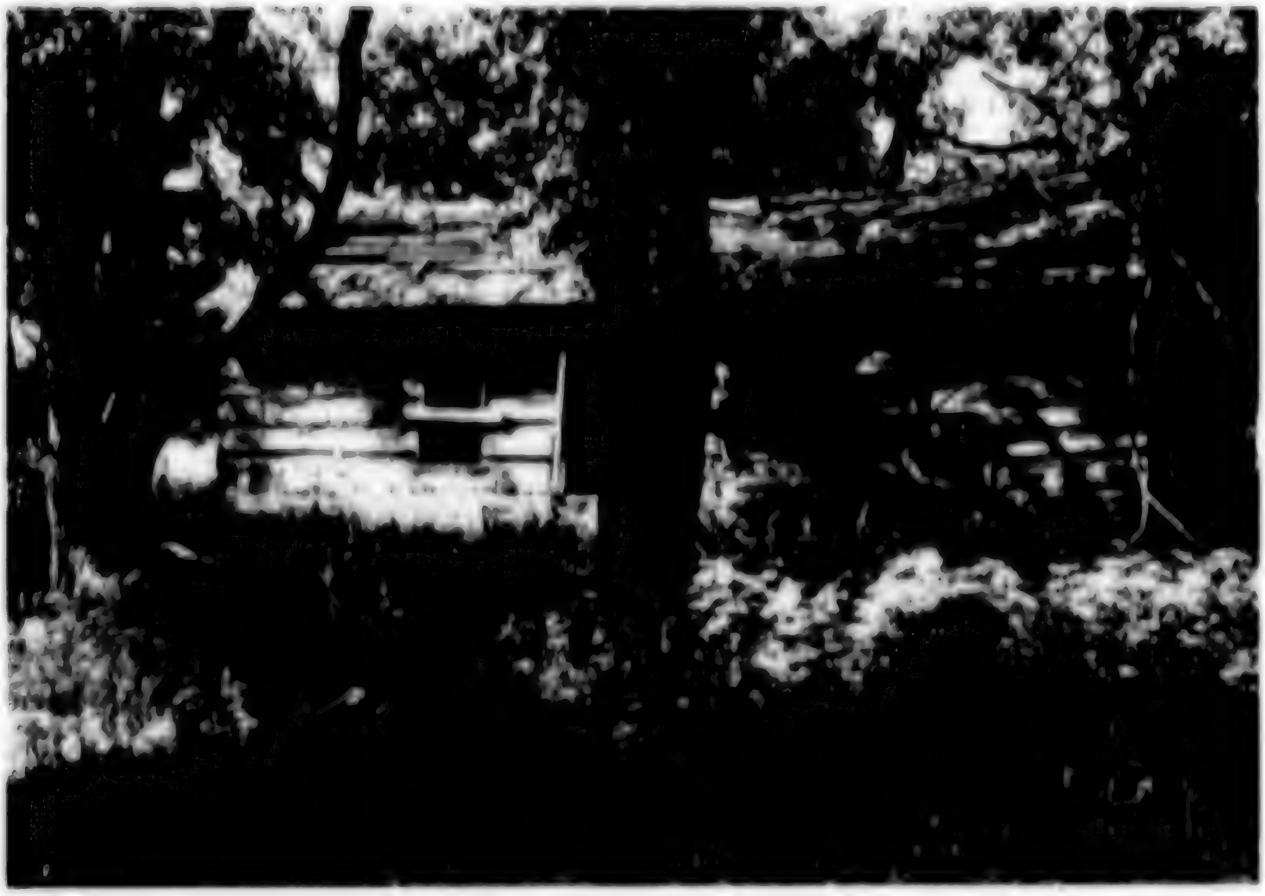

Figure 55. Log Cabin, located on road extending from Norden Bridge to Sparks, Nebraska.
Rachel Franklin, 29 June 1993.

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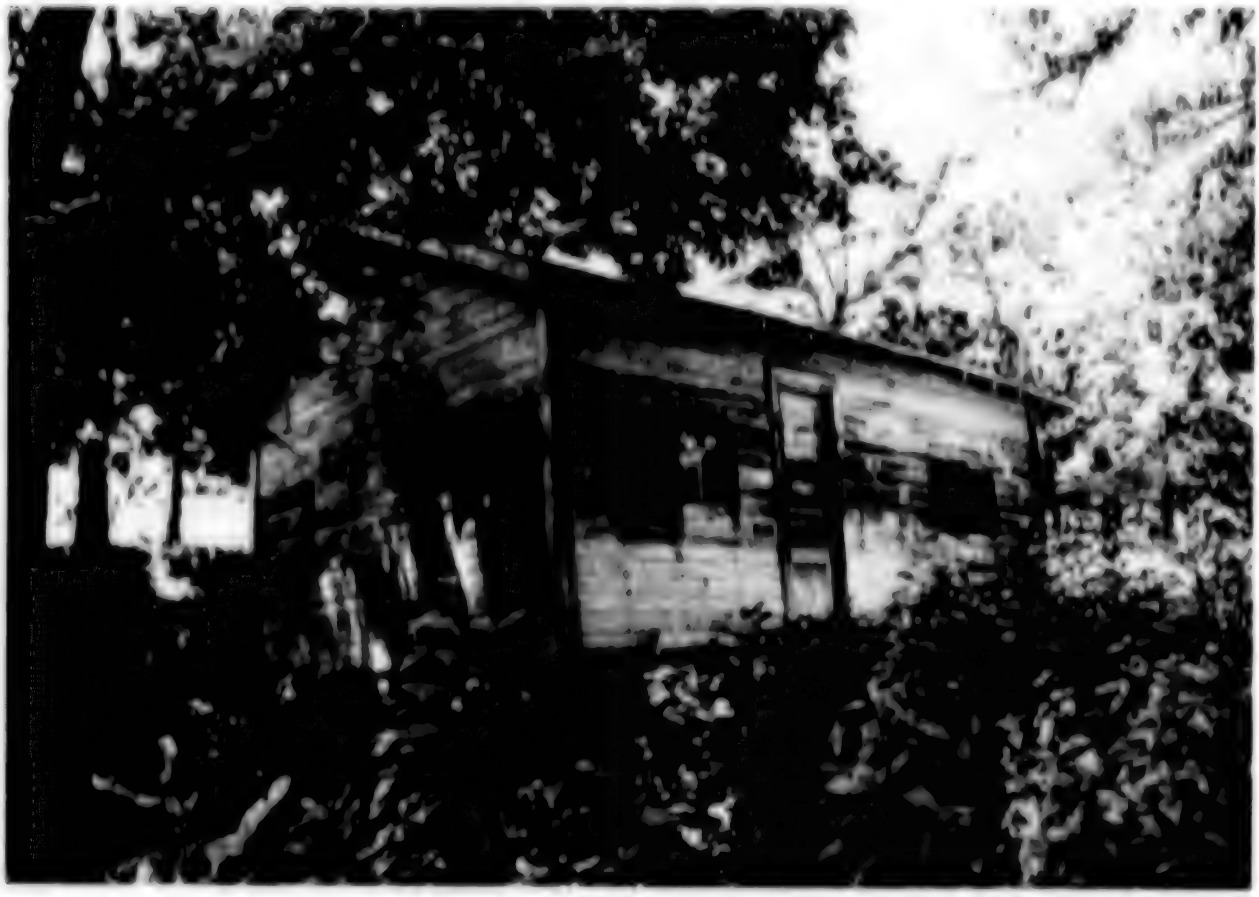

Figure 56. Building on the Francis Krzyzanowski farmstead. Rachel Franklin, 30 June 1993.

VIII. HOMESTEADING OF THE REGION (1867-1890)

THEME: Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898: The Farmers' Frontier

THEME: Agriculture: Mechanical Agriculture as Business Enterprise Beyond Self-Sufficiency

SIGNIFICANCE: [The Niobrara River Valley area was one of the last areas settled under the conditions of the Homestead Acts following the Civil War. Agricultural settlement brought the area under the domination of Euro-Americans. Even though settlers were allowed larger land allotments, the failure of many of these homesteaders reveals the difficulty of farming on the Great Plains.]

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A. History of Early Settlement

Despite the efforts of explorers, entrepreneurs, and ranchers, it took the farmer to permanently settle the Sand Hills and the Niobrara River Valley. As one historian has written, "it was the farmer who destroyed the frontier, [and] converted a territory into a state."[138] In 1867, when Nebraska was admitted to the Union, settlement was limited roughly to areas east of the 98th Meridian, with some settlement west along the Platte River Valley up to present-day North Platte. It took thirty years after the initial settlement of the Missouri River counties in the eastern part of the state in the 1850s for the area around the central Niobrara River to be settled. In addition to the "boom and bust" nature of

Figure 57. School in Cherry County, on the road extending from Norden Bridge to Sparks, Nebraska.
Rachel Franklin, 29 June 1993.

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[138] Webb, The Great Plains, 185.

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economic development, other factors in the settlement of the state included railroad construction, the colonization activities of railroads and other private and public agencies, as well federal land policy (Figures 56 and 57).[139]

B. Settlement

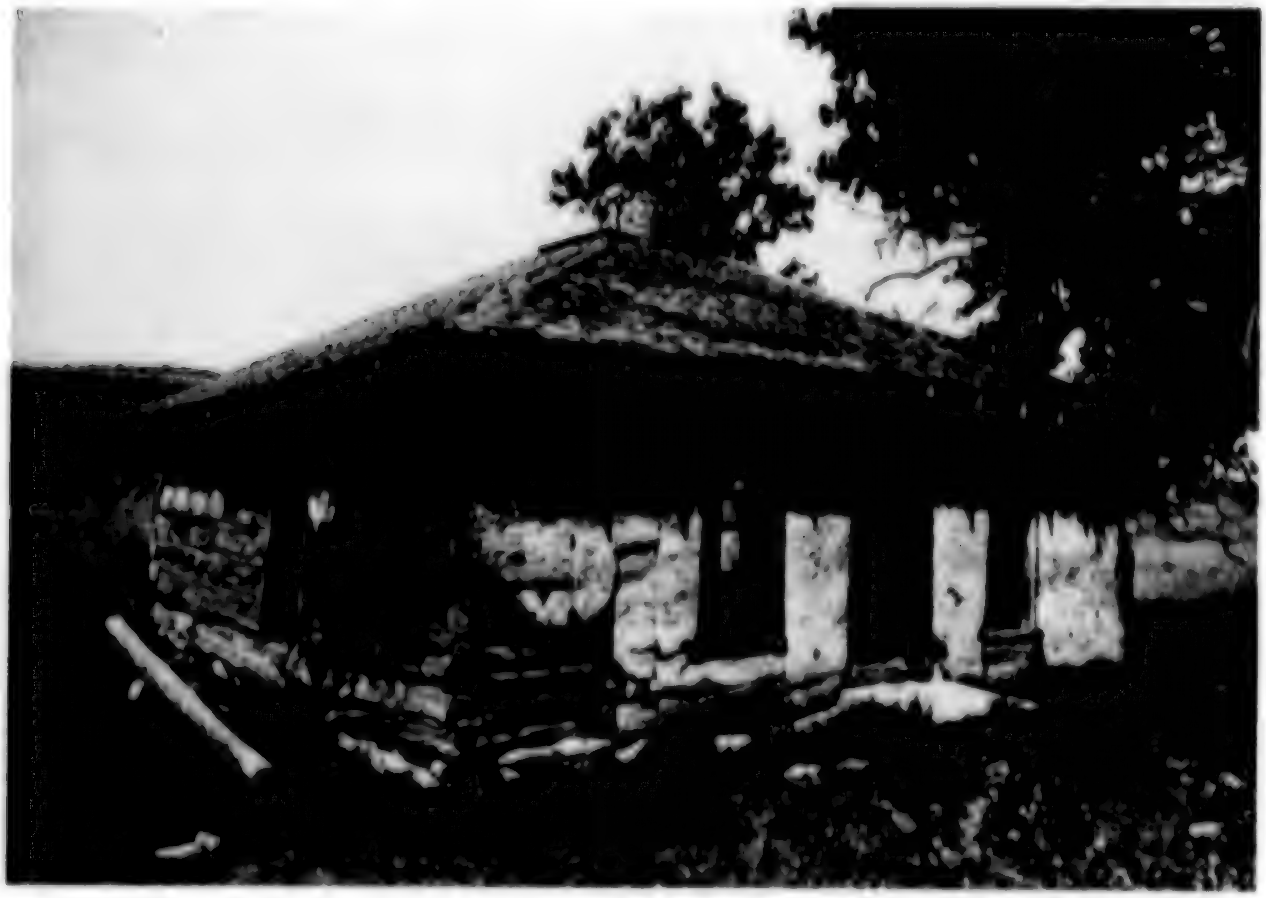

Figure 58. Stucco-over-log cabin, located on road between Norden Bridge and Sparks, Nebraska.
Rachel Franklin, 29 June 1993.

Like much of the Great Plains, the region had many positive factors that commended it to agricultural settlement. Land was comparatively cheap and open for development. The terrain was relatively bare and did not need to be cleared of trees. Each of these components promoted the use of farm technology on a large

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[139] Olson, History of Nebraska, 154-157.

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scale. If potential homesteaders were still leery about taking a gamble on farming the "Great American Desert," they could be reassured by state promoters, such as Samuel Aughey. A professor of Natural Sciences at the University of Nebraska, Dr. Aughey wrote in 1880 that plowing the Nebraska soil created a humid landscape. "After the soil is broken," he wrote, "the rain as it falls is absorbed and retained to be given off by evaporation, or to produce springs. This, of course must give increasing moisture and rainfall."[140] This view that "rain follows the plow" may have persuaded outsiders to venture onto the intimidating, subhumid plains. It was at this time that the first Euro-American settlers came to farm the area around the Niobrara. Charles Sears is believed to have been the first homesteader in Cherry County. In April 1880, he made his claim ten miles east of Valentine on land lying across Lots 5 and 7, Section 21, Township 34, Range 26. He paid for and received his patent on the land in 1886.[141]

Starting a farm was anything but cheap for the pioneer. Even after the introduction of relatively inexpensive barbed wire, it cost $272 for enough material to fence a quarter section properly. Breaking the sod of the prairie cost anywhere from $1.50 to $3.50 an acre - no small amount for a forty-acre field.[142] The farm record of Niels Nielsen, a Danish immigrant who homesteaded on the edge of the Sand Hills, provides an example of farm construction costs in the late 1880s. Although Nielsen estimated that a sod stable cost only $35 and a sod house only $50 to fashion, he replaced his soddie in 1889 with a house which cost $250.[143] The capital-poor homesteader often bore these costs by bartering agricultural produce or labor for implements and supplies (Figure 58).

C. Industries Related to Farming

Since its early days, the principal industries of the state of Nebraska have been related to the processing of natural resources

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[140] Quoted in Olson, History of Nebraska, 166-167.

[141] Charles S. Reese, An Early History of Cherry County (Valentine, Neb.: The Great Plains Trading Company Archives, 1992), 128.

[142] Allan G. Bogue, Money at Interest: The Farm Mortgage on the Middle Border (New York: Russell & Russell, 1955), 5.

[143] Homer Socolofsky, "Land Disposal in Nebraska, 1854-1906: The Homestead Story," Nebraska History 48 (Autumn 1976), 235.

Figure 59. Log cabin located at Meadville site.
Rachel Franklin, 1 July 1993.

and agricultural materials. In 1860,[144] the leading industries in the state were saw and grain milling.[144] True to its agricultural environment, the predominant industries in the Niobrara River Valley were related to the processing of timber and agricultural produce grown in the area. An 1885 atlas of Nebraska showed three saw mills and two flour mills in the Niobrara River area in present-day Brown, Rock, and Keya Paha counties alone (refer to map in Figure 52).[145]

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[144] Olson, History of Nebraska, 97-98.

[145] The Official State Atlas of Nebraska, 146.

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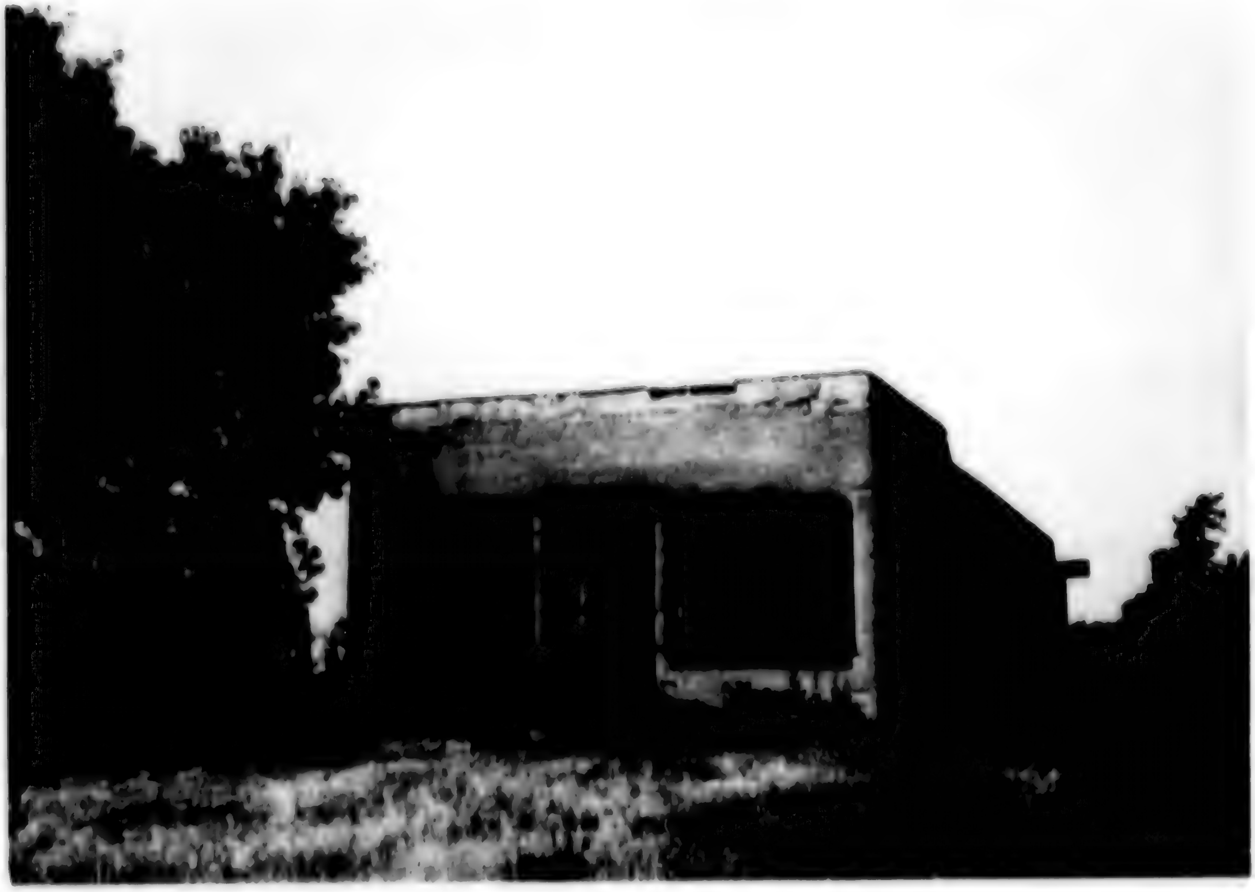

Figure 60. Building located at Meadville site.
Rachel Franklin, 1 July 1993.

These mills played a significant role in the economy. Farmers used the profits from these mills to supplement their farm incomes. One of the leading homesteaders in Cherry County, T. J. Ashbarn, built a flour mill and a sawmill on the south side of the Niobrara River in 1885 near the Berry Bridge. In the rural community of Kewanee, David Bristol ran a sawmill powered by steam.[146] Gustave Carlson, a Swedish immigrant started a broom factory and sorghum mill in the 1880s to process local agricultural goods.[147] Taverns and inns supplemented commercial enterprises begun by farmers.

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[146] Reese, An Early History of Cherry County, 128 and 133-134.

[147] Alma Carlson Roosa, "Homesteading in the 1880s: The Anderson-Carlson Families of Cherry County," Nebraska History 58 (1973): 382.

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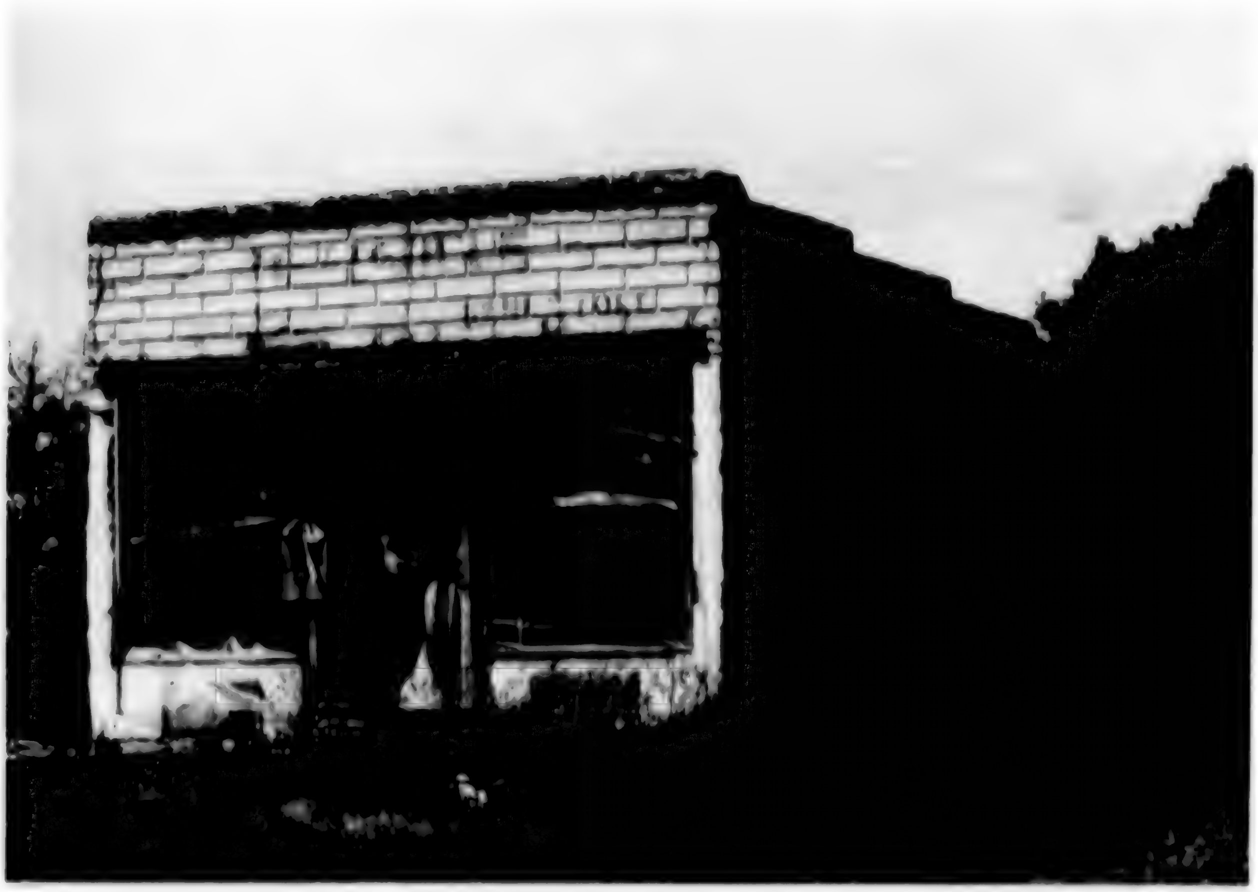

Figure 61. Building located at Meadville town site. Rachel Franklin, 1 July 1993.

Starting in the 1880s, Merrit Mead farmed along the Niobrara River in Keya Paha County north of Ainsworth. By feeding and provisioning new settlers, however, Mead's farm grew first to a store, then a tavern, and ultimately to a full-fledged community called Meadville. The town site has been abandoned, but some buildings remain (Figures 59-61).[148]

D. Population Growth

The 1880s was a decade of booming growth and settlement for the Niobrara River Valley and the state. While only about a third of Nebraska's land was organized into counties in 1865, twenty

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[148] Harry B. Robinson and Nellie B. Hulshizer, "Pioneering on the Niobrara at Meadville," Nebraska History 34 (1953): 113-114.

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years later virtually every area of state fell within a county political designation. The counties surveyed for this report--Cherry, Keya Paha, Brown, and Rock--were all organized between 1883 and 1888.

A foreign-born population has never been predominant in these counties. Even in 1900, at the height of foreign settlement in Nebraska, no more than 9% of the population in Brown, Cherry, Keya Paha, and Rock counties was foreign-born. Germans constituted 40% of the immigrant population. Immigrants born in the British Isles made up another 21% of the foreign-born in these central Niobrara counties. This trend contrasts sharply with that found in the four counties of the Missouri National Recreation River study area. In Boyd, Cedar, Dixon, and Knox Counties the foreign-born made up 18% of the population. Germans again were the largest immigrant group, making up 39% of all immigrants, while Swedes made up 19% of all ethnic settlers. These counties also contained large numbers of Danes, Irish, Czechs, and Germans from Russia.[149]

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[149] Almanac of Nebraska: Nationality, Ethnic, and Racial Groups (Omaha: Park Brownell Press, 1975), 88-91, 100-101, 104-105, 124-125, 176-177, 180-181, and 222-223.

IX. TRANSPORTATION (1882-1935)

THEME: Transportation: Railroads and Automobiles, Buses, Wagons, and Highways

THEME: Technology (Engineering and Invention): Transportation and Construction

SIGNIFICANCE: [Advancements in transportation technology facilitated movement through the Niobrara River Valley.]

A. The Railroad and Settlement

The central Niobrara River Valley's importance as a passageway continued into the machine age. A continual theme in the region as well as the Great Plains in general has been the importance of the railroad to settlement. The lack of an active market led federal and state governments to subsidize private railroad companies with public land in order to attract railway lines throughout the plains. The Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, the first through the Niobrara study area, is one case in point. The line passed through Brown County in 1882 and reached Valentine in April of 1883. For its construction efforts throughout the state, the Sioux City and Pacific received a total of 85,000 acres of land from state and federal governments.[150]

The Niobrara River posed one of the great challenges to railroad expansion. The construction of the original railroad bridge southeast of Valentine, completed in March 1883, was an awesome task. When finished, the grade near the bridge was so steep as to require an extra engine to pull loaded trains up the hill. Two work camps, one on each side of the river, worked to span the river. Eating shacks, saloons, and stores provided supplies and diversions to laborers.[151]

B. Railroads and Colonization

Railroads in the late nineteenth-century plains worked not only to construct a line through specific areas, but also to populate them. The Burlington Railroad may have had a hard time promoting settlement in the Sand Hills, as indicated in the following 1889 advertisement. Regarding the unimpressive size of towns in the area, the railroad pleaded:

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[150] Ibid., 301.

[151] Reese, An Early History of Cherry County, 42 and 100. A railroad bridge stands in this location near Valentine, however, it is not the original bridge built in 1883.

> If these towns are small and, to visitors who go with great expectations, necessarily disappointing, their residents are law abiding and self respecting; saloons are unknown; there is not rough element whatever, and it will be but a few years before some of them, at least will become large and prosperous cities.[152]

Towns and rural communities bypassed by the railroad often faded away. A perusal of maps from the settlement period suggests two facts: the profusion of county seats located along railway

Figure 62. Town site of Meadville, Nebraska.
Rachel Franklin, 1 July 1993.

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[152] Aeschbacker, "Development of Cattle Raising in the Sandhills," 56.

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lines; and the decline of interior villages and rural communities that lay beyond the railroad lines. This dependence on the railway lines helps explain the transitory nature of settlement in this region.[153] Maps in an 1885 atlas of Nebraska illustrate the influence of the railroad on development in the state (Figure 62). Towns and villages along the Elkhorn Valley Line of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad in current-day Brown and Rock Counties from Johnstown, Ainsworth, Long Pine, Basset, to Newport still exist in one form or another. Most of these lie outside the boundaries of the study area, however. Interior towns along the Niobrara River in Brown, Rock, and Keya Paha Counties such as Meadville, Carro, Lomo, and Mariaville, on the other hand, have faded away (Figure 63).

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[153] John C. Hudson, Plains Country Towns (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1985), 6 and 108.

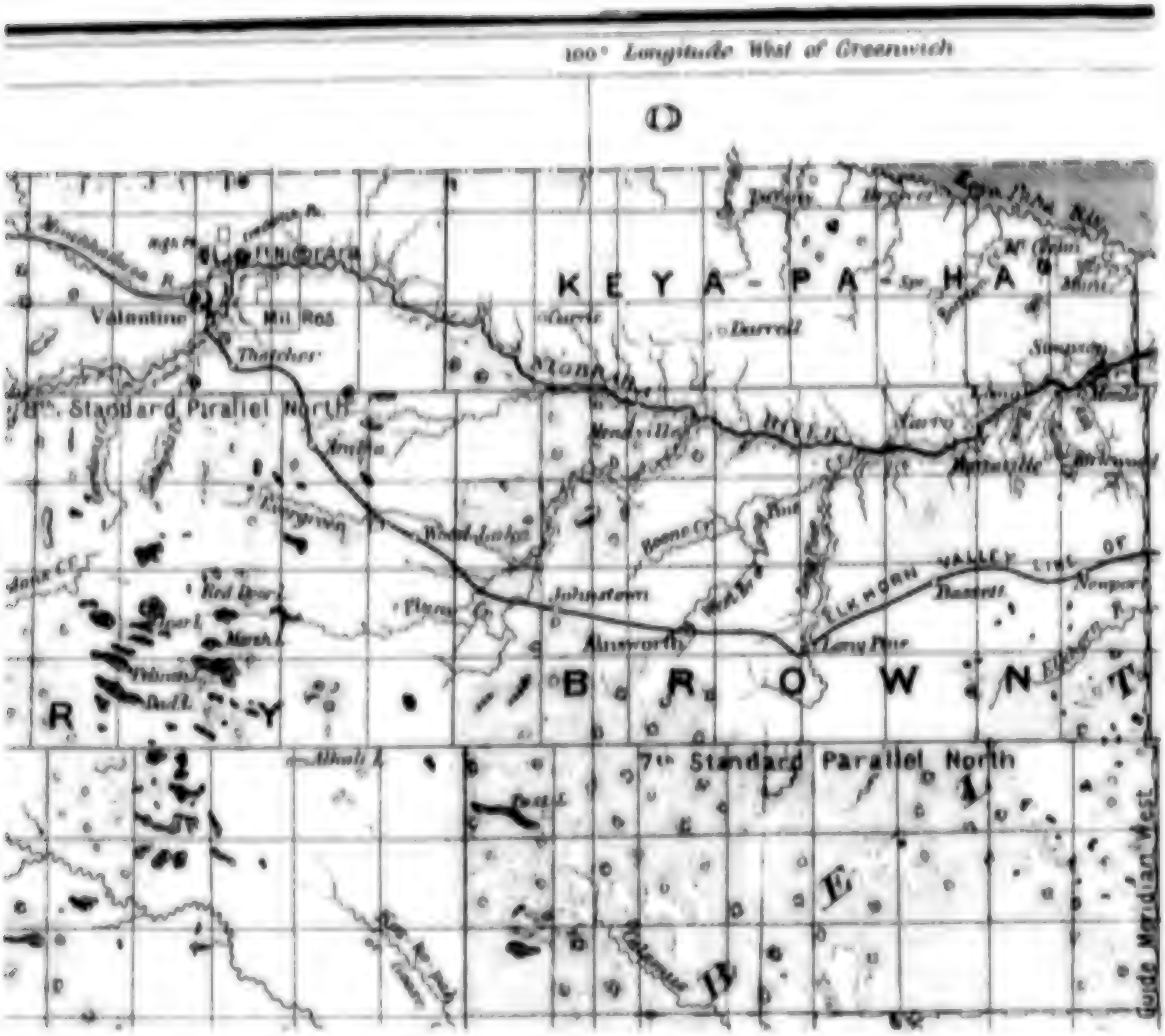
100° Longitude West of Greenwich
D
KEYA-PAHA
Valentine
Mil Res
Thatcher
8th Standard Parallel North
Wood Lake
Boone Cr
Johnstown
Plum Cr
Ainsworth
Long Pine
Elkhorn Valley Line of
Bassett
Newport
Darrell
Carns
BROWN
7th Standard Parallel North
Guide Meridian West

Figure 63. Map showing community development along the railroad line. (Taken from The Official State Atlas of Nebraska, 1885, frontispiece).

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C. Railroads and Town Planning and Architecture

The importance of the railroad also explains the course of town planning and architecture on the Great Plains. Young towns on the plains were at the mercy of changing transportation systems. This area was served first by freight wagon trails, then by the railroad, and ultimately by highways. The course of these changes has led to a shift in settlement patterns. The railroad determined the location and arrangement of towns so that the rail line bisected the town. In existing towns, the focus changed after the arrival of the railroad. The traditional center of Midwestern towns, the court house, was sometimes situated on the outskirts of town on land donated by the railroad. These towns and settlements often operated primarily as marketing points to export unprocessed agricultural goods and to receive manufactured goods from producers located outside of the region.[154]

Population statistics show the erratic nature of settlement in Brown, Cherry, Keya Paha, and Rock Counties. The total four-county population between 1890 and 1990 dropped by more than 25%. The transient nature of plains settlement is also reflected in the vernacular architecture of the region (Figure 64). Since development in this unsettled, subhumid area was highly speculative, few invested in expensive or long-lasting structures. The result was a vernacular architectural style evident in tar-paper shacks and quickly-built railroad depots that were designed specifically for short-term utilitarian purposes.[155]

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[154] Frederick C. Luebke, "Time, Place, and Culture in Nebraska History," Nebraska History 69 (Winter 1988), 155-156.

[155] H. Roger Grant, "The Standardized Railroad Station on the Great Plains, 1870-1920," from Brian Blouet and F. C. Luebke, eds., The Great Plains - Environment and Culture (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1977), 121.

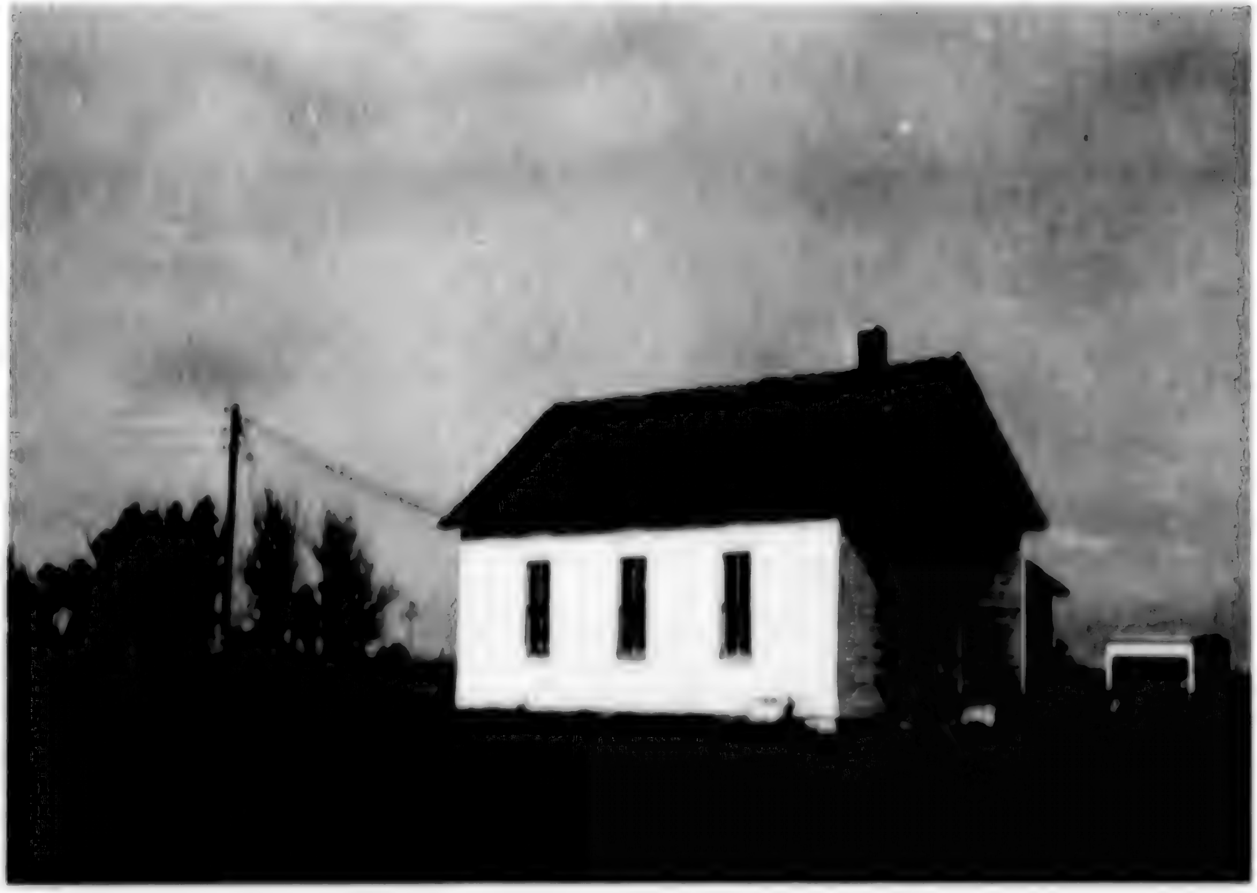

Figure 64. Church in Sparks, Nebraska, ca. 1888.
Rachel Franklin, 29 June 1993.

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D. Bridges over the Niobrara River

The outstanding architectural treasures of the Niobrara River area are the truss bridges which span the river. In the 1880s, and in 1916, floods and ice jams swept away bridges along the river.

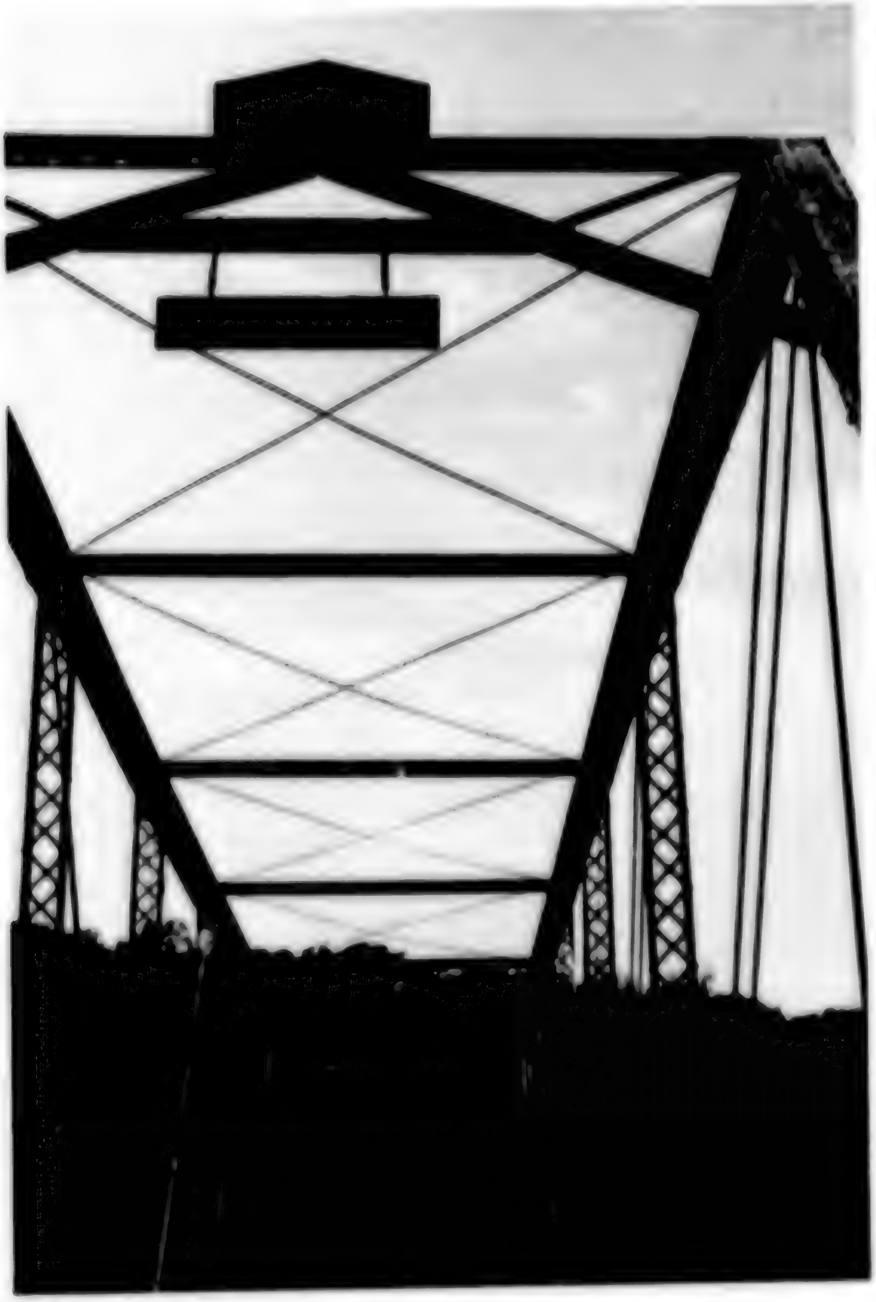

Figure 65. Detail of Allen (Bell) Bridge, ca. 1903.
Rachel Franklin, 30 June 1993.

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Particularly between 1900 and 1932, county governments and the state of Nebraska responded to local needs by building low-cost bridges in rural areas that would handle low volumes of traffic, yet withstand the climatic extremes of the area. The result was the erection of several prefabricated bridges, mostly from the Canton, Ohio and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania areas (Figure 65).

Since the settings of the bridges have changed little since their construction, these spans remain as tangible reminders of the past. These bridges also reinforce one of the prevalent historical themes of the area--pertaining to its status as a zone of passage. It is significant that the only extant structures from this study area are used to facilitate the movement of people and goods in and out of the region. The transportation resources of the Niobrara study area are rich in documentation and significance. One railroad bridge remains from the period, located to the south of Valentine, Nebraska. Several highway bridges merit inclusion on

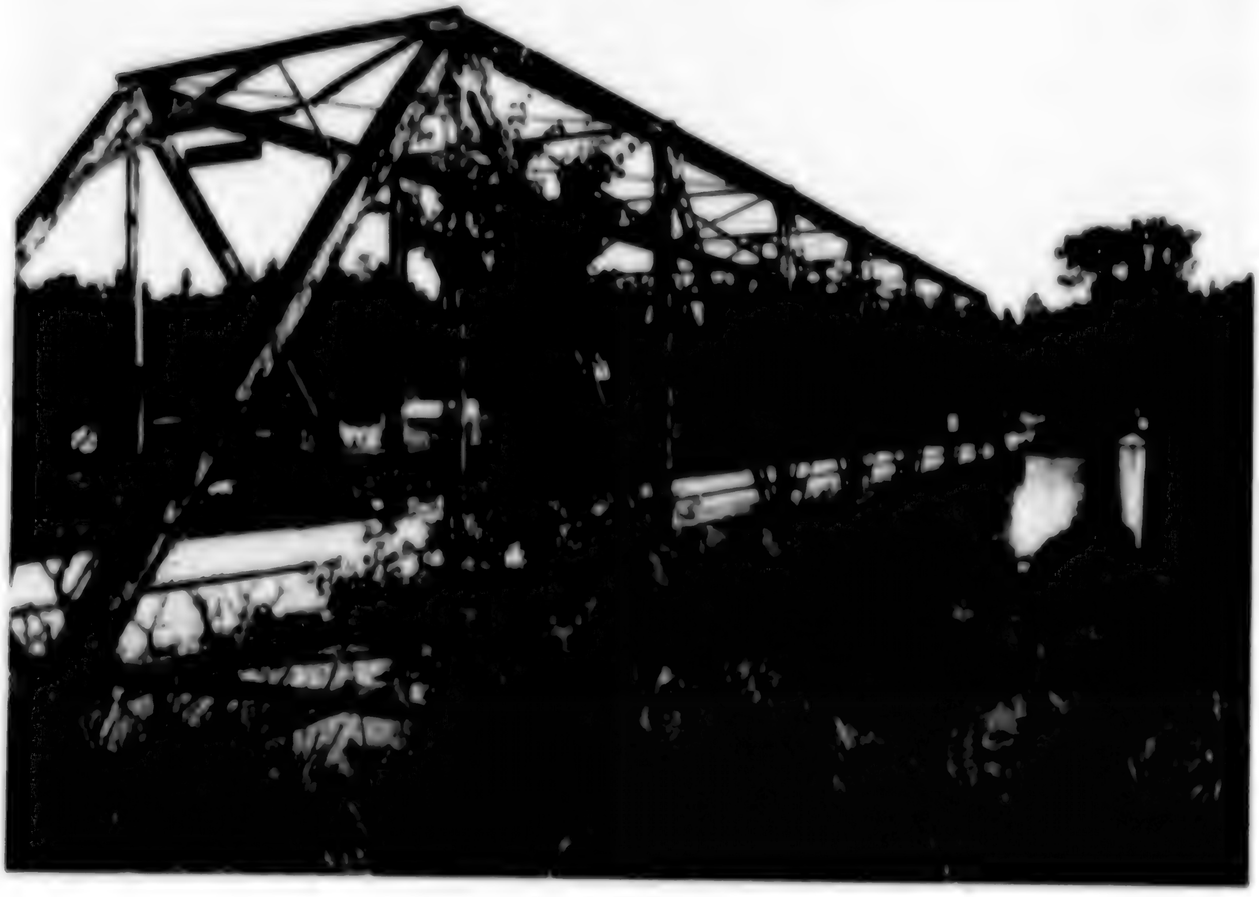

Figure 66. Berry State Aid Bridge, 1920-1921.
Rachel Franklin, 30 June 1993.

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the National Register of Historic Places, including Borman (1916), Bell/Allen (1903), Brewer (1899), Berry State Aid (1920-1921), and Bryan (1932) Bridges in Cherry County, and the Carns State Aid Bridge (1912) in Rock County (Figures 66-68).[156]

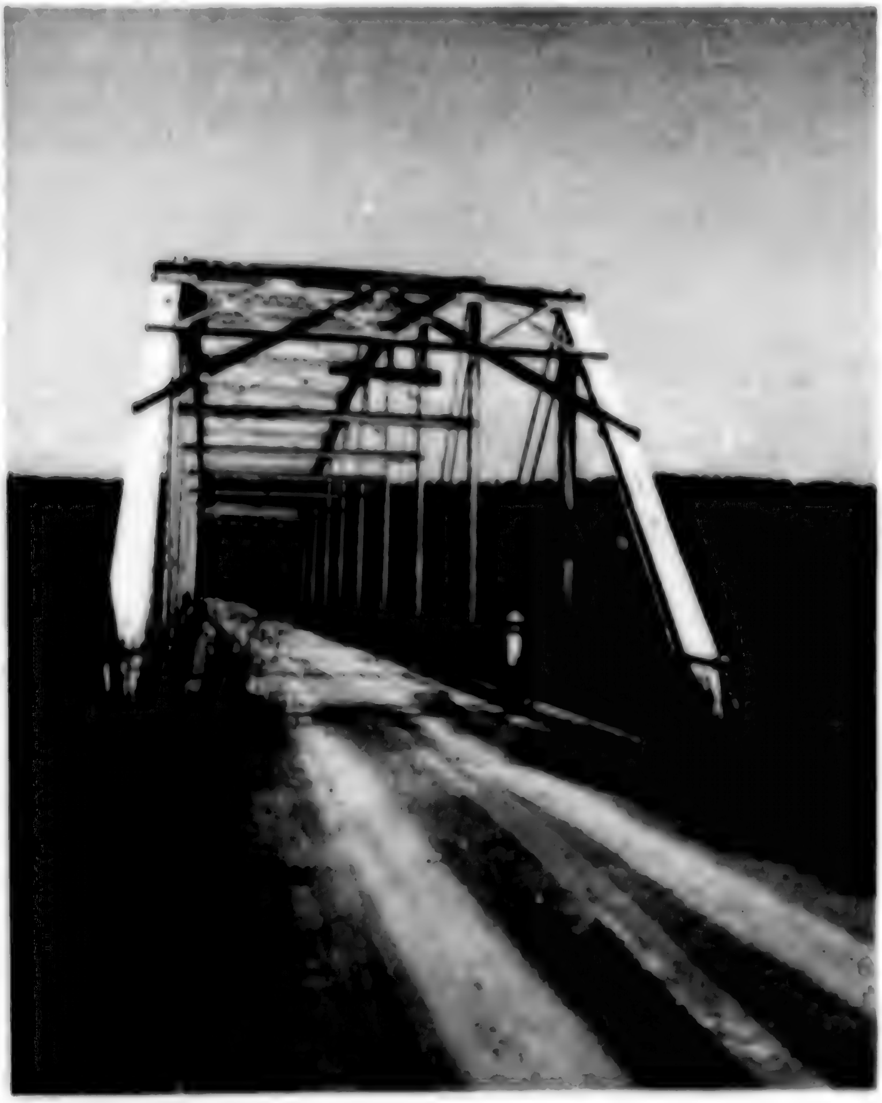

Figure 67. Norden Bridge.
Rachel Franklin, 29 June 1993.

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[156] Please refer to the appropriate National Register nomination for more information about each of these bridges. National Register of Historic Places Nominations, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Region, see Sections 7 and 8.

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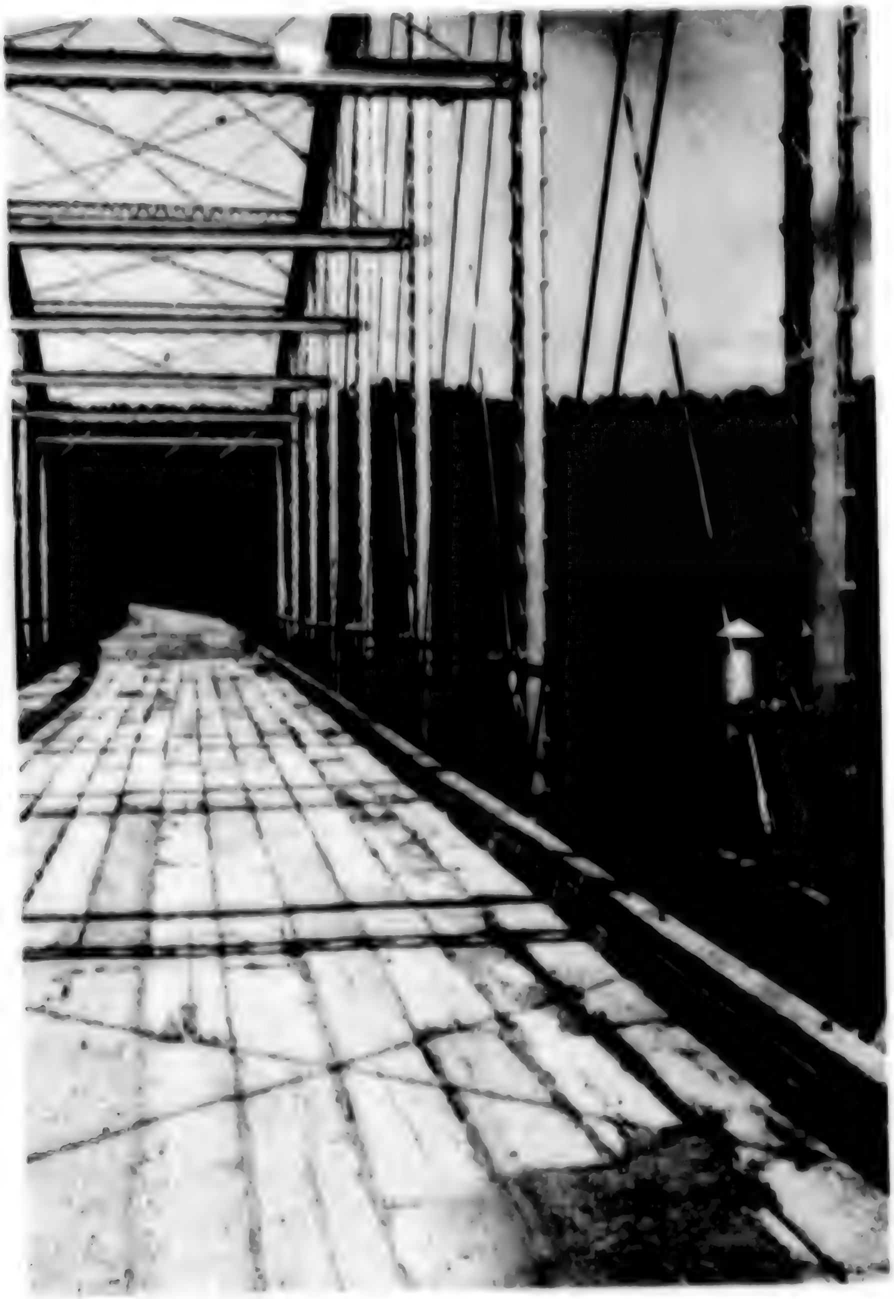

Figure 68. Detail of Norden Bridge.
Rachel Franklin, 29 June 1993.

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X. MILITARY PRESENCE (1875-1906)

THEME: Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations

THEME: Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898: Military-Aboriginal American Contact and Conflict

SIGNIFICANCE: "Fort Niobrara played an important role as a frontier Army post, then as an early national wildlife refuge preserving bison, elk, long-horn cattle, and native birds."

A. Indian Removal

Reports of the "Great American Desert" of Nebraska made it seemingly ideal as the laboratory of the federal government's Indian removal policy. Especially after Custer's defeat at Little Big Horn, the United States government desired to confine the American Indian to less settled areas of the northern plains. Between 1877 and 1878, the Sioux tribes were restricted to the Great Sioux Reservation located in the western part of South Dakota. By 1880, the United States Army began construction of ten army forts in Montana, Dakota Territory, Wyoming, and Nebraska to ensure that American Indians remained on these reservations.[157]

B. Fort Niobrara, 1880-1906

Congress authorized a fort to observe the Rosebud Indian Agency in the Dakota Territory. In 1879, General George Crook, Commander of the Department of the Platte, selected a well-watered and well-timbered site along the Niobrara River, four miles east of Valentine, Nebraska. This was close enough to observe the Sioux, across the border in the Dakota Territory, yet far enough away to avoid friction between the Sioux and the troops. Soldiers constructed a steam saw mill to cut local trees into lumber for construction. Crews used adobe brick for buildings erected within the fort, arranged in standard military formation. They aligned the barracks and stables on one side of the parade grounds, and placed officers' quarters on the other (Figure 69). Freighters hauled supplies to the fort from as far away as Neligh, more than 145 miles to the southeast. By 1882-1883, the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad provided service to the fort.[158]

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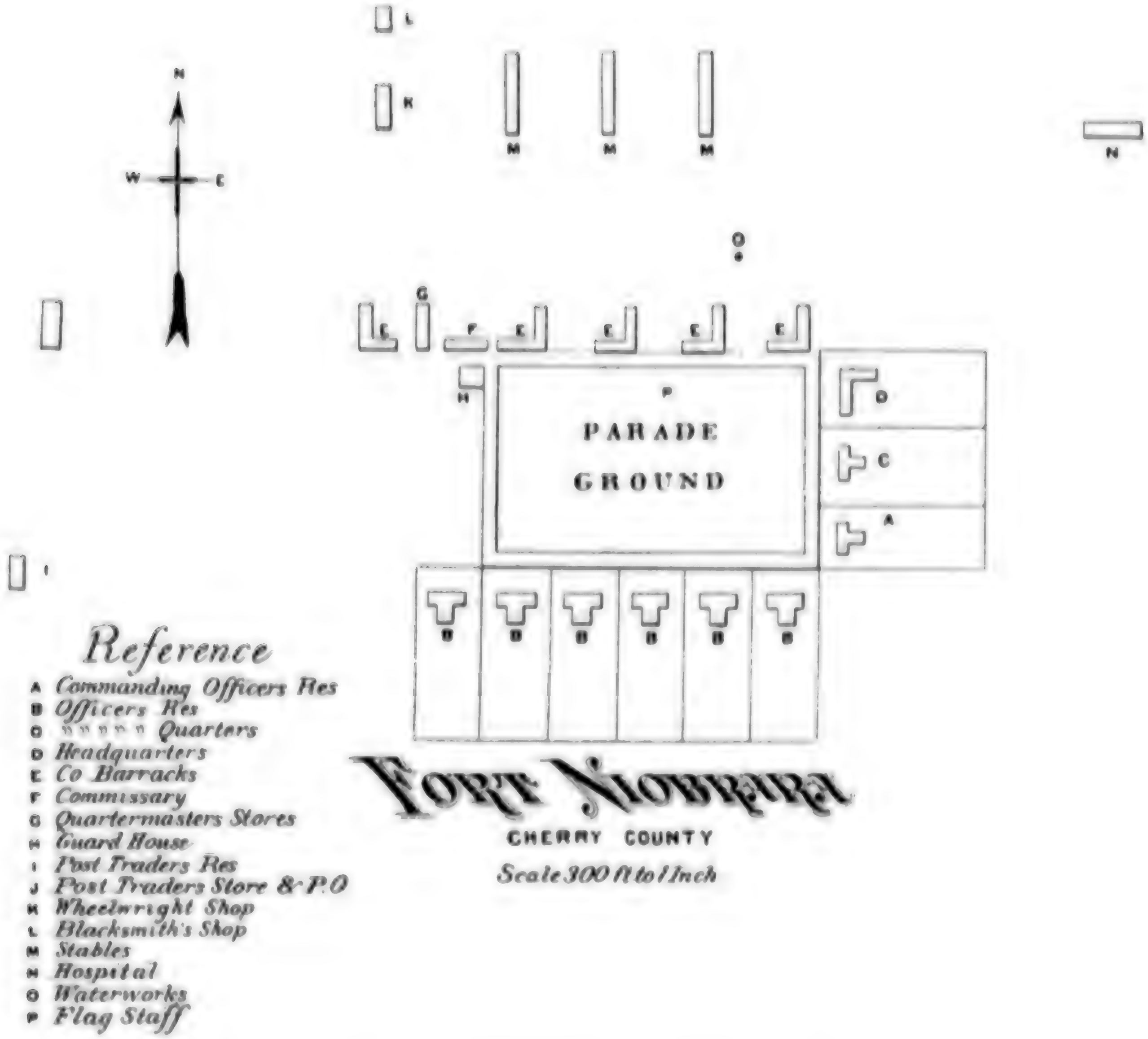
[157] Thomas R. Buecker, Fort Niobrara, 1880-1906 (Fort Niobrara Natural History Association, 1992), 1.

[158] Ibid, 3 and 7.



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D Headquarters
E Co Barracks
F Commissary
G Quartermasters Stores
H Guard House
I Post Traders Res
J Post Traders Store & P.O
K Wheelwright Shop
L Blacksmith's Shop
M Stables
N Hospital
O Waterworks
P Flag Staff
FORT NIOBRARA
CHERRY COUNTY
Scale 300 ft to 1 Inch

Figure 69. Diagram of Fort Niobrara. (Taken from The Official State Atlas of Nebraska, 1995, 120).

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Figure 70. Hay Barn, reportedly the only extant fort structure. Rachel Franklin, 30 June 1993.

The routine of the fort was relatively peaceful. Soldiers worked mainly at construction, and at shipping supplies and beef to the Rosebud Reservation. Because of its location on a railway line, Fort Niobrara survived longer than many frontier military posts. The fort served as an embarkation point for soldiers responding to the violent Pine Ridge outbreak, which culminated in the Wounded Knee massacre of 1890. The fort also dispatched troops for service in the Johnson County, Wyoming, Cattle War in 1892, and to protect rail centers during labor strikes in 1894. Eventually, the size of the military reserve increased to fifty-five square miles, and it billeted over 500 soldiers by the early 1890s (Figures 70-72). One of the fort's more notable officers, Second Lieutenant John J. Pershing, was assigned to the Sixth Calvary at Fort Niobrara in 1891.[159] African-Americans of the Ninth Cavalry

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[159] Ibid, 6, 7, 10, 16, 18, and 20.

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were also stationed at the frontier post. Thomas R. Buecker reports that several African-American camp followers and other civilians established residence in a small community south of the railroad near Valentine.[160]

C. Fort Niobrara and Its Influence on the Region

Fort Niobrara was an essential factor in the economy of the Niobrara River area in Cherry County. In addition to providing law enforcement and protection, the fort was a ready market for local farm produce and labor. Selling laundry services, poultry, dairy products, cordwood, and hay kept many struggling homesteaders from

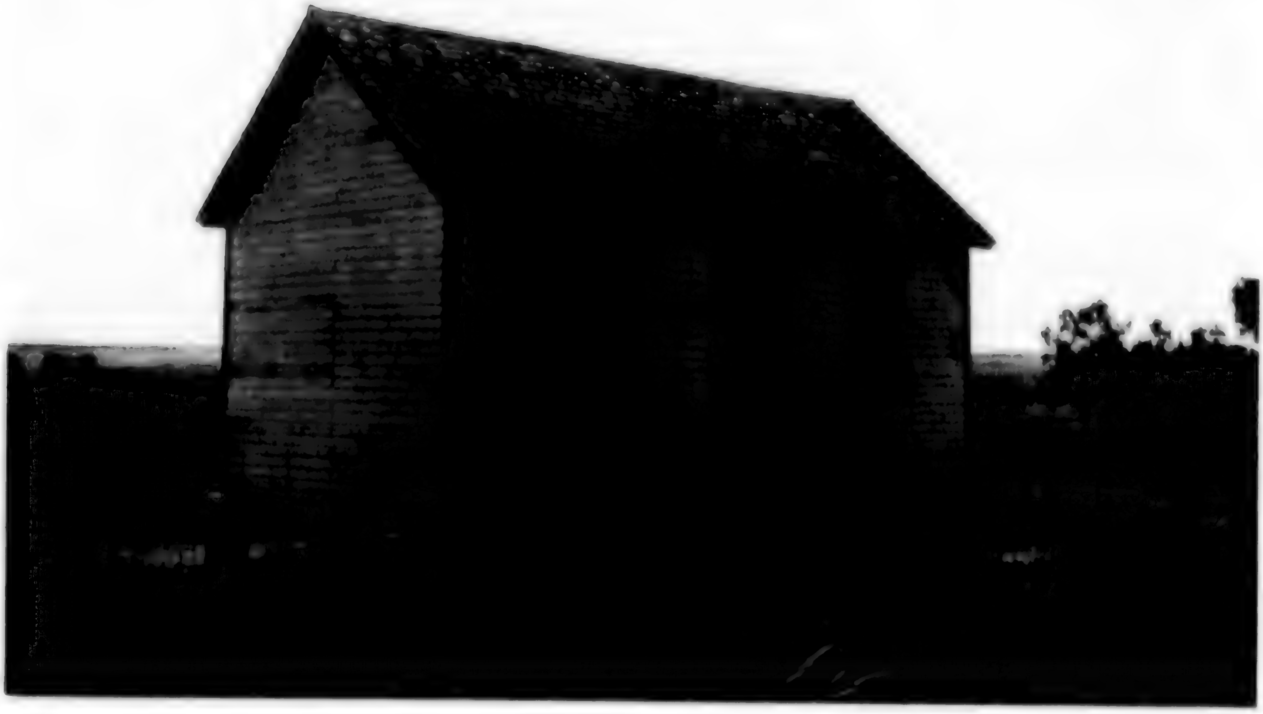

Figure 71. Granary, located near hay barn on Fort Niobrara site. Rachel Franklin, 30 June 1993.

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[160] Thomas R. Buecker, "Fort Niobrara, 1880-1906: Guardian of the Rosebud Sioux," Nebraska History 65 (1984): 312.

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economic failure.[161] Despite its rough frontier image, the fort provided charitable and cultural assistance for the area. One resident of the area recalled soldiers from Fort Niobrara throwing benefits to help indigent farmers buy seed. Soldiers from the fort also formed drama clubs, and held "praise meetings" and band recitals that the local residents attended.[162] It is difficult to gauge the impact of the fort's closure in 1906. The area around the fort missed the income which the military post provided. This downturn may have been balanced, however, by the rapid settlement of the region during the first decade of the twentieth century.

There exists a small amount of research on the history and archeology of the Fort Niobrara Military Reservation. Studies of the impact of the fort and its closing would be beneficial. For instance, soldiers from frontier military forts often remained in their fort's vicinity to homestead or take advantage of land grants for military service. A perusal of land and census records could fill some of the information gaps. Also, additional study is needed to determine whether African-American troops who served at Fort Niobrara were housed in segregated units (as indicated in Figure 73), and whether they remained in the area after discharge.

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[161] Reese, An Early History of Cherry County, 24.

[162] Roosa, "Homesteading in the 1880s: The Anderson-Carlson Families of Cherry County," 388.

Figure 72. Foundation piers, Fort Niobrara site.
Rachel Franklin, 30 June 1993.

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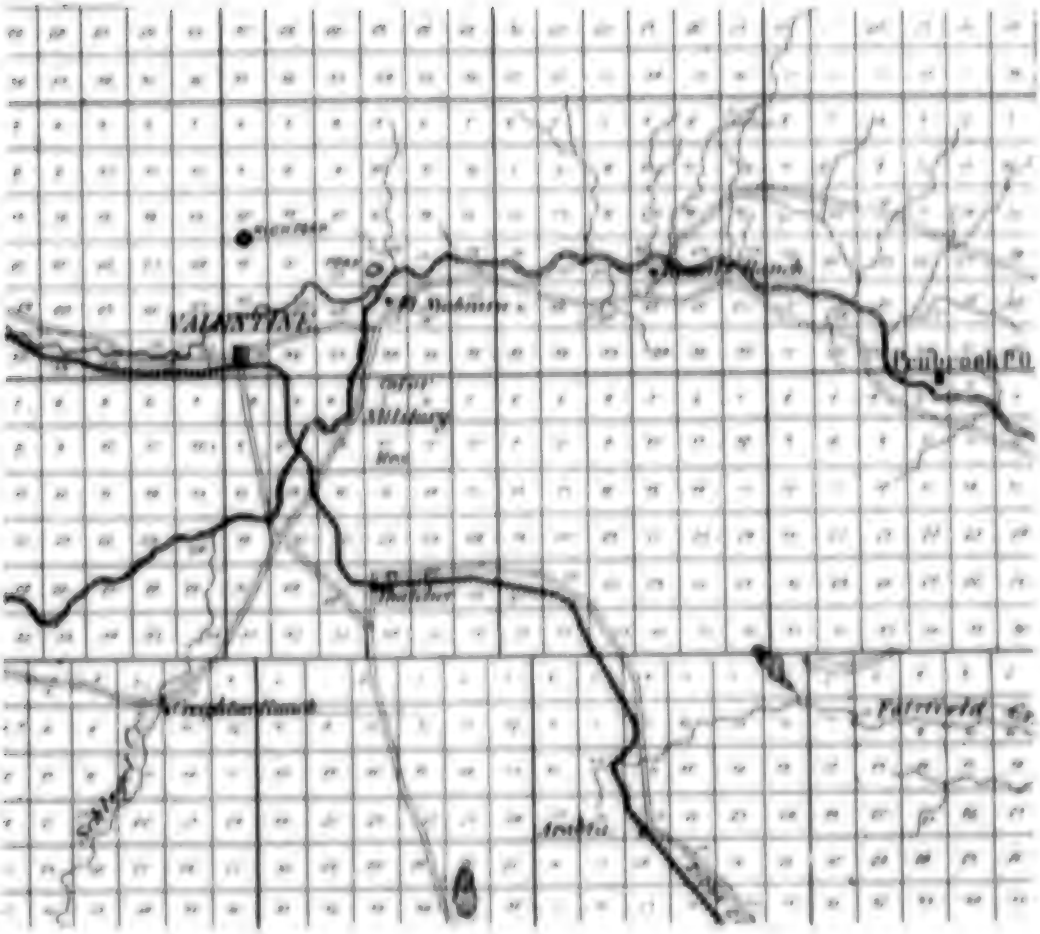
VALENTINE
Military
Res
Fairfield

Figure 73. Map of Cherry County, Nebraska showing a "Color Military Res." near the fort. (Taken from The Official State Atlas of Nebraska, 1885, 123).

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XI. HARD TIMES AND CHANGE (1890-1919)

THEME: Agriculture: Mechanical Agriculture as Business Enterprise Beyond Self-Sufficiency

THEME: Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898: The Farmers' Frontier

SIGNIFICANCE: [The Niobrara River Valley area was one of the last areas settled under the conditions of the Homestead Acts following the Civil War. Agricul-tural settlement brought the area under the domination of Euro-Americans. Even though settlers were allowed larger land allotments, the failure of many of these homesteaders explains the difficulty of farming on the Great Plains.]

A. The 1890s and Hard Times

The 1880s were a time of high expectations for those in Nebraska and the Niobrara River Valley. The area was broken down into political units which grew in population. During the 1890s, however, an economic downturn crippled the region and helped define its subsequent history. Just as the depression of 1893 hurt the economy of the United States as a whole, the mid-1890s were difficult years for Nebraska farmers. In 1890, corn brought $.48 and wheat $.76 a bushel; but by 1895, corn had plummeted to $.18 and wheat to $.40 a bushel. Natural disasters compounded the already low commodity prices. A drop in rainfall during the first half of the decade converted fertile soil throughout the state into dust. Many farmers were forced to procure their grain and hay from outside the state.[163]

The area around the Niobrara River Valley was particularly distressed. One homesteader, Charles Sweet, wrote that destitute farmers left Brown County "by the wagon loads." Those who chose to remain did so because they could not sell off their property. Cattle sold at less than $15 a head and shoats (young weaned pigs) sold for as low as $.50. "Only by the strictest economy and most diligent labor," Sweet recalled, "were the debt-ridden able to pay off their obligations."[164] While visiting the rural Valentine area in January 1895, Nellie Bly, a reporter with the New York World, found nearly two-thirds of rural homes deserted because of financial failure. One of the farm families Bly observed had a

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[163] Olson, History of Nebraska, 232-233.

[164] Ainsworth [Nebraska] Star-Journal, 23 June 1983, 45.

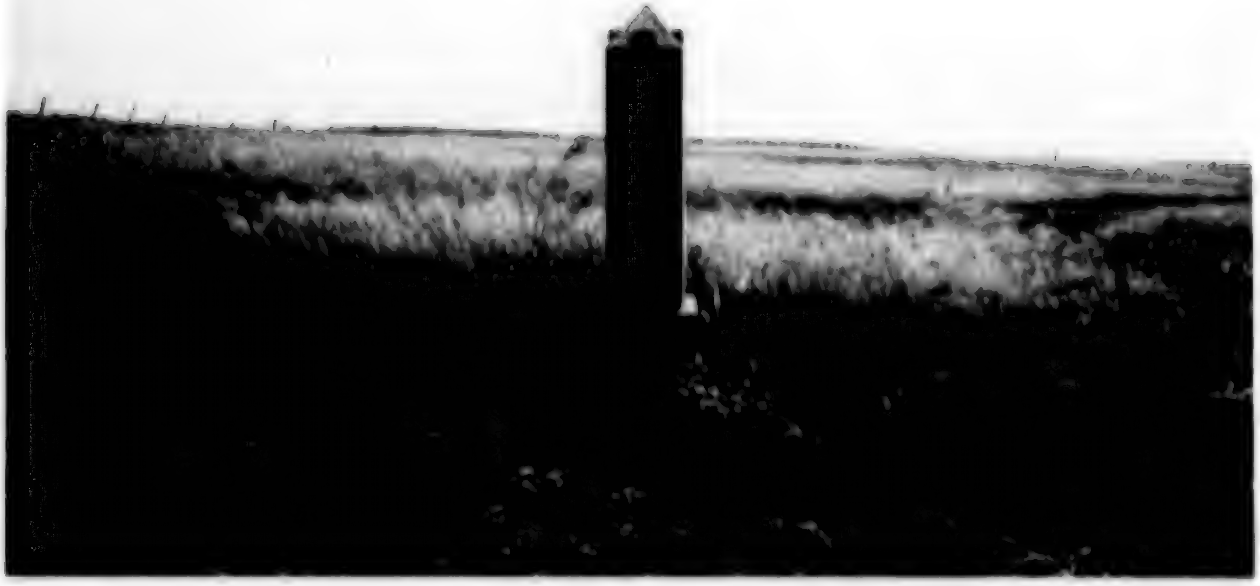

Figure 74. Grave marker in Highland Grove Cemetery, south of Meadville Bridge in Brown County, Nebraska. Rachel Franklin, 1 July 1993.

diet of bread and onions and claimed to have had only two profitable crops in the previous eleven years. Many farmers depended on charitable aid distributed from Fort Niobrara (Figures 73 and 74).[165]

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[165] T.D. Nostwich, ed., "Nellie Bly's Account of Her 1895 Visit To Drouth-Stricken Nebraska and South Dakota," Nebraska History 67 (1986): 35-38.

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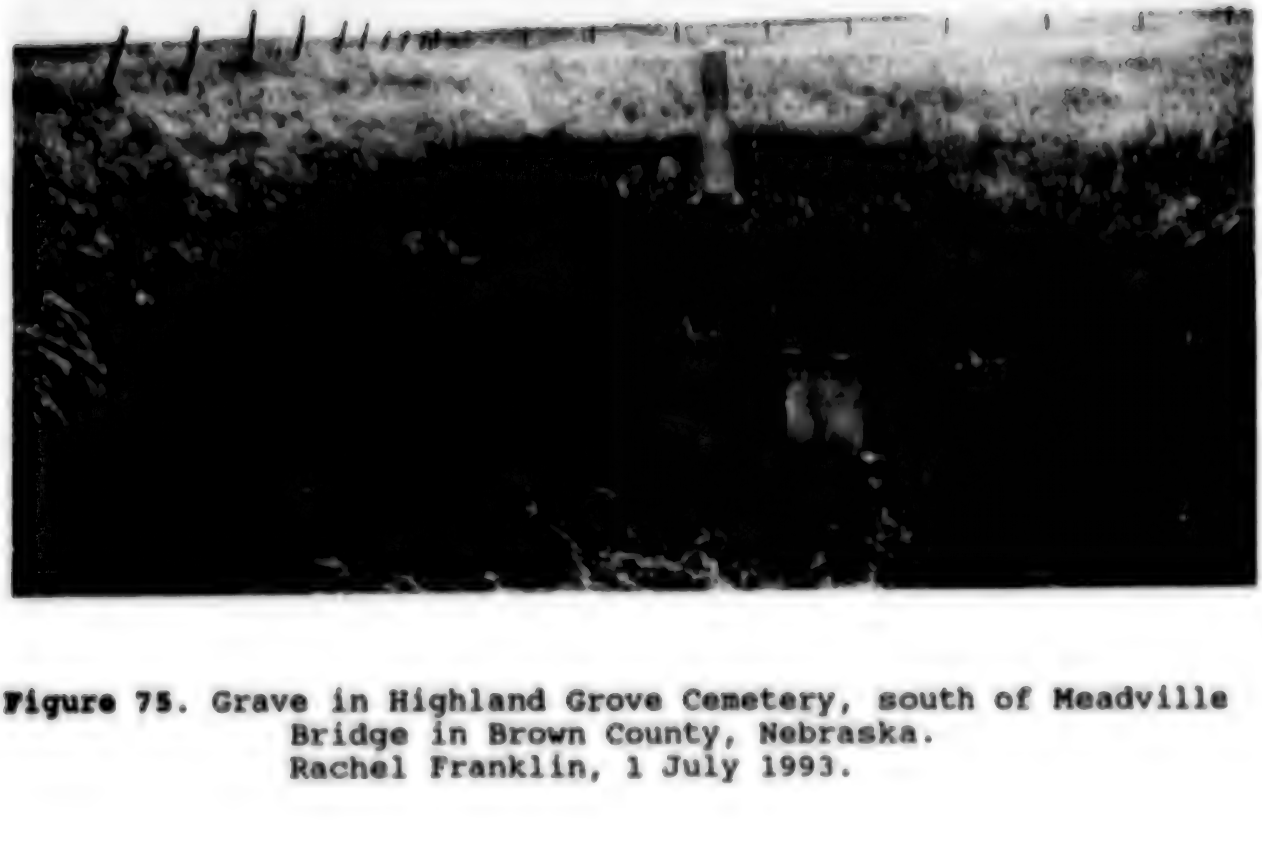

Figure 75. Grave in Highland Grove Cemetery, south of Meadville Bridge in Brown County, Nebraska.
Rachel Franklin, 1 July 1993.

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Figure 76. Stable on the Francis Krzyzanowski farmstead. Rachel Franklin, 30 June 1993.

B. Dryland Farming and the Kinkaid Act

The hard times of the 1890s left north central Nebraska with, at the very least, a poor reputation as an agricultural region. Yet the region's land was relatively affordable for potential farmers. The land around the Niobrara was also one of the last areas available in the state for homesteading. By the 1880s, over one-half of Nebraska lands had been distributed (Figures 76 and 77). The first claims apportioned the well-watered, productive lands within easy access to railroad lines. Whereas 19.4 million acres were appropriated in the 1880s, only 1.4 million acres had been claimed during the 1890s. Clearly, much of the region surrounding the Niobrara River Valley was left vacant because of its poor image for agricultural development and farmers' hesitancy

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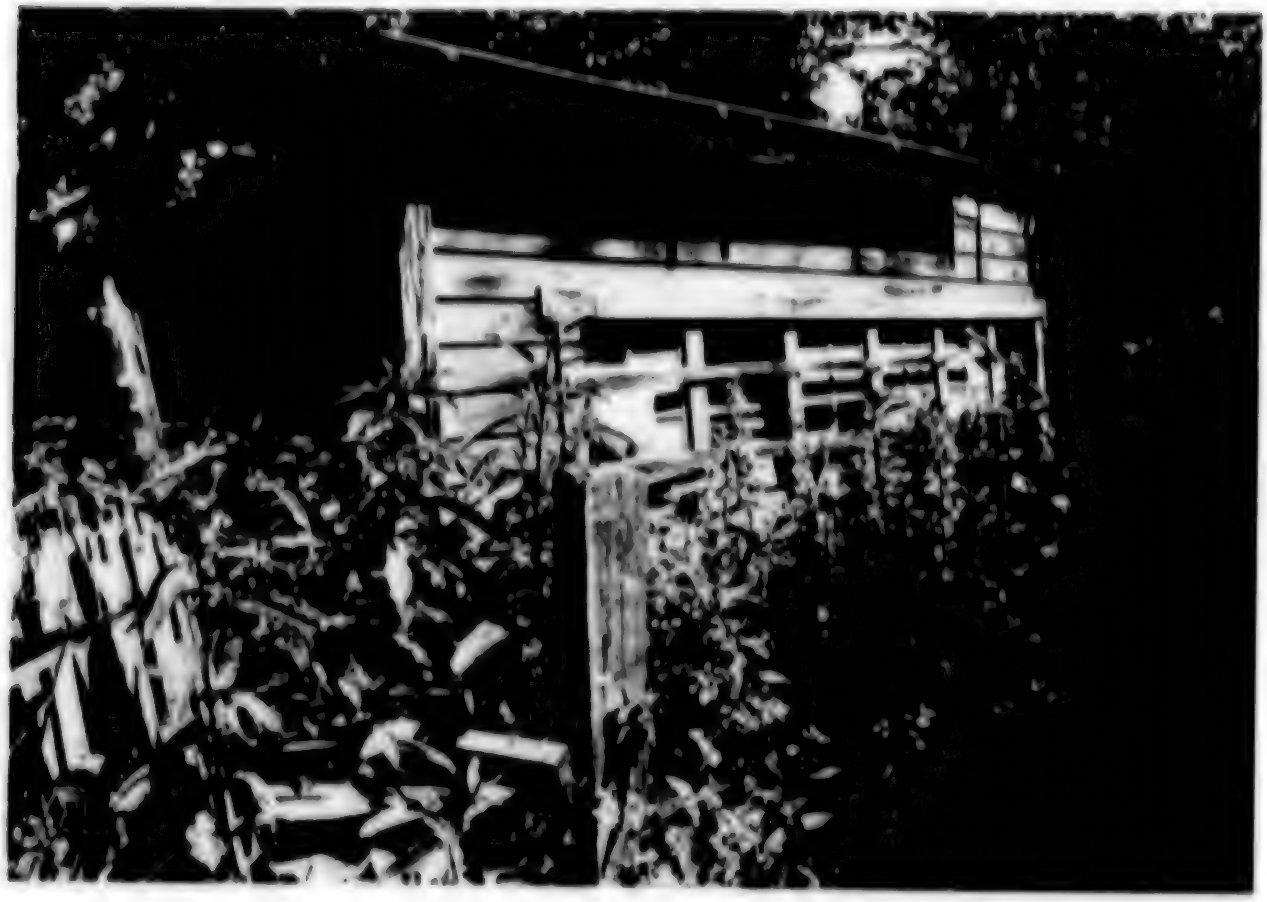

Figure 77. Structure on the Francis Krzyzanowski farmstead. Rachel Franklin, 30 June 1993.

to homestead on only 160 acres of Sand Hills land. By 1900, over 9.7 million acres in Nebraska still had not been appropriated.[166]

In response to the lack of settlement in the Great Plains, railroads, businessmen, banks, and grain elevators around the northern plains promoted the benefits of dry land farming. Areas receiving less than twenty inches of annual rainfall on the plains had the reputation of being untillable. Scientific and commercial proponents claimed that farmers in subhumid areas could compensate

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[166] Socolofsky, "Land Disposal in Nebraska, 1854-1906," 237.

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for less rainfall by conserving water within the soil through proper cultivation.[167]

One of the results of the promotion of dry land farming were government efforts to open the Sand Hills region for cultivation. One of the strongest proponents was Moses P. Kinkaid, United States Representative of the Sixth District from O'Neill, Nebraska. Kinkaid introduced legislation that came to be known as the Kinkaid Act. President Theodore Roosevelt signed this bill into law in April 1904. Taking effect in June 1904, the law essentially increased the number of acres available for homesteading from 160 to 640 in the western two-thirds of the state. The law was one of the first to address the dilemma of settling the lands of the subhumid west, where agriculturalists previously had encountered the hardships of surviving on only 160 acres. The impact on the state was marked. Between 1904 and 1914, over 6.7 million acres were patented to farmers.[168] While only 1.4 million acres were appropriated during the 1890s, the Kinkaid Act facilitated the distribution of eight million acres in Nebraska during the first decade of this century.

The new law also helped increase the farm size and population of individual counties along the central Niobrara River Valley. Since farmers could now file for larger amounts of homestead land, the average farm size for Brown, Cherry, Keya Paha, and Rock counties increased from 516 acres in 1900 to 722 acres in 1910.[169] These large-scale landholdings persist, but need to be studied to determine whether they reflect Kinkaid-era 640-acre tracts, as opposed to later larger ones. Because of the economic depression and agricultural drought during the 1890s, the population in these four counties had dropped in the late nineteenth century and increased only slightly in the early twentieth. During the Kinkaid Act's early years these counties took comparatively large leaps in numbers. In addition, prior to World War I, the federal government made other land available to the public. In October 1913, fifty-four sections of federally-owned land at Fort Niobrara were opened for settlement and dispersed by government lottery.[170]

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[167] Mary Wilma Hargreaves, Dry Farming in the Northern Great Plains, 1900-1925 (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1957), 220-222 and 257-258.

[168] Arthur R. Reynolds, "The Kinkaid Act and its Effects on Western Nebraska," Agricultural History 23 (1949): 23 and 28.

[169] Sheldon, Land Systems and Land Policies in Nebraska, 165.

[170] Reese, An Early History of Cherry County, 25.

C. World War I

World War I, itself, fueled an agricultural boom in these Nebraska counties. As the price of wheat crept closer to $2 a bushel, the incentive to plow up marginal lands in order to cash in on wartime profits became hard to resist for farmers in the Sand Hills. Between 1913 and 1919, the cultivated acreage increased by 56,000 acres. Notably, Cherry and Brown Counties reached their highest population figures at this time.[171]

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[171] The four-county study area is rich with farmsteads of potential historical significance. Please refer to the "Pioneer Farms" Inventory in Appendix B for examples of homesteads. The Krzyzanowski Farmsteads of Cherry County and the Cornelius Hulshizer log house in Brown County provide key examples of historic homesteading operations. Others may be found in the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey Reconnaissance Surveys, produced by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office for Cherry, Brown, Keya Paha, and Rock Counties.

VIII. CLOSED RANGE RANCHING (1920-1990)

THEME: Agriculture: Mechanical Agriculture as Business Enterprise Beyond Self-Sufficiency

THEME: Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898: The Farmers' Frontier

SIGNIFICANCE: "The study area contains a rich and diverse collection of rural cultural landscapes with traditional ethnic properties and practices, some of which continue into the present day."

SIGNIFICANCE: "The Niobrara River Valley is an excellent example of a rural cultural landscape that contains ranches, limited development, and scenic vistas. Ranches are an important and integral part of the historic landscape and have contributed to the preservation of the valley."

SIGNIFICANCE: [The Niobrara River Valley area was one of the last areas settled under the conditions of the Homestead Acts following the Civil War. Agricultural settlement brought the area under the domination of Euro-Americans. Even though settlers were allowed larger land allotments, the failure of many of these homesteaders explains the difficulty of farming on the Great Plains.]

A. Changes in Cattle Industry

One historian called the cattle ranching system "the most logical thing that has happened in the Great Plains."[172] Those ranchers who survived blizzards, overstocking, anti-open range legislation, and Kinkaiders in the Niobrara River Valley had transformed their operations from risky adventures to commercial opportunities. Cattlemen realized that success depended on careful range management on a large scale. By the onset of the agricultural depression of the 1920s, much of the homesteaders' land had been absorbed by these large livestock holders (Figure 78-80).

Ranchers abandoned the open range and general roundup in favor of modern husbandry methods. They learned to use barbed-wire fencing to separate cattle in order to enhance marketability and breeding. Ranchers also deserted the Longhorn and Shorthorn cattle

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[172] Webb, The Great Plains, 206.

Figure 78. Abandoned ranch near Allen (Bell) Bridge.
Rachel Franklin, 30 June 1993.

to raise hardier strains of cattle. By 1930, Sand Hills herds were overwhelmingly composed of Herefords, which were healthier from birth, easier to breed, and more docile.[173] Subsequently, ranchers also adopted methods such as synchronizing breeding times to condense labor-intensive calving seasons, as well as short-duration grazing to improve range management.[174]

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[173] Aeschbacker, "Development of Cattle Raising in the Sandhills," 60-64.

[174] Bleed and Flowerday, eds., An Atlas of the Sand Hills, 12-13.

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B. Size of Ranches

Figure 79. Barn on abandoned ranch near Allen (Bell) Bridge. Rachel Franklin, 30 June 1993.

The size of ranches and herds have changed as well. At the turn of the century, most cattle operations had 640 acres. By 1935, the amount had risen to 1,280 acres. The average Sand Hills ranch currently contains 4,000 to 6,000 acres. In the central Niobrara River Valley, prosperous ranchers need from ten to thirty acres of land per each animal unit (a cow and calf under four months).[175] While the 1890s were a time of drought and agricultural depression for the Sand Hills region, that decade also saw tremendous growth in the cattle industry. Ranchers in Cherry, Brown, Keya Paha, and Rock Counties raised 65,000 cattle in 1890. Ten years later the total increased more than three-fold to 228,000 cattle. The number remained stable until 1930 for Brown, Keya

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[175] Ibid., 6.

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Paha, and Rock Counties. Cherry County outswept the others by solely accounting for 213,000 cattle in that year.[176]

C. Ranching as an Ecologically Stable Industry

The question arises regarding the viability of agriculture and ranching in an area that receives relatively small amounts of rainfall. Without the aid of irrigation, agriculture as practiced in the wetter regions of the Midwest appears unsustainable. Through time, experience, and proper rangeland management, Sand Hills ranchers may have ascertained the environmental limits of the area. Nevertheless, they continue to face environmental problems of changing uses of the rangeland.

A brief glimpse of the area today presents a picture of declining population and the importance of agriculture, particularly cattle ranching, within a stabilized economy. For each of the four counties studied - Brown, Cherry, Keya Paha, and Rock - population figures for 1990 remain lower than those of the first censuses in 1890. Overall, these counties' populations have declined steadily since 1920, except for a period between 1964 and 1987. During these years, the number of farms in the entire state of Nebraska declined by 25%, but it remained essentially the same in the four counties that fall within the study area. In many respects, this region is reverting to its frontier phase when it served primarily as a highway and rangeland.

The size of both herds and farms in the Niobrara area also distinguishes it from the remainder of the state. The average herd maintained by the farm/ranch in this area contains 315 cattle, while the average is only 95 head for the entire state of Nebraska. A comparison of the acreage per farm for these counties also shows the large scale of farming/ranching in the central Niobrara area. Dividing the counties' total acreage with the number of farms in the counties indicates that the average farm in Brown, Cherry, Keya Paha, and Rock Counties contains 3,400 acres.[177] In contrast, the average Nebraska farm consists of only approximately 800 acres.[178] The picture changes when focusing on farming operations. The average farm in the state grows 13,000 bushels of corn, 1,190 bushels of wheat, and 67 tons of alfalfa hay. In the four Niobrara counties, by contrast, farms average only 6,101 bushels of corn, only 73 bushels of wheat, but raise 106 tons of alfalfa hay.[179]

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[176] Sheldon, Land Systems and Land Policies in Nebraska, 162.

[177] This finding may be skewed because of the unusually large size of ranches in Cherry County, Nebraska.

[178] Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 5-6 and 87-89.

It appears that farmers have learned the limits of the land and thus adapted agriculture to the area. Primary crop production concentrates on feeder grains and hays--corn, alfalfa, and wild hay. Even though irrigation has increased in these counties, irrigated lands account for only 201,000 acres, which amounts to only 3% of the counties' total acreage. In contrast, 15% of the state's acreage is irrigated. Therefore, the bulk of the land in the counties of the study area is geared toward cattle raising. Sherda Williams, Historical Landscape Architect with the National Park Service, notes that "This cultural landscape is important as a place where people have had to carefully adapt to a constraining physical environment."[180] Herds in these counties alone account for nearly 9% of all cattle in Nebraska.[181]

Ms. Williams explains that landscapes along the Niobrara River document historic human activity related to ranching. Although structural evidence, such as roads, buildings, and fences, is sparse and nonintrusive, it reflects land management by ranchers. She says, "The impacts of this management are not obvious to the casual observer--this is not "Pennsylvania Dutch" country. The current ranching and conservation uses create vegetation patterns that mimic natural grasslands." They also maintain the visual qualities of the earliest ranching landscapes.[182] Several sites within the study region exemplify historic closed-range ranching operations. The "Pioneer Farms" Inventory in Appendix B provides some examples in Cherry County, such as the Grove Land Cattle Company, the J.C. McNare Ranch, and the Joe Kudelke Ranch.

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[179] Ibid, 96-97.

[180] Sherda Williams, "Trip Report: Niobrara Scenic River General Management Plan Scoping Session, August 31 to September 4, 1992," Cultural Resources Management Division, National Park Service, Midwest Region, 2.

[181] Statistical information taken from Nebraska Department of Economic Development, Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1990-1991 (Lincoln: Nebraska Department of Economic Development, 1991), 87-89, 96-97, 99-101, and 112-114.

[182] Williams, "Trip Report," 2.

X. THE NIOBRARA AND RECREATIONAL USE

THEME: Recreation: Sports/General Recreation

SIGNIFICANCE: "The upper designated porion of the Niobrara River offers relatively safe and enjoyable river recreation for people of differing skills levels."

SIGNIFICANCE: "The high bluffs along the river provide scenic vistas of the Niobrara River Valley and its many diverse ecosystems. Distant views of the Sand Hills prairie to the south are unusual in the Great Plains states. The river valley itself provides significant scenic views."

Residents and visitors have used the Niobrara area for recreational purposes for decades. In 1912, six years after Fort Niobrara was closed, Mr. J. W. of Friend, Nebraska contributed a buffalo, deer, and elk which were kept on the grounds of the former fort. Eventually this land became the Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge, encompassing over 19,000 acres. Today the refuge is used for canoeing, hiking, and observing the fauna of the Great Plains such as golden eagles, turkeys, grouse, and prairie dogs. Cornell Dam (ca. 1916), located east of the wildlife refuge, has become a popular embarkation point for canoeists (Figure 80).

The sites most significant in this context are the Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge in Cherry County, and perhaps the Hidden Paradise Resort and the Pines Resort of Brown County. Smith Falls has served as a scenic landscape, historically. This beautiful landform has provided a setting for general recreation from the early twentieth century to the present.

Figure 80. Cornell Dam (ca. 1916), located to the east of the Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge. Rachel Franklin, 30 June 1993.

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CONCLUSION

The Sand Hills region of the Niobrara River Valley possesses unique integrity as an environment that requires adaptation by its occupants. Its geography as a transitional zone mirrors cultural modifications associated with the progression from more densely settled areas to comparatively open frontier. The area first served as the homelands of Native Americans, but it became a passageway for explorers and entrepreneurs who eagerly sought the potential riches of the west. Cultural resources of the study area reinforce the stories of Euro-American settlement on the frontier, their confinement and coercion of Native Americans, and attempts at homesteading and ranching despite the challenges of the environment. Since before World War I, ranching and mixed farming with ranching has dominated the economy and the landscape of the area. This balance, facilitated by technological advancements in agriculture and transportation, has proven sustainable through the years. The experiences of occupants within the vicinity of the Niobrara National Scenic River represent aspects of the struggles and successes of both indigenous and immigrant American peoples.

SECTION III

PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Cultural resources possessing high degrees of historical significance and integrity have been organized according to geographic location within the specific subdivisions of the Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways. The following compilation constitutes a preliminary inventory of extant historic properties in the study area. All of the properties listed fall within the boundaries outlined for the Niobrara/ Missouri Research Team. A more intensive survey should be conducted as the planning process continues.

The following list of properties are grouped by river section and county, and are keyed to three survey categories:

1) *** listed on the National Register of Historic Places, with the date of listing provided;
2) ** surveyed by professionals at the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or the South Dakota Historic Preservation Center, with the Nebraska survey numbers provided;
3) * determined potentially eligible by the Niobrara/ Missouri (NIMI) Research Team;

A. Niobrara National Scenic River -

- Historic resources along the Niobrara National Scenic River Segment document the following significance statements:

"The cultural resources along the rivers document the wide range of the area's prehistory and history through their numbers, diversity, and ability to enrich understanding of past and present cultures."

"The Niobrara River valley is an excellent example of a rural cultural landscape that contains ranches, limited development, and scenic vistas. Ranches are an important and integral part of the historic landscape and have contributed to the preservation of the valley."

"Fort Niobrara played an important role as a frontier Army post, then as an early national wildlife refuge preserving bison, elk, longhorn cattle, and native birds."

- Proposals for additional significance statements include:

[The Niobrara Valley acts as a cultural transitional zone between the Midwest Prairie and Great Plains Region. Any occupant within this region had to come to terms and adjust to the Great Plains environment.]

[After contact, indigenous populations were forced to adapt to changes in local habitats, and to the presence of other native and Euro-American cultural groups.]

[The Niobrara River Valley was a passageway for Spanish exploration of the Great Plains region.]

[The Niobrara River Valley was surveyed as a potential route to the Rocky Mountains and the Black Hills between 1857 and 1875.]

[Between 1875-1885 the Niobrara River and the Sand Hills played an important role in the western cattle industry. This brief period of open range cattle operations was a forerunner to that of huge enclosed ranches which later dominated the industry.]

[The Niobrara River Valley area was one of the last areas settled under the conditions of the Homestead Acts following the Civil War. Agricultural settlement brought the area under the domination of Euro-Americans. Even though settlers were allowed larger land allotments, the failure of many of these homesteaders reveals the difficulty of farming on the Great Plains.]

[Advancements in transportation technology facilitated movement through the Niobrara River Valley.]

1. Nebraska Counties

a. Cherry County

Status	**Site**	**Survey**
***	Berry State Aid Bridge	06-29-1992
***	Brewer Bridge	06-29-1992
***	Borman Bridge	06-29-1992
***	Bell (Allen) Bridge	06-29-1992
***	Bryan Bridge	06-23-1988
**	Sparks Church	
**	Potter Homestead	
**	Farm House	CE00-34
**	Farm	CE00-54

**	Grove Land Cattle Co. Property	
**	J. C. McNare Ranch	
**	Joe Kudelke Ranch	
**	Cozad Ranch	
**	Abandoned School	CE00-183
**	Kewanee Cemetery	
**	Spring Creek Bridge	
*	County Line Bridge	
*	Cornell Dam	
*	Ft. Niobrara National Refuge	
*	Fort Niobrara site, barn and hayshed	
*	Smith Falls Historic Scenic Landscape	
*	Krzyzanowski Farmsteads	
*	Stuccoed Log Cabin (Cherry/Keya Paha Cos.)	
*	Log Cabin (on north side of Niobrara River)	
*	Farmstead (1/4 mile west of Allen Bridge)	
*	Railroad Bridge near Valentine	
*	Penbrook Community	

b. Keya Paha County

Status	**Site**	**Survey**
***	Carns State Bridge	06-29-1992
**	Meadville Community	
**	Farm	KP00-027
**	Farm	KP09-054
**	Ranch	KP00-080
**	Abandoned Turkey Creek School	
**	Green Valley School	
**	School District #69	
**	Union Cemetery	
*	Farmstead one mile west of Route 7	
*	Norden Bridge (Keya Paha/Brown Cos.)	
*	Schoolhouse (between village of Norden and Norden Bridge)	
*	Bruce's Mill	
*	Carns Community	
*	Norden Community	

c. Brown County

Status	Site	Survey
**	Cornelius Hulshizer Log House	
**	Winfield School, District #37	
**	Hidden Paradise Resort	
**	The Pines Resort	
*	Meadville (Niobrara River) Bridge	
*	Highland Grove Cemetery (on old Route 7)	
*	Klawitter Mill	
*	Kuhre Mill	

d. Rock County

Status	Site	Survey
**	Farmstead (Abandoned)	R000-014
**	Farmstead (Abandoned)	R000-031
**	School House, Kirkwood Dist. #1	
**	Mariaville School (Abandoned)	
**	Kirkwood Presbyterian Church	
**	Mariaville Community	

B. 39-mile section of Missouri River - (1991 Missouri National Recreation River)

- **Resources within the 39-mile section of the Missouri River may be used to document the following significance statements:**

"The Missouri River was the principal highway to the northern plains used throughout prehistoric and historic times. The 39-mile segment is a historic landscape similar to that experienced by travelers over the centuries and captured in the writings and illustrations of early explorers."

"The stories of the 3 tribes in the area illustrate a legacy of evolving governmental policies toward Native Americans, including isolation, relocation, assimilation, and termination."

"The study area contains a rich and diverse collection of rural cultural landscapes with traditional ethnic properties and practices, some of which continue into the present day."

"The cultural resources along the rivers document the wide range of the area's prehistory and history through their numbers, diversity, and ability to enrich understanding of past and present cultures."

- Proposals for additional significance statements include:

[Bridges and dams in the study area represent technological solutions, achieved through the implementation of engineering designs, to problems of transportation and water control along the Missouri River.]

1. South Dakota

a. Gregory County

Status	Site	Survey
***	Ft. Randall site and church	04-22-1976
*	Ft. Randall dam and powerhouse	

b. Charles Mix County

Status	Site	Survey
***	Rising Hail Colony site	04-28-1975
***	Holy Fellowship Episcopal Church	06-05-1975
**/*	Potential Pickstown district	
*	Ihanktowan Presbyterian Church (in Greenwood)	
*	White frame church (in Greenwood)	
*	Farmstead (in Marty)	
*	Catholic Church Complex (in Marty)	
*	Potential Yankton Sioux district/ cultural landscape	

c. Bon Homme County

Status	Site	Survey
***	Main Hall in Springfield	02-03-1981
**/*	Railroad depot (associated with the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul line located southeast of Springfield.)	

*	Running Water ferry site	
*	Truteau trading post site	

2. Nebraska

a. Boyd County

Status	Site	Survey
**	Benjamin G. Gross Farmstead	BD00-175
**	Evangelical Lutheran Church (in Bristow)	BD02-18
**	House, ca. 1915 (in Bristow)	BD02-29
**	Potential Sunshine Bottom district (many Neb. survey references)	
**	Martin Johnson Farmstead (abandoned)	BD00-209
**	Monowi Grain Elevator Office	BD06-2
*	The Tower (Old Baldy)	

b. Knox County

Status	Site	Survey
***	Ponca Fort Na'nza site	04-03-1973
***	Niobrara River Bridge	11-12-1992
**	Verdel Post Office	KX13-1
**	Former Bank (on Main St. in Verdel)	KX13-2
**	Commercial Building (on Main St. in Verdel)	KX13-3
**	Former Theater & Commercial Blg. (on Main St. in Verdel)	KX13-4
**	Former Professional Blg. (on Glick Ave. in Verdel)	KX13-9

3. Missouri River
(1991 Missouri National Recreational River)

Status	Site	Survey
**	Wreck of steamboat Livingston	
**	Other steamboat wrecks	

C. 20-mile section of Niobrara River - (of the 1991 Missouri National Recreation River)

- Native American resources that lie along this section of the Niobrara River document the following significance statements:

"Ponca Chief Standing Bear's desire to return to his tribe's ancestral Niobrara River homeland resulted in a landmark federal court decision affirming that Indians are persons under the U.S. Constitution."

"The stories of the 3 tribes in the area illustrate a legacy of evolving governmental policies toward Native Americans, including isolation, relocation, assimilation, and termination."

"The study area contains a rich and diverse collection of rural cultural landscapes with traditional ethnic properties and practices, some of which continue into the present day."

"The cultural resources along the rivers document the wide range of the area's prehistory and history through their numbers, diversity, and ability to enrich understanding of past and present cultures."

1. Knox County, Nebraska

Status	Site	Survey
***	Pishelville Z.C.B.J. Hall	06-29-1982
**	Mormon Canal	
**	Mormon Monument	KX00-170
**/*	Standing Bear site(s)	
**	No. Ponca community center	KX00-171
**	Ponca cemetery	KX00-174
**	Ponca Agency	KX00-330
*	Potential Ponca district/ cultural landscape	
*	Pishelville farmstead	
*	Potential Pishelville district/ cultural landscape	

D. 8-mile section of Verdigre Creek - (of the 1991 Missouri National Recreation River)

- This small section of Verdigre Creek contains resources that document the following significance statement:

"The study area contains a rich and diverse collection of rural cultural landscapes with traditional ethnic properties and practices, some of which continue into the present day."

1. Knox County, Nebraska

Status	Site	Survey
***	Z.C.B.J. Opera House (in Verdigre)	07-06-1988
**	House ca. 1907 (in Verdigre)	KX05-40
**	House ca. 1888 (in Verdigre)	KX14-42
**	House ca. 1900 (in Verdigre)	KX14-44
**	House ca. 1904 (in Verdigre)	KX14-48
**	House ca. 1910 (in Verdigre)	KX14-51
**	House ca. 1895 (in Verdigre)	KX14-77
*	Catholic Church ca. 1913 (3rd St. & 4th Ave., Verdigre)	KX14-2
*	Vernacular barns, farmsteads, structures, and orchards in the vicinity of Verdigre	

E. Lewis & Clark Lake - (of the 1991 Missouri National Recreation River)

- **Native American and ethnic European resources that lie along the reservoir document the following significance statements:**

"The stories of the 3 tribes in the area illustrate a legacy of evolving governmental policies toward Native Americans, including isolation, relocation, assimilation, and termination."

"The study area contains a rich and diverse collection of rural cultural landscapes with traditional ethnic properties and practices, some of which continue into the present day."

"The cultural resources along the rivers document the wide range of the area's prehistory and history through their numbers, diversity, and ability to enrich understanding of past and present cultures."

- **Calumet Bluff (if it is extant) represents an amended version of the following statement:**

"Calumet Bluff was the setting for the historic meetings between Lewis and Clark and Yankton Sioux leaders that set the course for diplomatic relations between Plains Indians and the government for the next half century."

1. Bon Homme County. South Dakota

Status	**Site**	**Survey**
***	Bon Homme Hutterite Colony	06-30-1982

2. Knox County, Nebraska

Status	**Site**	**Survey**
***	Episcopal Church (on Santee Agency)	03-16-1972
***	Congregational Church and Manse (on Santee Agency)	03-16-1972
*	Potential Santee Sioux district/ cultural landscape	
*	Farmstead near Devil's Nest	
*	Devil's Nest resort area	
*	Calumet Bluff	

F. 59-mile section of Missouri River - (1978 Missouri National Recreation River)

- **Resources within the 59-mile section of the Missouri River may be used to document the following significance statements:**

"The Missouri River played a major role in the history of the Great Plains. This undammed, unchanneled section is representative of the landscape inhabited by early peoples, visited by explorers, and settled and developed since territorial days."

"The study area contains a rich and diverse collection of rural cultural landscapes with traditional ethnic properties and practices, some of which continue into the present day."

"The cultural resources along the rivers document the wide range of the area's prehistory and history through their numbers, diversity, and ability to enrich understanding of past and present cultures."

- Proposals for additional significance statements include:

[Bridges and dams in the study area represent technological solutions, achieved through the implementation of engineering designs, to problems of transportation and water control along the Missouri River.]

1. South Dakota

a. Yankton County

Status	Site	Survey
***	Historic Districts (and properties in Yankton multiple listings)	
***	Meridian Bridge	1993
***	Lakeport Church	06-06-1987
***	Pechan Czech House/Barn	06-06-1987
***	Wallace Dow Buildings (at the Human Services Center, Yankton) **	04-16-1980
*	Phelps Wyman's Garden Terrace Thtr.	
*	Gavins Point Dam and Powerhouse	

b. Clay County

Status	Site	Survey
***	Jens/Junker Farmsteads	12-20-1988
***	Charles Murtha House & Brick Kiln	02-01-1982
***	St. Peter's Catholic Church (in Jefferson)	07-19-1989
**	Nissen-Johnson Farmstead	
**	Vitek/Autre Farmstead	
**	Peter Schmidt Farmstead	
**	Fargo Farmstead	
*	Schoolhouse in Burbank	
*	Bank in Burbank	
*	Potential Commercial district (in Elk Point)	

2. Nebraska

a. Cedar County

Status	Site	Survey
***	Franz Zavadil Farmstead	10-31-1984
***	St. Boniface Church complex	07-21-1983
***	Bow Valley mills	11-17-1978
**	St. Helena Chapel	CD00-7
**	St. Phillips & St. James Catholic Church Complex	CD00-5/6
**	S.S. Peter & Paul Catholic Church (Complex in Bow Valley)	CD03-4
**	Municipal Garage in Wynot	CD15-18
*	Abandoned chalkrock house (on Rt. 121)	
*	St. Helena Catholic Church	
*	St. James farmsteads	
*	St. James commercial buildings	

b. Dixon County

Status	Site	Survey
***	Cook Blacksmith Shop (in Ponca)	12-27-74
***	Ponca Historic District	05-18-79
**	Robert Ross Livery (in Newcastle)	DX07-1
**	Fred Wendt Automobiles (in Newcastle)	DX07-8
**	Site of Ionia Volcano	
**	Properties along the river (vicinity of Ponca State Park)	
*	Ponca State Park - CCC structures and designed landscapes	
*	Farmsteads along Rt. 12	

3. Missouri River

Status	Site	Survey
*	Steamboat wrecks	

SECTION IV

THEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF SELECTED PROPERTIES

This list contains applicable thematic contexts used by the National Park Service in reference to specific historic resources taken from History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program (Washington, D.C.: History Division, National Park Service, 1987). Some resources in the study area fall under the established contextual framework, while others do not fit so neatly. These require alternative or supplemental contexts, as indicated below. Also, please note that some resources overlap several thematic contexts. Each context heading contains a list of associated resources, so there is duplication among comparable and related themes.

This list should be taken only as a preliminary overview of important resources in the study area, rather than as a definitive inventory of valuable sites, structures and buildings. Database files for properties in Nebraska and South Dakota will provide additional information about resources in the study area, but they are not comprehensive inventories. All of these prioritized resources require further research and documentation.

*** Indicates listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

** Indicates potential determined by Nebraska SHPO. Readers may gain more information on specific properties by referring to Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey Reconnaissance Survey Final Reports produced by the State Historic Preservation Office, 1987-1991 for specific counties within the study area.

* Indicates potential determined by NIMI team through a preliminary field survey.

I. CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS: INDIGENOUS AMERICAN POPULATIONS (I-1)

D. Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations (I-4)

3. Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest, or Accommodation (I-5)

b. Forced and Voluntary Population Movements (I-5)

Site: Ft. Randall and Chalkrock Church
Survey: *** listed 04-22-1976
Location: Gregory Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination and "Fort Randall Reservoir" (Omaha: Army Corps of Engineers, 1986).

Site: Ponca Fort Na'nza site, ca. 1790-1800
Survey: *** listed 04-03-1973
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination, and W. Raymond Wood, Na'nza, The Ponca Fort, Reprints in Anthropology 44 (Lincoln, Neb.: J & L Reprint Company, 1993.

Site: Ponca Cemetery
Survey: ** KX00-174
Location: east of Verdel, Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

Site: Standing Bear site(s)
Survey: **/*
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: SHPO and many published sources, including James A. Lake, Sr., "Standing Bear! Who?" Nebraska Law Review 60 (1981): 451-503.

Site: Ponca Agency
Survey: ** KX00-330
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: Nebraska SHPO

Site: Potential National Historic Landmark composed of sites associated with the Northern Ponca tribe or Standing Bear.
Survey: **/* cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: SHPO and many published sources, including James A. Lake, Sr., "Standing Bear! Who?" Nebraska Law Review 60 (1981): 451-503, and preliminary field survey.

5. Becoming Native American (I-6)

b. Federal Education Programs to Assimilate Native Americans (I-6)

Site: Rising Hail Colony site, 1938
Survey: *** listed 04-28-1975 / cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination, and Herbert T. Hoover in collaboration with Leonard R. Bruguier, The Yankton Sioux (New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1988), 58 and 60-61.

c. The Role of Missionaries in Assimilation (I-6)

Site: Holy Fellowship Episcopal Church
Survey: *** listed 5 June 1975
Location: Greenwood, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Potential Yankton Sioux cultural landscape including Rising Hail Colony, Ihanktowan Presbyterian Church, Holy Fellowship Episcopal Church, white frame church, Yankton Agency and association with Marty Mission.
Survey: *** multiple listings / * cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Greenwood, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nominations, Hoover, The Yankton Sioux, and preliminary field survey.

Site: Episcopal Church, ca. 1866
Survey: *** listed 03-16-1972
Location: Santee Agency, Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination, and Richard L. Guenther, "The Santee Normal Training School," Nebraska History 51 (1970): 359-376.

Site: Congregational Church, ca. 1870-1871
Survey: *** listed 03-16-1972
Location: Santee Agency, Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination, and Guenther, "The Santee Normal Training School," Nebraska History 51 (1970): 359-376.

Site: Potential cultural landscape associated with the Santee Agency, including the Congregational and Episcopal Churches.
Survey: *** multiple listings / * cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Santee Agency, Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nominations, Guenther, "The Santee Normal Training School," *Nebraska History* 51 (1970): 359-376, and preliminary field survey.

Site: Potential National Historic Landmark composed of sites associated with the Northern Ponca tribe or Standing Bear.
Survey: **/* cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: SHPO and many published sources, including James A. Lake, Sr., "Standing Bear! Who?" *Nebraska Law Review* 60 (1981): 451-503, and preliminary field survey.

Site: Catholic Church Complex
Survey: *
Location: Marty, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Sources: preliminary field survey and Hoover, *The Yankton Sioux*, 45.

Site: Farmstead
Survey: *
Location: Marty, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: preliminary field survey and SHPO

Site: Ihanktowan Presbyterian Church, ca. 1871
Survey: *
Location: Greenwood, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: White frame church
Survey: *
Location: Greenwood, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: preliminary field survey

d. Native Responses to New Economic, Political, and Territorial Arrangements (I-6)

Site: Ponca Fort Na'nza site, ca. 1790-1800
Survey: *** listed 04-03-1973
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination, and Wood, *Na'nza, The Ponca Fort*.

Site: Potential National Historic Landmark composed of sites associated with the Northern Ponca tribe or Standing Bear.
Survey: **/* cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: SHPO and many published sources, including James A. Lake, Sr., "Standing Bear! Who?" *Nebraska Law Review* 60 (1981): 451-503, and preliminary field survey.

Site: Ponca Cemetery
Survey: ** KX00-174
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

Site: Standing Bear site(s)
Survey: **/*
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: SHPO and many published sources, including James A. Lake, Sr., "Standing Bear! Who?" *Nebraska Law Review* 60 (1981): 451-503.

Site: Ponca Agency
Survey: ** KX00-330
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: SHPO and published materials pertaining to Standing Bear.

f. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (I-6)

Site: Yankton Agency site
Survey: *
Location: Greenwood, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: Hoover, *The Yankton Sioux*.

II. EUROPEAN COLONIAL EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT (I-7)

A. Spanish Exploration and Settlement (I-7)

[6.] Missouri Valley

Site: Potential cultural landscape corridor extending along the Missouri River, particularly along the 39-mile section, pertaining to resources associated with early exploration as recorded in paintings, drawings, and written records. (Potential historic scenic landscape associated with the bluffs.)
Survey: */** cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Gregory, Charles Mix, Bon Homme, Yankton, Clay, Union Counties, South Dakota and Boyd, Knox, Cedar, Dixon Counties, Nebraska
Sources: South Dakota SHPO and Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha, Neb.

B. French Exploration and Settlement (I-7)

[5.] Missouri Valley

Site: St. Peter's Catholic Church
Survey: *** listed 07-19-1989
Location: appr. 5 mi. f/ river, Jefferson, Union Co., S.D.
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Potential cultural landscape corridor extending along the Missouri River, particularly along the 39-mile section, pertaining to resources associated with early exploration as recorded in paintings, drawings, and written records.
Survey: */** cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Gregory, Charles Mix, Bon Homme, Yankton, Clay, Union Counties, South Dakota and Boyd, Knox, Cedar, Dixon Counties, Nebraska
Sources: S.D. SHPO

Site: Truteau's trading post site
Survey: *
Location: Running Water, Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Source: See associated material in "19th Century South Dakota Trading Posts," National Register of Historic Places Multple Property Documentation Form, South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, 1989.

D. Other European Exploration and Settlement (I-8)

[4.] Danish

Site: Jens/Junker Farmstead, ca. 1890-1920
Survey: *** listed 12-20-1988
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination and Thomas Carter, "Danes," in Dell Upton, ed., America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America, Building Watchers Series of the National Trust for Historic Preservation (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press), 122.

Site: Vitek/Autre Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: SHPO and Carter, "Danes," in Upton, ed., America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America, 122.

Site: Nissen-Johnson Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO

Site: Peter Schmidt Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: SHPO and Carter, "Danes," in Upton, ed., *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America*, 122.

Site: Fargo Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO

[5.] Czech

Site: Lakeport Church, ca.
Survey: *** listed 06-06-1987
Location: appr. 4 mi. north of river, Yankton Co., S.D.
Sources: "Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination, South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, 1987.

Site: Pechan House/Barn & Farmstead, ca. early 1870s
Survey: *** listed 06-06-1987
Location: Yankton Co., South Dakota
Sources: "Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination, Sec. CZ5, p. 2 and David Murphy,"Czechs," in Upton ed., *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America*, 114.

Site: St. Boniface Church, 1886
Survey: *** listed 07-21-1983
Location: 5 mi. from river in Menominee, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and "Franz Zavadil Farmstead," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1984.

Site: Cast-metal grave markers, St. Boniface Cemetery
Survey: *** listed 07-21-1983
Location: Menominee, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Franz Zavadil Farmstead, ca. 1880s.
Survey: *** listed 1-31-1984
Location: 5 mi. from river in Menominee, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and Murphy, "Czechs," in Upton, ed., *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America*, 114.

Site: Rad Sladovsky/Pishelville Z.C.B.J. Hall, 1884
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1982
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and David Murphy, Nebraska SHPO.

Site: Z.C.B.J. Opera House (Lodge Bila Hora), 1903
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1982
Location: Verdigre, Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and Ron Dobry, compiler, *Verdigre: 1887-1987* (Verdigre, Neb.: privately published, 1987).

Site: St. Helena Chapel, ca. 1907
Survey: ** CD00-7
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: *Cedar County Recon. Survey*, 24

Site: St. Helena Catholic Church
Survey: *
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Pishelville Farmstead, ca. late 19th c.
Survey: *
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Pishelville Cultural Landscape, including the Rad Sladovsky /Z.C.B.J. Hall, area barns and farmsteads.
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1982 / * cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and David Murphy, Nebraska SHPO.

[6.] German-Russian

Site: Bon Homme Hutterite Colony, 1874
Survey: *** listed 06-30-1982
Location: Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination, "The Historic Hutterite Colonies Thematic Nomination," and Marvin P. Riley, The Hutterites and Their Agriculture: 100 Years in South Dakota, Agricultural Experimental Station Report B669 (Brookings, S.D.: South Dakota State University, 1979), 4-6.

Site: Potential Sunshine Bottom Historic District, c. 1890
Survey: **
Location: Boyd Co., Nebraska
Sources: David Murphy, unpublished report on preliminary field survey of Sunshine Bottom conducted in 1976, Boyd County (Lincoln: Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office) and Darrell D. Henning, "Evaluation and Recommendations of the Chalk-Stone Houses on Sunshine Bottom, Boyd County, Nebraska" in Henning, ed., NPPD Pumped Power Project: Data Pertinent to Historic and Prehistoric Cultural Resources, Technical Report 75-03 (Lincoln: Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska, 1975), 110-120.

Site: Potential Sunshine Bottom Cultural Landscape, c. 1890
Survey: **/* cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Boyd Co., Nebraska
Sources: David Murphy, unpublished report on preliminary field survey of Sunshine Bottom and Henning, "Evaluation and Recommendations of the Chalk-Stone Houses on Sunshine Bottom, Boyd County, Nebraska" in Henning, ed., NPPD Pumped Power Project: Data Pertinent to Historic and Prehistoric Cultural Resources, 110-120.

X. WESTWARD EXPANSION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES AND THE UNITED STATES, 1763-1898 (I-11)

A. British and U.S. Exploration of the West (I-11)

2. Lewis & Clark Expedition, 1804-1806 (I-11)

Site: Ponca Fort Na'nza site, ca. 1790-1800
Survey: *** listed 04-03-1973
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and Wood, Na'nza, The Ponca Fort.

Site: Ionia Volcano
Survey: **
Location: Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: Nebraska state tourism information

Site: Potential cultural landscape corridor extending along the Missouri River, particularly along the 39-mile section, pertaining to resources associated with early exploration as recorded in paintings, drawings, and written records.
Survey: */** cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Gregory, Charles Mix, Bon Homme, Yankton, Clay, Union Counties, South Dakota and Boyd, Knox, Cedar, Dixon Counties, Nebraska
Sources: S.D. SHPO and Thwaites, Journals of Lewis and Clark.

Site: Calumet Bluff, assoc. w/ events in 1804
Survey: *
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Sources: Reuben Gold Thwaites, Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806, Vol. I (New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1904), 125-147, please see entries for August 17-31 in this or any version of the journals.

Site: The Tower (Old Baldy), assoc. w/ events in 1804
Survey: *
Location: Boyd Co., Nebraska
Sources: Thwaites, Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806, Vol. I, 141-142, please see entries for August 28-Sept. 1 in this or any version of the journals.

B. The Fur Trade (I-11)

[8.] Missouri Valley Fur Trade

Site: Ponca Fort Na'nza site, ca. 1790-1800
Survey: *** listed 04-03-1973
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and Wood, Na'nza, The Ponca Fort.

Site: Truteau's trading post site
Survey: **
Location: Running Water, Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Sources: Associated material may be found in "19th Century South Dakota Trading Posts," National Register of Historic Places Multple Property Documentation Form, South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, 1989.

Site: Ferry landing site
Survey: **
Location: Sunshine Bottom, Boyd Co., Nebraska
Source: David Murphy, unpublished report on preliminary field survey of Sunshine Bottom conducted in 1976.

Site: Ferry landing site
Survey: *
Location: Running Water Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Sources: preliminary field survey. Associated material may be found in "19th Century South Dakota Trading Posts," National Register of Historic Places Multple Property Documentation Form, South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, 1989 and in David Murphy, unpublished report on preliminary field survey of Sunshine Bottom conducted in 1976.

C. Military-Aboriginal American Contact and Conflict (I-11)

3. The Northern Plains (I-11)

Site: Fort Randall site and church,
Survey: *** listed 04-22-1976
Location: Gregory Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination and "Fort Randall Reservoir" (Omaha: Army Corps of Engineers, 1986).

Site: Rising Hail Colony site, ca. 1938
Survey: *** listed 04-28-1975
Location: Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination, and Herbert T. Hoover in collaboration with Leonard R. Bruguier, *The Yankton Sioux* (New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1988), 58 and 60-61.

Site: Ponca Fort Na'nza site, ca. 1790-1800
Survey: *** listed 04-03-1973
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and Wood, *Na'nza, The Ponca Fort*.

Site: Ponca Cemetery
Survey: ** KX00-174
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

Site: Standing Bear site(s)
Survey: **/*
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: SHPO and many published sources, including James A. Lake, Sr., "Standing Bear! Who?" *Nebraska Law Review* 60 (1981): 451-503.

Site: Ponca Agency
Survey: ** KX-330
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: SHPO and published materials pertaining to Standing Bear.

Site: Yankton Agency site
Survey: *
Location: Greenwood, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: Hoover, The Yankton Sioux.

Site: Marty Mission
Survey: *
Location: Marty, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Sources: preliminary field survey, and Hoover, The Yankton Sioux, 45.

Site: Santee Agency
Survey: *
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nominations for the Episcopal and Congregational Churches and Guenther, "The Santee Normal Training School," Nebraska History 51 (3) (1970): 359-376.

XII. BUSINESS (I-13)

B. Manufacturing Organizations (I-13)

1. Food, Beverage, and Tobacco (I-13)

Site: Bow Valley Mills
Survey: *** listed 11-17-1978
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Grain Elevator Office, 1902
Survey: ** BD06-2
Location: appr. 4 mi. f/ river, Monowi, Boyd Co., Nebraska
Source: Boyd County Recon. Survey, 44.

4. Fabricated Metal and Glass Products (I-13)

Site: Cook Blacksmith Shop
Survey: *** listed 12-17-1974
Location: Ponca, Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

9. Other (I-13)

Site: Charles Murtha House and Brick Kiln, 1867/1887
Survey: *** listed 02-01-1981
Location: Elk Point, Union Co., South Dakota
Source: National Register nomination

E. Finance and Banking (I-13)

Site: Bank
Survey: **/*
Location: Main St., Burbank, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: SHPO and preliminary field survey

Other representative properties located within historic districts also fall under the category of Business.

XIV. TRANSPORTATION (I-14)

B. Ships, Boats, Lighthouses and Other Structures (I-15)

Site: Steamboat Wrecks (i.e.: Livingston)
Survey: **
Location: 39-mile section of Missouri River
Sources: Paul M. Putz, "Missouri Riverboat Wreckage Downstream from Yankton, South Dakota," Nebraska History 64 (1983): 521-541 and Capt. H.M. Chittenden, "Report on Steamboat Wrecks on Missouri River," Nebraska History 51 (1) (1970): 16-23.

Site: Potential Pickstown Historic District, ca. 1946
Survey: **
Location: Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO (assoc. w/ construction of Ft. Randall Dam)

Site: Fort Randall Dam, 1946-1956
Survey: *
Location: Gregory Co., South Dakota
Source: Herbert Schell, History of South Dakota, Third Ed., Revised. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1975), 304.

Site: Gavins Point Dam, 1952-1956
Survey: *
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: Schell, History of South Dakota, 304.

D. Overland Travel West of the Mississippi After 1840 (I-15)

Site: Historic wagon and Stagecoach Route
Survey: **
Location: Southeastern S.D. along current State Rt. 50
Source: "South Dakota Stage and Wagon Roads," South Dakota Historical Collections 25 (1951), see map on 220.

Site: Mormon Monument
Survey: ** KX00-170
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

E. Railroads (I-15)

Site: Meridian Bridge, 1921-24
Survey: *** listed 1993
Location: Yankton Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination and The Yankton County Historical Society, History of Yankton County, South Dakota (Dallas: Curtis Media Corporation, 1987), 213.

Site: Niobrara River Bridge, 1929
Survey: *** listed 1992 / NEHBS # KX00-334
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Historic Route of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul railroad
Survey: **
Location: Line ran through southeastern South Dakota
Source: South Dakota SHPO

Site: Depot associated with the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul railroad line
Survey: **/*
Location: Southwest of Springfield, Bon Homme Co., S.D.
Source: preliminary field survey

XVI. ARCHITECTURE (I-15)

F. Romanesque Revival (I-15)

Site: Buildings by Wallace Dow
Survey: *** listed 04-16-1980
Location: 3 mi. f/ river, Human Services Center, Yankton, S.D.
Source: National Register nomination

Site: S.S. Peter & Paul Catholic Church complex, 1903-1926
Survey: ** CD03-4
Location: Bow Valley, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: *Cedar County Recon. Survey*, 25.

G. Renaissance Revival (I-15)

Site: Cast-metal grave markers, St. Boniface Cemetery
Survey: *** listed 07-21-1983
Location: Menominee, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

H. Commercial (I-16)

Site: Yankton Historic Districts, ca. 1857-1941
Survey: *** multiple listings
Location: Yankton Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nominations

Site: Vermillion Historic District, ca. 1869-1922
Survey: *** multiple listings
Location: appr. 3 mi. f/ river, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nominations

Site: Charles Murtha House and Brick Kiln, 1867/1887
Survey: *** listed 02-01-1981
Location: Elk Point, Union Co., South Dakota
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Bow Valley Mills
Survey: *** listed 11-17-1978
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Ponca Historic District, ca. 1880-1920s
Survey: *** listed
Location: Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Cook Blacksmith Shop
Survey: *** listed 12-17-1974
Location: Ponca, Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Bank
Survey: **/*
Location: Main St., Burbank, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: SHPO and preliminary field survey

Site: Grain Elevator Office, 1902
Survey: ** BD06-2
Location: appr. 4 mi. f/ river, Monowi, Boyd Co., Nebraska
Source: Boyd County Recon. Survey, 44.

Site: Potential Elk Point Historic District
Survey: *
Location: town appr. 2 mi. f/ river, Union Co., South Dakota
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Potential Verdigre Historic District
Survey: *
Location: Verdigre, Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

V. Historic District (I-16)

Site: Bon Homme Hutterite Colony, 1874
Survey: *** listed 06-30-1982
Location: Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination, "The Historic Hutterite Colonies Thematic Nomination," and Riley, The Hutterites and Their Agriculture: 100 Years in South Dakota, 4-6.

Site: Yankton Historic Districts, ca. 1857-1941
Survey: *** multiple listings
Location: Yankton Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nominations

Site: Vermillion Historic Districts, ca. 1869-1922
Survey: *** multiple listings
Location: appr. 3 mi. f/ river, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nominations

Site: Ponca Historic District
Survey: *** listed
Location: appr. 2 mi. f/ river, Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Potential Pickstown Historic District
Survey: **/*
Location: Pickstown, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO

Site: Potential Yankton Sioux Historic District (multiple property or thematic nomination), including Rising Hail Colony, Ihanktowan Presbyterian Church, Holy Fellowship Episcopal Church, white frame church, Yankton Agency and association with Marty Mission.
Survey: ***/* multiple listings
Location: Greenwood, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nominations and Hoover, The Yankton Sioux.

Site: Potential Sunshine Bottom Historic District, c. 1890
Survey: **
Location: Boyd Co., Nebraska
Sources: David Murphy, unpublished report on preliminary field survey of Sunshine Bottom and Henning, "Evaluation and Recommendations of the Chalk-Stone Houses on Sunshine Bottom, Boyd County, Nebraska" in Henning, ed., NPPD Pumped Power Project: Data Pertinent to Historic and Prehistoric Cultural Resources, 110-120.

Site: Potential district, multiple property or thematic nomination of sites associated with the Northern Ponca tribe or Standing Bear.
Survey: **/* cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: SHPO and many published sources, including James A. Lake, Sr., "Standing Bear! Who?" Nebraska Law Review 60 (1981): 451-503.

Site: Potential district associated with the Santee Agency, including the Congregational and Episcopal Churches.
Survey: *** multiple listings
Location: Santee Agency, Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nominations, and Guenther, "The Santee Normal Training School," Nebraska History 51 (1970): 359-376.

Site: Potential Elk Point Historic District
Survey: *
Location: town appr. 2 mi. f/ river, Union Co., South Dakota
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Potential Verdigre Historic District
Survey: *
Location: Verdigre, Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

X. Vernacular Architecture (I-16)

Site: Ft. Randall Chalkrock Church
Survey: *** listed 04-22-1976
Location: Gregory Co., South Dakota
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Rising Hail Colony site, ca. 1938
Survey: *** listed 04-28-1975
Location: Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination, and Herbert T. Hoover in collaboration with Leonard R. Bruguier, The Yankton Sioux (New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1988), 58 and 60-61.

Site: Holy Fellowship Episcopal Church
Survey: *** listed 5 June 1975
Location: Greenwood, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Bon Homme Hutterite Colony, 1874
Survey: *** listed 06-30-1982
Location: Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination, "The Historic Hutterite Colonies Thematic Nomination," and Riley, The Hutterites and Their Agriculture: 100 Years in South Dakota, 4-6.

Site: Jens/Junker Farmstead, ca. 1890-1920
Survey: *** listed 12-20-1988
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination and Thomas Carter, "Danes," in Upton, ed., America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America, 122.

Site: Lakeport Church
Survey: *** listed 06-06-1987
Location: appr. 4 mi. north of river, Yankton Co., S.D.
Sources: "Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination, South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, 1987.

Site: Pechan House/Barn & Farmstead, ca. early 1870s
Survey: *** listed 06-06-1987
Location: Yankton Co., South Dakota
Sources: "Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination, Sec. C25, p. 2 and David Murphy,"Czechs," in Upton ed., America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America, 114.

Site: Yankton Historic Districts, ca. 1857-1941
Survey: *** multiple listings
Location: Yankton Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nominations

Site: Vermillion Historic Districts, ca. 1869-1922
Survey: *** multiple listings
Location: appr. 3 mi. f/ river, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nominations

Site: Charles Murtha House and Brick Kiln, 1867/1887
Survey: *** listed 02-01-1981
Location: Elk Point, Union Co., South Dakota
Source: National Register nomination

Site: St. Peter's Catholic Church, 1891
Survey: *** listed 07-19-1989
Location: appr. 5 mi. f/ river, Jefferson, Union Co., S.D.
Source: National Register nomination
(assoc. w/ grasshopper plagues in 19th c.)

Site: St. Boniface Church, 1886
Survey: *** listed 07-21-1983
Location: 5 mi. from river in Menominee, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and "Franz Zavadil Farmstead," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1984.

Site: Franz Zavadil Farmstead, ca. 1880s.
Survey: *** listed 01-31-1984
Location: 5 mi. from river in Menominee, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and David Murphy, "Czechs," in Upton, ed., America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America, 114.

Site: Rad Sladovsky/Pishelville Z.C.B.J. Hall, 1884
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1982
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and David Murphy, Nebraska SHPO.

Site: Z.C.B.J. Opera House (Lodge Bila Hora), 1903
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1982
Location: Verdigre, Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and Ron Dobry, compiler, Verdigre: 1887-1987 (Verdigre, Neb.: privately published, 1987).

Site: Episcopal Church, ca. 1866
Survey: *** listed 03-16-1972
Location: Santee Agency, Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination, and Guenther, "The Santee Normal Training School," *Nebraska History* 51 (1970): 359-376.

Site: Congregational Church, ca. 1870-1871
Survey: *** listed 03-16-1972
Location: Santee Agency, Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination, and Guenther, "The Santee Normal Training School," *Nebraska History* 51 (1970): 359-376.

Site: Bow Valley Mills
Survey: *** listed 11-17-1978
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Ponca Historic District, ca. 1880-1920s
Survey: *** listed 05-18-1979
Location: appr. 2 mi. f/ river, Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Cook Blacksmith Shop
Survey: *** listed 12-17-1974
Location: Ponca, Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Potential Pickstown Historic District, ca. 1946
Survey: **/*
Location: Pickstown, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO

Site: Depot associated with the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul railroad line
Survey: **/*
Location: Southwest of Springfield, Bon Homme Co., S.D.
Sources: SHPO and preliminary field survey

Site: Bank
Survey: **/*
Location: Main St., Burbank, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: SHPO and preliminary field survey

Site: Vitek/Autre Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: SHPO and Carter, "Danes," in Upton, ed., *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America*, 122.

Site: Nissen-Johnson Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO

Site: Peter Schmidt Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: SHPO and Carter, "Danes," in Upton, ed., America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America, 122.

Site: Fargo Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO

Site: Potential Sunshine Bottom Historic District, c. 1890
Survey: **
Location: Boyd Co., Nebraska
Sources: David Murphy, unpublished report on preliminary field survey of Sunshine Bottom and Henning, "Evaluation and Recommendations of the Chalk-Stone Houses on Sunshine Bottom, Boyd County, Nebraska" in Henning, ed., NPPD Pumped Power Project: Data Pertinent to Historic and Prehistoric Cultural Resources, 110-120.

Site: St. Helena Chapel, ca. 1907
Survey: ** CD00-7
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: Cedar County Recon. Survey, 24

Site: Ihanktowan Presbyterian Church, ca. 1871
Survey: *
Location: Greenwood, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: White frame church
Survey: *
Location: Greenwood, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: St. Helena Catholic Church
Survey: *
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Pishelville Farmstead, ca. late 19th c.
Survey: *
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Abandoned chalkrock house
Survey: *
Location: Rt. 81 South, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Numerous barns, farmsteads, and rural schoolhouses throughout the study area should be evaluated for this category.

XVII. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE (I-16)

Site: Designed landscapes at the Human Services Center
Survey: **/*
Location: Yankton Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO and preliminary field survey.

Site: Phelps Wyman's Garden Terrace Theater, 1913-1914
Survey: **/*
Location: Yankton College, now Yankton Correctional Facility, Yankton County, South Dakota
Source: SHPO and preliminary field survey.

Site: Landscapes designed by the CCC
Survey: **
Location: Ponca State Park, Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

XVIII. TECHNOLOGY (ENGINEERING AND INVENTION) (I-16)

B. Transportation (I-16)

Site: Meridian Bridge, 1921-24
Survey: *** listed 1993
Location: Yankton Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination and The Yankton County Historical Society, History of Yankton County, South Dakota (Dallas: Curtis Media Corporation, 1987), 213.

Site: Niobrara River Bridge, 1929
Survey: *** listed 1992 / NEHBS # KX00-334
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

C. Energy Conversion, Utilization and Distribution (I-16)

Site: Potential Pickstown Historic District, ca. 1946
Survey: **
Location: Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO (assoc. w/ construction of Ft. Randall Dam)

Site: Fort Randall Dam and Powerhouse, 1946-1956
Survey: *
Location: Gregory Co., South Dakota
Source: Herbert Schell, History of South Dakota, Third Ed., Revised (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1975), 304.

Site: Gavins Point Dam and Powerhouse, 1952-1956
Survey: *
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: Schell, History of South Dakota, 304.

K. Water and Sewerage (I-16)

Site: Mormon Canal
Survey: **
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

XXX. AMERICAN WAYS OF LIFE (I-20)

B. Farming Communities (I-20)

Site: Rising Hail Colony site, ca. 1938
Survey: *** listed 04-28-1975
Location: Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination, and Herbert T. Hoover in collaboration with Leonard R. Bruguier, The Yankton Sioux (New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1988), 58 and 60-61.

Site: Bon Homme Hutterite Colony, 1874
Survey: *** listed 06-30-1982
Location: Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination, "The Historic Hutterite Colonies Thematic Nomination," and Riley, The Hutterites and Their Agriculture: 100 Years in South Dakota, 4-6.

Site: Jens/Junker Farmstead, ca. 1890-1920
Survey: *** listed 12-20-1988
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination and Carter, "Danes," in Upton, ed., America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America, 122.

Site: Lakeport Church
Survey: *** listed 06-06-1987
Location: appr. 4 mi. north of river, Yankton Co., S.D.
Sources: "Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination, South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, 1987.

Site: Pechan House/Barn & Farmstead, ca. early 1870s
Survey: *** listed 06-06-1987
Location: Yankton Co., South Dakota
Sources: "Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination, Sec. CZ5, p. 2 and David Murphy,"Czechs," in Upton ed., *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America*, 114.

Site: St. Peter's Catholic Church, 1891
Survey: *** listed 07-19-1989
Location: appr. 5 mi. f/ river, Jefferson, Union Co., S.D.
Source: National Register nomination
(assoc. w/ grasshopper plaques in late 19th c.)

Site: St. Boniface Church, 1886
Survey: *** listed 07-21-1983
Location: 5 mi. from river in Menominee, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and "Franz Zavadil Farmstead," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1984.

Site: Franz Zavadil Farmstead, ca. 1880s.
Survey: *** listed 01-31-1984
Location: 5 mi. from river in Menominee, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and Murphy, "Czechs," in Upton, ed., *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America*, 114.

Site: Rad Sladovsky/Pishelville Z.C.B.J. Hall, 1884
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1982
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and David Murphy, Nebraska SHPO.

Site: Z.C.B.J. Opera House (Lodge Bila Hora), 1903
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1982
Location: Verdigre, Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and Dobry, compiler, *Verdigre: 1887-1987*.

Site: Bow Valley Mills
Survey: *** listed 11-17-1978
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Ponca Historic District, ca. 1880-1920s
Survey: *** listed 05-18-1979
Location: appr. 2 mi. f/ river, Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Cook Blacksmith Shop
Survey: *** listed 12-17-1974
Location: Ponca, Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Vitek/Autre Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: SHPO and Carter, "Danes," in Upton, ed., *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America*, 122.

Site: Nissen-Johnson Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO

Site: Peter Schmidt Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: SHPO and Carter, "Danes," in Upton, ed., *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America*, 122.

Site: Fargo Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO

Site: Bank
Survey: **/*
Location: Main St., Burbank, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: SHPO and preliminary field survey

Site: Potential Sunshine Bottom Historic District, c. 1890
Survey: **
Location: Boyd Co., Nebraska
Sources: David Murphy, unpublished report on preliminary field survey of Sunshine Bottom and Henning, "Evaluation and Recommendations of the Chalk-Stone Houses on Sunshine Bottom, Boyd County, Nebraska" in Henning, ed., NPPD Pumped Power Project: Data Pertinent to Historic and Prehistoric Cultural Resources, 110-120.

Site: Grain Elevator Office, 1902
Survey: ** BD06-2
Location: appr. 4 mi. f/ river, Monowi, Boyd Co., Nebraska
Source: Boyd County Recon. Survey, 44.

Site: S.S. Peter & Paul Catholic Church complex, 1903-1926
Survey: ** CD03-4
Location: Bow Valley, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: Cedar County Recon. Survey, 25.

Site: St. Phillips & St. James Catholic Church Complex, ca. 1903
Survey: ** CD00-5/6
Location: St. James, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: Cedar County Recon. Survey, 24.

Site: St. Helena Chapel, ca. 1907
Survey: ** CD00-7
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: Cedar County Recon. Survey, 24

Site: Schoolhouse
Survey: *
Location: Main St., Burbank, Clay Co., South Dakota
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: St. Helena Catholic Church
Survey: *
Location: St. Helena, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Pishelville Farmstead, ca. late 19th c.
Survey: *
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

C. Ethnic Communities (I-20)

Site: Bon Homme Hutterite Colony, 1874
Survey: *** listed 06-30-1982
Location: Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination, "The Historic Hutterite Colonies Thematic Nomination," and Riley, The Hutterites and Their Agriculture: 100 Years in South Dakota, 4-6.

Site: Lakeport Church
Survey: *** listed 06-06-1987
Location: appr. 4 mi. north of river, Yankton Co., S.D.
Sources: "Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination, South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, 1987.

Site: Pechan House/Barn & Farmstead, ca. early 1870s
Survey: *** listed 06-06-1987
Location: Yankton Co., South Dakota
Sources: "Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination, Sec. CZ5, p. 2 and Murphy,"Czechs," in Upton ed., America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America, 114.

Site: Jens/Junker Farmstead, ca. 1890-1920
Survey: *** listed 12-20-1988
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination and Carter, "Danes," in Upton, ed., America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America, 122.

Site: St. Boniface Church, 1886
Survey: *** listed 07-21-1983
Location: 5 mi. from river in Menominee, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and "Franz Zavadil Farmstead," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1984.

Site: Franz Zavadil Farmstead, ca. 1880s.
Survey: *** listed 1-31-1984
Location: 5 mi. from river in Menominee, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and Murphy, "Czechs," in Upton, ed., America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America, 114.

Site: Rad Sladovsky/Pishelville Z.C.B.J. Hall, 1884
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1982
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and David Murphy, Nebraska SHPO.

Site: Z.C.B.J. Opera House (Lodge Bila Hora), 1903
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1982
Location: Verdigre, Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and Dobry, comp., *Verdigre: 1887-1987*.

Site: Vitek/Autre Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: SHPO and Carter, "Danes," in Upton, ed., *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America*, 122.

Site: Nissen-Johnson Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO

Site: Peter Schmidt Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: SHPO and Carter, "Danes," in Upton, ed., *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America*, 122.

Site: Fargo Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO

Site: Potential Sunshine Bottom Historic District, c. 1890
Survey: **
Location: Boyd Co., Nebraska
Sources: David Murphy, unpublished report on preliminary field survey of Sunshine Bottom and Henning, "Evaluation and Recommendations of the Chalk-Stone Houses on Sunshine Bottom, Boyd County, Nebraska" in Henning, ed., *NPPD Pumped Power Project: Data Pertinent to Historic and Prehistoric Cultural Resources*, 110-120.

Site: St. Helena Chapel, ca. 1907
Survey: ** CD00-7
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: *Cedar County Recon. Survey*, 24

Site: St. Helena Catholic Church
Survey: *
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Pishelville Farmstead, ca. late 19th c.
Survey: *
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

XXXIV. RECREATION (I-22)
A. Sports (I-22)
[9.] Canoeing
[10.] Fishing
[11.] Hiking
B. Spectator Pastimes (I-22)
3. Other (I-23)

Site: CCC designed landscapes in Ponca State Park
Survey: *
Location: Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: Nebraska state tourism information.

Site: Ponca State Park
Survey: *
Location: Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: Nebraska state tourism information.

Site: Niobrara State Park
Survey: *
Location: Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: Nebraska state tourism information.

- RESOURCES ALONG THE NIOBRARA NATIONAL SCENIC RIVER -

I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations (I-1)
D. Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations (I-4)
3. Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest, or Accommodation
b. Forced and Voluntary Population Movements
4. Military Removal and Concentration

Site: Fort Niobrara
Status: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Sources: Alan J. Osborn, Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment for Select Areas Within the Ft. Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge, Valentine, Nebraska: A Final Report, Technical Report #79-07 (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, Department of Anthropology, Division of Archeological Research, 1979), 141-154. Also see map in Thomas R. Buecker, Fort Niobrara, 1880-1906 (Valentine, Nebraska: Fort Niobrara History Association, 1992), 12-13.

Site: Fort Niobrara Hayshed
Status: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Osborn, Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment for Select Areas Within the Ft. Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge, Valentine, Nebraska: A Final Report, 141-154.

X. WESTWARD EXPANSION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES AND THE UNITED STATES, 1763-1898 (I-11)
C. Military-Aboriginal American Contact and Conflict (I-11)
3. The Northern Plains

Site: Fort Niobrara
Status: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Sources: Osborn, Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment for Select Areas Within the Ft. Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge, Valentine, Nebraska: A Final Report, 141-154 and Buecker, Fort Niobrara, 1880-1906.

F. The Farmer's Frontier (I-12)

4. Settling and Farming in the Great Plains, 1862-1900 [Including Post 1900]

Site: Potter Homestead, ca. 1895
Status: ** CE00-107
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey Reconnaissance Survey Final Report of Cherry County, Nebraska, (Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society-State Historic Preservation Office, 1989), 76.

Site: Farm House, ca. 1890
Status: ** CE00-34
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Cherry County Recon. Survey, 141.

Site: Farm with Rock Outbuilding
Status: ** CE00-54
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Cherry County Recon. Survey, 206.

Site: Cornelius Hulshizer Log House, ca. 1883
Status: ** BW00-064
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: Brown County Recon. Survey, 80.

Site: Homestead (Abandoned), ca. 1880
Status: ** KP00-027
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: Keya Paha County Recon. Survey, 45.

Site: Farm House (Abandoned), ca. 1905
Survey: ** KP09-054
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: Keya Paha County Recon. Survey, 56.

Site: Farmstead (Abandoned), ca. 1900
Survey: ** RO00-014
Location: Carns, Rock Co., Nebraska
Source: Rock County Recon. Survey, 37.

Site: Farmstead (Abandoned), ca. 1900
Survey: ** RO00-031
Location: Mariaville, Rock Co., Nebraska
Source: Rock County Recon. Survey, 38.

Site: Krzyzanowski Farmsteads
Survey: *
Location: near Smith Falls, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Farmstead - Includes house, stable with concrete floors, outhouse, chicken coop, electrified hay barn, electrified storage cellar, foundation of home.
Survey: *
Location: 1/2 mile west of Allen Bridge, Cherry Co., Neb.
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Log Cabin
Survey: *
Location: North side of Niobrara River, Cherry Co., Neb.
Source: preliminary field survey, Photolog, roll 2 #10-11.

Site: Stuccoed Log Cabin
Survey: *
Location: North of river between Norden Bridge and Sparks, Cherry/Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

G. The Cattlemen's Empire (I-12)

3. Ranches

Site: Grove Land Cattle Company Ranch, ca. 1909
Survey: ** CE00-181
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: *Cherry County Recon. Survey*, 85.

Site: J.C. McNare Ranch, ca. 1892
Survey: ** CE00-179
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: *Cherry County Recon. Survey*, 83.

Site: Joe Kudelke Ranch, ca. 1906
Survey: ** CE00-72
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: *Cherry County Recon. Survey*, 69.

Site: Cozad Ranch, ca. 1920
Survey: ** CE00-180
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: *Cherry County Recon. Survey*, 84.

Site: Ranch, ca. 1885
Survey: ** KP00-080
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: *Keya Paha Recon. Survey*, 44.

Site: Farm/Ranch
Survey: *
Location: 1/4 mile west of Allen Bridge, Cherry Co., Neb.
Source: preliminary field survey

XI. AGRICULTURE (I-12)

E. Mechanical Agriculture as Business Enterprise Beyond Self-Sufficiency, 1820-Present (I-13)

Site: Potter Homestead, ca. 1895
Survey: ** CE00-107
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Cherry County Recon. Survey, 76.

Site: Farm House, ca. 1890
Survey: ** CE00-34
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Cherry County Recon. Survey, 141.

Site: Farm with Rock Outbuilding
Survey: ** CE00-54
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Cherry County Recon. Survey, 206.

Site: Cornelius Hulshizer Log House, ca. 1883
Survey: ** BW00-064
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: Brown County Recon. Survey, 80.

Site: Homestead (Abandoned), ca. 1880
Survey: ** KP00-027
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: Keya Paha County Recon. Survey, 45.

Site: Farm House (Abandoned), ca. 1905
Survey: ** KP09-054
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: Keya Paha County Recon. Survey, 56.

Site: Farmstead (Abandoned), ca. 1900
Survey: ** RO00-014
Location: Carns, Rock Co., Nebraska
Source: Rock County Recon. Survey, 37.

Site: Farmstead (Abandoned), ca. 1900
Survey: ** RO00-031
Location: Mariaville, Rock Co., Nebraska
Source: Rock County Recon. Survey, 38.

Site: Krzyzanowski Farmsteads
Survey: *
Location: near Smith Falls, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Farmstead - Includes house, stable with concrete floors, outhouse, chicken coop, electrified hay barn, electrified storage cellar, foundation of home.
Survey: *
Location: 1/2 mile west of Allen Bridge, Cherry Co., Neb.
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Log Cabin
Survey: *
Location: North side of Niobrara River, Cherry Co., Neb.
Source: preliminary field survey, Photolog, roll 2 #10-11.

Site: Stuccoed Log Cabin
Survey: *
Location: North of river between Norden Bridge and Sparks, Cherry/Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Farmstead
Survey: *
Location: Bottom land appr. one mile west of Route 7 on north side of Niobrara River, Keya Paha Co., Neb.
Source: preliminary field survey, Photolog, Roll 1 #5-11

XII. BUSINESS (I-13)

A. Extractive or Mining Industries (I-13)

4. Timber and Lumber

Site: Klawitter Mill
Survey: *
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: Robert E. Pepperl and James A. Pepperl, *Historic Architecture and Rural Settlement of the Central Niobrara River Valley (1881-1981)*, Technical Report 82-08 (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, Department of Anthropology, Division of Archeological Research, 1983), 56.

B. Manufacturing Organizations (I-13)

1. Food, Beverage, and Tobacco

[a.] Flour Mills

Site: Penbrook Mill
Survey: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Kuhre Mill
Survey: *
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: Pepperl, A54-A56.

Site: Bruce's Mill
Survey: *
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: Pepperl, A301-A303.

XIV. TRANSPORTATION (I-14)

B. Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, and Other Structures

Site: Borman Bridge, 1916
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1992 / NEHBS # CE00-224
Location: 2.3 mi. SE of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Berry State Aid Bridge, 1920-1921
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1992 / NEHBS # CE00-225
Location: 10 mi. NE of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Bell Bridge, (a.k.a.: Allen Bridge), 1903
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1992 / NEHBS # CE00-22
Location: 11.9 mi. NE of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Brewer Bridge, 1899
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1992 / NEHBS # CE00-226
Location: 14.7 mi. E of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Bryan Bridge, 1932
Survey: *** listed 06-23-1988 / NEHBS # CE00-28
Location: 2.25 mi. SSE of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Carns State Aid Bridge, 1912-1913
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1992 / NEHBS # RO00-72
Location: 10.8 mi. NE of Bassett, Rock Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Spring Creek Bridge
Survey: ** CE00-023
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

Site: County line Bridge
Survey: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Pepperl, A135-A137.

Site: Meadville Bridge (Niobrara River Bridge)
Survey: *
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Norden Bridge
Survey: *
Location: Keya Paha/Brown Counties, Nebraska
Source: Pepperl, A2-A5.

E. Railroads (I-15)

Site: Railroad Bridge
Survey: *
Location: South of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

XVI. ARCHITECTURE (I-15)

Y. Vernacular Architecture (I-16)

Site: Sparks Church, ca. 1888
Survey: ** CE13-2
Location: Sparks, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Cherry County Recon. Survey, 33.

Site: Cornelius Hulshizer Log House, ca. 1883
Survey: ** BW00-064
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: Brown County Recon. Survey, 80.

Site: Krzyzanowski Farmsteads
Survey: *
Location: Near Smith Falls, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Log Cabin
Survey: *
Location: North side of Niobrara River, Cherry Co., Neb.
Source: Photolog, roll 2 #10-11.

Site: Stuccoed Log Cabin
Survey: *
Location: North of river between Norden Bridge and Sparks, Cherry/Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

XXXII. CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

C. The Conservation Movement Matures, 1908-1941

3. Fish & Wildlife Refuge System

Site: Ft. Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge
Survey: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

XVIII. TECHNOLOGY (ENGINEERING AND INVENTION) (I-16)

B. Transportation (I-16)

Site: Borman Bridge, 1916
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1992 / NEHBS # CE00-224
Location: 2.3 mi. SE of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Berry State Aid Bridge, 1920-1921
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1992 / NEHBS # CE00-225
Location: 10 mi. NE of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Bell Bridge, (a.k.a.: Allen Bridge), 1903
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1992 / NEHBS # CE00-22
Location: 11.9 mi. NE of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Brewer Bridge, 1899
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1992 / NEHBS # CE00-226
Location: 14.7 mi. E of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Bryan Bridge, 1932
Survey: *** listed 06-23-1988 / NEHBS # CE00-28
Location: 2.25 mi. SSE of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Carns State Aid Bridge, 1912-1913
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1992 / NEHBS # RO00-72
Location: 10.8 mi. NE of Bassett, Rock Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Spring Creek Bridge
Survey: ** CE00-023
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

Site: County line Bridge
Survey: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Pepperl, A135-A137.

Site: Meadville Bridge (Niobrara River Bridge)
Survey: *
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Norden Bridge
Survey: *
Location: Keya Paha/Brown Counties, Nebraska
Source: Pepperl, A2-A5.

K. Water and Severage

Site: Cornell Dam
Survey: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

XXVII. EDUCATION (I-19)

H. Special Populations (I-20)

[5.] Rural Schoolhouses

Site: Abandoned School, ca. 1910
Survey: ** CE00-183
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: *Cherry County Recon. Survey*, 56.

Site: Winfield School District #37
Survey: ** BW00-065
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

Site: School, District #69, ca. 1900
Survey: ** KP00-016
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: *Keya Paha County Recon. Survey*, 34.

Site: Abandoned Turkey Creek School, ca.1910
Survey: ** KP00-076
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: *Keya Paha County Recon. Survey*, 35.

Site: Green Valley School, ca. 1912
Survey: ** KP00-066
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: *Keya Paha County Recon. Survey*, 91.

Site: Kirkwood District #1 School, ca. 1900
Survey: ** RO00-027
Location: Rock Co., Nebraska
Source: *Rock County Recon. Survey*, 100.

Site: Mariaville School (Abandoned), ca. 1900
Survey: ** RO00-012
Location: Rock Co., Nebraska
Source: Rock County Recon. Survey, 100.

Site: School
Survey: *
Location: Between village of Norden and Norden Bridge, Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: School
Survey: *
Location: North side of Niobrara River, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

XXX. AMERICAN WAYS OF LIFE (I-20)

B. Farming Communities (I-20)

Site: Merritt Mead Log House & Former Post Office, ca.1880 includes general store, home, log cabin, a concrete building may have been a motor garage
Survey: ** KP05-002
Location: Meadville, Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Sources: Keya Paha County Recon. Survey, 57. See also John S. Smith, Ethnohistorical and Historical Background Studies-Norden Reservoir Area-Nebraska, Section 2, Technical Report 82-07. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, Department of Anthropology, Division of Archeological Research, 1983), 2-16 to 2-17.

Site: Penbrook
Survey: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Smith, 2-17.

Site: Carns
Survey: *
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: Smith, 2-17 to 2-18.

Site: Norden
Survey: *
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: Smith, 2-18.

[1.] Rural Churches

Site: Sparks Church, ca. 1888
Survey: ** CE13-2
Location: Sparks, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Cherry County Recon. Survey, 33.

Site: Kirkwood Church, ca. 1883
Survey: ** RO00-025
Location: Rock Co., Nebraska
Source: Rock County Recon. Survey, 26.

[2.] Rural Cemetery

Site: Kewanee Cemetery
Survey: ** CE00-039
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

Site: Union Cemetery, ca. 1900
Survey: ** KP00-051
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: Keya Paha County Recon. Survey, 91.

Site: Highland Grove Cemetery
Survey: *
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

XXXIV. RECREATION (I-22)

A. Sports

[9]. Canoeing

Site: Niobrara River
Survey: *
Location: Between Ft. Niobrara and Cherry/Keya Paha/Brown Counties, Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

E. General Recreation (I-23)

1. Resort Communities

Site: Hidden Paradise Resort, ca. 1910
Survey: ** BW00-061
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: Brown County Recon. Survey, 41.

Site: The Pines Resort
Survey: ** BW04-079
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: Brown County Recon. Survey, 42.

3. Other

Site: Fort Niobrara Wildlife Refuge
Survey: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Cornell Dam
Survey: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Smith Falls Historic Scenic Landscape
Survey: * cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

SECTION V

DOCUMENTED RESOURCES

This section includes those properties within the boundaries of the study area that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and those declared potentially eligible by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or the South Dakota Historical Preservation Center. Each of these properties shows special relevance for its integrity and/or contribution to the history of the area as indicated by appropriate historical contexts. Planning efforts should include the protection of these documented resources and should provide for additional assessments to connect these properties with related ones in a comprehensive, holistic manner (such as district, thematic, or cultural landscape nominations).

*** Indicates listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

** Indicates potential determined by the SHPO in Nebraska or South Dakota. Readers may gain more information on specific Nebraska properties by referring to Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey Reconnaissance Survey Final Reports, produced by the State Historic Preservation Office (1987-1991), for specific counties within the study area.

RESOURCES OF THE MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATION RIVER

CONTEXT: NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY
CONTEXT: ARCHITECTURE

Site: Ft. Randall and Chalkrock Church
Survey: *** listed 04-22-1976
Location: Gregory Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination and "Fort Randall Reservoir" (Omaha: Army Corps of Engineers, 1986).

Site: Rising Hail Colony site, 1938
Survey: *** listed 04-28-1975
Location: Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination, and Herbert T. Hoover in collaboration with Leonard R. Bruguier, The Yankton Sioux (New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1988), 58 and 60-61.

Site: Holy Fellowship Episcopal Church
Survey: *** listed 06-05-1975
Location: Greenwood, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Episcopal Church, ca. 1866
Survey: *** listed 03-16-1972
Location: Santee Agency, Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination, and Richard L. Guenther, "The Santee Normal Training School," *Nebraska History* 51 (1970): 359-376.

Site: Congregational Church, ca. 1870-1871
Survey: *** listed 03-16-1972
Location: Santee Agency, Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination, and Guenther, "The Santee Normal Training School," *Nebraska History* 51 (1970): 359-376.

Site: Ponca Fort Na'nza site, ca. 1790-1800
Survey: *** listed 04-03-1973
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination, and W. Raymond Wood, *Na'nza, The Ponca Fort*, Reprints in Anthropology 44 (Lincoln, Neb.: J & L Reprint Company, 1993.

Site: Ponca Cemetery
Survey: ** KX00-174
Location: east of Verdel, Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

Site: Standing Bear site(s)
Survey: **
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: SHPO and many published sources, including James A. Lake, Sr., "Standing Bear! Who?" *Nebraska Law Review* 60 (1981): 451-503.

Site: Ponca Agency
Survey: ** KX00-330
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

CONTEXT: WESTWARD EXPLORATION AND MIGRATION

Site: Truteau's trading post site
Survey: **
Location: Running Water, Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Sources: Associated material may be found in "19th Century South Dakota Trading Posts," National Register of Historic Places Multple Property Documentation Form, South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, 1989.

Site: Mormon Monument
Survey: ** KX00-170
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

Site: Ionia Volcano
Survey: ** (associated with Lewis and Clark)
Location: Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: state tourism information

CONTEXT: ETHNIC IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT
CONTEXT: ARCHITECTURE

-French-Canadian and Irish-

Site: St. Peter's Catholic Church
Survey: *** listed 07-19-1989
Location: appr. 5 mi. f/ river, Jefferson, Union Co., S.D.
Source: National Register nomination

-Danish resources-

Site: Jens/Junker Farmstead, ca. 1890-1920
Survey: *** listed 12-20-1988
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination and Thomas Carter, "Danes," in Dell Upton, ed., *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America*, Building Watchers Series of the National Trust for Historic Preservation (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press), 122.

Site: Vitek/Autre Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: SHPO and Carter, "Danes," in Upton, ed., *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America*, 122.

Site: Nissen-Johnson Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO

Site: Peter Schmidt Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: SHPO and Carter, "Danes," in Upton, ed., America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America, 122.

Site: Fargo Farmstead
Survey: **
Location: Norway Township, Clay Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO

-Czech resources-

Site: Lakeport Church, ca.
Survey: *** listed 06-06-1987
Location: appr. 4 mi. north of river, Yankton Co., S.D.
Sources: "Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination, South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, 1987.

Site: Pechan House/Barn & Farmstead, ca. early 1870s
Survey: *** listed 06-06-1987
Location: Yankton Co., South Dakota
Sources: "Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination, Sec. CZ5, 2 and David Murphy,"Czechs," in Upton ed., America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America, 114.

Site: St. Boniface Church, 1886
Survey: *** listed 07-21-1983
Location: 5 mi. from river in Menominee, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and "Franz Zavadil Farmstead," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1984.

Site: Cast-metal grave markers, St. Boniface Cemetery
Survey: *** listed 07-21-1983
Location: Menominee, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Franz Zavadil Farmstead, ca. 1880s.
Survey: *** listed 1-31-1984
Location: 5 mi. from river in Menominee, Cedar Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and Murphy, "Czechs," in Upton, ed., *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Roots that Built America*, 114.

Site: Rad Sladovsky/Pishelville Z.C.B.J. Hall, 1884
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1982
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and David Murphy, Nebraska SHPO.

Site: Z.C.B.J. Opera House (Lodge Bila Hora), 1903
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1982
Location: Verdigre, Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and Ron Dobry, compiler, *Verdigre: 1887-1987* (Verdigre, Neb.: privately published, 1987).

Site: St. Helena Chapel, ca. 1907
Survey: ** CD00-7
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: *Cedar County Recon. Survey*, 24

-German-Russian resources-

Site: Bon Homme Hutterite Colony, 1874
Survey: *** listed 06-30-1982
Location: Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination, "The Historic Hutterite Colonies Thematic Nomination," and Riley, *The Hutterites and Their Agriculture: 100 Years in South Dakota*, 4-6.

Site: Sunshine Bottom Historic, c. 1890
Survey: **
Location: Boyd Co., Nebraska
Sources: David Murphy, unpublished report on preliminary field survey of Sunshine Bottom conducted in 1976, Boyd County (Lincoln: Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office) and Darrell D. Henning, "Evaluation and Recommendations of the Chalk-Stone Houses on Sunshine Bottom, Boyd County, Nebraska" in Henning, ed., *NPPD Pumped Power Project: Data Pertinent to Historic and Prehistoric Cultural Resources*, Technical Report 75-03 (Lincoln: Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska, 1975), 110-120.

CONTEXT: DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE
CONTEXT: ARCHITECTURE

Site: Cook Blacksmith Shop
Survey: *** listed 12-17-1974
Location: Ponca, Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Charles Murtha House and Brick Kiln, 1867/1887
Survey: *** listed 02-01-1981
Location: Elk Point, Union Co., South Dakota
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Bow Valley Mills
Survey: *** listed 11-17-1978
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Bank
Survey: **/*
Location: Main St., Burbank, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: SHPO and preliminary field survey

Site: Grain Elevator Office, 1902
Survey: ** BD06-2
Location: appr. 4 mi. f/ river, Monowi, Boyd Co., Nebraska
Source: *Boyd County Recon. Survey*, 44.

Other representative properties located within historic districts may also fall under this category.

CONTEXT: TRANSPORTATION

Site: Meridian Bridge, 1921-24
Survey: *** listed 1993
Location: Yankton Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination and The Yankton County Historical Society, *History of Yankton County, South Dakota* (Dallas: Curtis Media Corporation, 1987), 213.

Site: Niobrara River Bridge, 1929
Survey: *** listed 1992 / NEHBS # KX00-334
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Historic Route of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul railroad
Survey: **
Location: Transportation corridor extended through southeastern South Dakota
Source: SHPO

Site: Historic wagon and Stagecoach Route
Survey: **
Location: Southeastern S.D. along current State Rt. 50
Source: "South Dakota Stage and Wagon Roads," *South Dakota Historical Collections* 25 (1951), see map on 220.

CONTEXT: ARCHITECTURE

Site: Buildings by Wallace Dow
Survey: *** listed 04-16-1980
Location: 3 mi. f/ river, Human Services Center, Yankton, South Dakota
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Ponca Historic District
Survey: *** listed
Location: appr. 2 mi. f/ river, Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Yankton Historic Districts, ca. 1857-1941
Survey: *** multiple listings
Location: Yankton Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nominations

Site: Vermillion Historic Districts, ca. 1869-1922
Survey: *** multiple listings
Location: appr. 3 mi. f/ river, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nominations

CONTEXT: LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Site: Designed landscapes at the Human Services Center
Survey: **
Location: Yankton Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO

Site: Landscapes designed by the CCC in Ponca State Park
Survey: **
Location: Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

Site: Phelps Wyman's Garden Terrace Theater, 1913-1914
Survey: **
Location: Yankton College, now Yankton Correctional Facility, Yankton Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO

CONTEXT: TECHNOLOGY (ENGINEERING AND INVENTION)

Site: Meridian Bridge, 1921-24
Survey: *** listed 1993
Location: Yankton Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nomination and The Yankton County Historical Society, History of Yankton County, South Dakota (Dallas: Curtis Media Corporation, 1987), 213.

Site: Niobrara River Bridge, 1929
Survey: *** listed 1992 / NEHBS # KX00-334
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

RESOURCES OF THE NIOBRARA NATIONAL SCENIC RIVER

CONTEXT: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ON THE FRONTIER
CONTEXT: AGRICULTURE
CONTEXT: ARCHITECTURE

Site: Cornelius Hulshizer Log House, ca. 1883
Status: ** BW00-064
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: Brown County Recon. Survey, 80.

Site: Farmstead (Abandoned), ca. 1900
Survey: ** RO00-014
Location: Carns, Rock Co., Nebraska
Source: Rock County Recon. Survey, 37.

Site: Farmstead (Abandoned), ca. 1900
Survey: ** RO00-031
Location: Mariaville, Rock Co., Nebraska
Source: Rock County Recon. Survey, 38.

Site: Kirkwood Church, ca. 1883
Survey: ** RO00-025
Location: Rock Co., Nebraska
Source: Rock County Recon. Survey, 26.

Site: Farm House, ca. 1890
Status: ** CE00-34
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Cherry County Recon. Survey, 141.

Site: Potter Homestead, ca. 1895
Status: ** CE00-107
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey Reconnaissance Survey Final Report of Cherry County, Nebraska, (Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society-State Historic Preservation Office, 1989), 76.

Site: Farm with Rock Outbuilding
Status: ** CE00-54
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Cherry County Recon. Survey, 206.

Site: Sparks Church, ca. 1888
Survey: ** CE13-2
Location: Sparks, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Cherry County Recon. Survey, 33.

Site: Kewanee Cemetery
Survey: ** CE00-039
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

Site: Homestead (Abandoned), ca. 1880
Status: ** KP00-027
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: Keya Paha County Recon. Survey, 45.

Site: Farm House (Abandoned), ca. 1905
Survey: ** KP09-054
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: Keya Paha County Recon. Survey, 56.

Site: Merritt Mead Log House & Former Post Office, ca.1880 includes general store, home, log cabin, a concrete building may have been a motor garage
Survey: ** KP05-002
Location: Meadville, Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Sources: Keya Paha County Recon. Survey, 57. See also John S. Smith, Ethnohistorical and Historical Background Studies-Norden Reservoir Area-Nebraska, Section 2, Technical Report 82-07. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, Department of Anthropology, Division of Archeological Research, 1983), 2-16 to 2-17.

Site: Union Cemetery, ca. 1900
Survey: ** KP00-051
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: Keya Paha County Recon. Survey, 91.

CONTEXT: THE CATTLEMEN'S EMPIRE

Site: Grove Land Cattle Company Ranch, ca. 1909
Survey: ** CE00-181
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Cherry County Recon. Survey, 85.

Site: J.C. McNare Ranch, ca. 1892
Survey: ** CE00-179
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Cherry County Recon. Survey, 83.

Site: Joe Kudelke Ranch, ca. 1906
Survey: ** CE00-72
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Cherry County Recon. Survey, 69.

Site: Cozad Ranch, ca. 1920
Survey: ** CE00-180
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Cherry County Recon. Survey, 84.

Site: Ranch, ca. 1885
Survey: ** KP00-080
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: Keya Paha Recon. Survey, 44.

CONTEXT: TRANSPORTATION
CONTEXT: TECHNOLOGY (ENGINEERING AND INVENTION)

Site: Borman Bridge, 1916
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1992 / NEHBS # CE00-224
Location: 2.3 mi. SE of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Berry State Aid Bridge, 1920-1921
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1992 / NEHBS # CE00-225
Location: 10 mi. NE of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Bell Bridge, (a.k.a.: Allen Bridge), 1903
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1992 / NEHBS # CE00-22
Location: 11.9 mi. NE of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Brewer Bridge, 1899
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1992 / NEHBS # CE00-226
Location: 14.7 mi. E of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Bryan Bridge, 1932
Survey: *** listed 06-23-1988 / NEHBS # CE00-28
Location: 2.25 mi. SSE of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Carns State Aid Bridge, 1912-1913
Survey: *** listed 06-29-1992 / NEHBS # RO00-72
Location: 10.8 mi. NE of Bassett, Rock Co., Nebraska
Source: National Register nomination

Site: Spring Creek Bridge
Survey: ** CE00-023
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

CONTEXT: EDUCATION

Site: Abandoned School, ca. 1910
Survey: ** CE00-183
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: *Cherry County Recon. Survey*, 56.

Site: Winfield School District #37
Survey: ** BW00-065
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

Site: School, District #69, ca. 1900
Survey: ** KP00-016
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: *Keya Paha County Recon. Survey*, 34.

Site: Abandoned Turkey Creek School, ca.1910
Survey: ** KP00-076
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: *Keya Paha County Recon. Survey*, 35.

Site: Green Valley School, ca. 1912
Survey: ** KP00-066
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: *Keya Paha County Recon. Survey*, 91.

Site: Kirkwood District #1 School, ca. 1900
Survey: ** RO00-027
Location: Rock Co., Nebraska
Source: *Rock County Recon. Survey*, 100.

Site: Mariaville School (Abandoned), ca. 1900
Survey: ** R000-012
Location: Rock Co., Nebraska
Source: Rock County Recon. Survey, 100.

CONTEXT: RECREATION

Site: Hidden Paradise Resort, ca. 1910
Survey: ** BW00-061
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: Brown County Recon. Survey, 41.

Site: The Pines Resort
Survey: ** BW04-079
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: Brown County Recon. Survey, 42.

SECTION VI

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

The following sites lie within the boundaries of the study area and were assessed by the NIMI team. Each of these properties shows special relevance for its integrity and/or contribution to the history of the area as indicated by appropriate contexts. Sites are arranged on two levels, "First Priority" and "Second Priority," but are in no particular order within these categories.

Many properties in this section possess complementary associations with those listed in Section V and should be evaluated with those related resources. Sites associated with Standing Bear and the Northern Ponca tribe should be evaluated for potential nomination as a National Historic Landmark. Properties previously deemed eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, such as Sunshine Bottom, should be re-evaluated and nominated. Others that appear to possess historical and/or architectural significance and integrity should be further evaluated for potential nomination, particularly the historic scenic landscape and exploration corridor along the 39-mile section of the Missouri River. Special resource studies, focusing on single themes, should be conducted to fully document key contexts represented by significant properties in the study area: including

1. the theme of Native American-federal interaction;
2. missionary activity among the Yankton and Santee Sioux;
3. ethnic settlement in the Missouri Valley;
4. the impact of railroad development on community settlement (particularly in the Missouri National Recreation River);
5. homesteading in both regions;
6. ranching along the Niobrara National Scenic River;
7. the role of African-Americans at Ft. Niobrara and in Valentine, Nebraska;
8. transportation corridors.

In each of these studies, researchers should follow a holistic, comprehensive approach that incorporates structures, buildings, and cultural landscapes to tell the full story of these specific national events and trends. A historic resource study of the entire Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways would include all of these themes, as well as additional ones. These special resource studies could comprise specific chapters of that broader study.

RESOURCES OF THE MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATION RIVER

FIRST PRIORITY:

CONTEXT: NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY

These resources help tell the story of indigenous-Anglo contact in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the forced subjugation of Native Americans by the United States government. The Ponca experience with federal agents differed from that of the Sioux. Tribal lands were mistakenly given to the Sioux, and historic resources on the homelands of the Ponca tell the story of the resultant process of accomodation and adjustment by both tribal members and the U.S. government. Subsequent attempts to relocate the Ponca in Indian Territory (Oklahoma) resulted in Standing Bear's trial, the determination that Indians were "persons" under the Constitution, and the ultimate split of the Ponca into northern and southern tribes. These resources should be evaluated in terms of potential significance as a National Historic Landmark associated with the cultural heritage of the Northern Ponca and their relations with the United States government in the nineteenth century.

Site: Standing Bear site(s)
Survey: *
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: SHPO and many published sources, including James A. Lake, Sr., "Standing Bear! Who?" Nebraska Law Review 60 (1981): 451-503.

Site: Potential district, multiple property or thematic nomination of sites associated with the Northern Ponca tribe or Standing Bear; including the Ponca Cemetery, Ponca Agency building, sites associated with Standing Bear.
Survey: * cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: SHPO and many published sources, including James A. Lake, Sr., "Standing Bear! Who?" Nebraska Law Review 60 (1981): 451-503.

In the nineteenth century, missionaries played an important role in attempts to carry out federal goals of assimilation among Native Americans. These activities are well-represented in the study area by resources on the Santee and Yankton Sioux reservations.

Site: Potential cultural landscape associated with the Santee Agency, including the Congregational and Episcopal Churches.
Survey: * cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Santee Agency, Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nominations, Guenther, "The Santee Normal Training School," Nebraska History 51 (1970): 359-376, and preliminary field survey.

Site: Ihanktowan Presbyterian Church, ca. 1871
Survey: *
Location: Greenwood, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: White frame church
Survey: *
Location: Greenwood, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Yankton Agency
Survey: *
Location: Greenwood, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: Hoover, The Yankton Sioux.

Site: Potential Yankton Sioux cultural landscape including Rising Hail Colony, Ihanktowan Presbyterian Church, Holy Fellowship Episcopal Church, white frame church, Yankton Agency and association with Marty Mission.
Survey: * cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Greenwood, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Sources: National Register nominations, Hoover, The Yankton Sioux, and preliminary field survey.

CONTEXT: WESTWARD EXPLORATION AND EXPANSION

The entire Missouri River corridor potentially contains historic resources and cultural landscapes dating to the eighteenth century exploration and settlement by both French and Spanish adventurers/fur traders. In addition, the bluffs along the 39-mile section of the river may have been represented in the works of such artists as George Catlin and Carl Bodmer. These should be considered for nomination to the National Register as a historic scenic landscape.

Site: Potential cultural landscape corridor extending along the Missouri River, particularly along the 39-mile section, pertaining to historic viewsheds and resources associated with early exploration as recorded in paintings, drawings, and written records.
Survey: ** cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Gregory, Charles Mix, Bon Homme, Yankton, Clay, Union Counties, South Dakota and Boyd, Knox, Cedar, Dixon Counties, Nebraska
Sources: S.D. SHPO and Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha, Nebraska.

The Corps of Discovery implemented the Jefferson administration's plans for the exploration and economic development of the newly-purchased Louisiana Territory. Lewis and Clark provided valuable information on plants, animals, and landforms in this vast area, and laid a foundation for the establishment of peaceful relations with Native Americans living in the Missouri Valley.

Site: Calumet Bluff, assoc. w/ events in 1804
Survey: * (bluff's existence needs to be confirmed)
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Sources: Reuben Gold Thwaites, Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806, Vol. I (New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1904), 125-147, please see entries for August 17-31 in this or any version of the journals.

Site: The Tower (Old Baldy), assoc. w/ events in 1804
Survey: *
Location: Boyd Co., Nebraska
Sources: Thwaites, Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806, Vol. I, 141-142, please see entries for August 28-Sept. 1 in this or any version of the journals.

The fur trade dominated activities in the Missouri Valley from the late-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries. It provided the rationale, means, and medium for economic expansion into the interior of the North American continent.

Site: Ferry landing site
Survey: **/*
Location: Sunshine Bottom, Boyd Co., Nebraska
Source: David Murphy, unpublished report on preliminary field survey of Sunshine Bottom conducted in 1976.

Site: Ferry landing site
Survey: *
Location: Running Water, Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Sources: preliminary field survey. Associated material may be found in "19th Century South Dakota Trading Posts," National Register of Historic Places Multple Property Documentation Form, South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, 1989 and in David Murphy, unpublished report on preliminary field survey of Sunshine Bottom conducted in 1976.

CONTEXT: ETHNIC IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT
CONTEXT: ARCHITECTURE

The historical significance of ethnic immigration and settlement on a national level seems to have been overlooked by the planning team as a pertinent context for several important resources located within the study area. The team should write significance statements pertaining to this historical context because resources along the Missouri National Recreation River document its importance in American history.

Scandinavian immigration and settlement in the nineteenth century is represented by historic Danish farmsteads, churches, and cultural landscapes. These naturalized Americans shaped their environment according to European cultural folkways and practices.

Czech immigrants played an important role in the settlement of the Missouri River Valley in both South Dakota and Nebraska. They built strong communities in the Lakeport area of Yankton County, South Dakota, and in Menominee, Pishelville, and Verdigre Nebraska. Cultural landscapes and vernacular architecture provide important information regarding settlement on the frontier, as well as the process of national growth and expansion in the late nineteenth century.

The study area contains a variety of architectural resources, both of high style and vernacular form. Several vernacular structures and buildings provide prime examples of ethnic Czech, Danish, and German-Russian construction techniques. An effort should be made to group buildings together as representative districts, and to integrate these buildings with their environments in order to better understand represen-tative cultural landscapes in a more holistic and comprehensive manner.

Site: St. Helena Catholic Church
Survey: *
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Pishelville Farmstead, ca. late 19th c.
Survey: *
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Pishelville Cultural Landscape, including the Rad Sladovsky /Z.C.B.J. Hall, area barns and farmsteads.
Survey: * cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Sources: National Register nomination and David Murphy, Nebraska SHPO.

Historic resources and cultural landscapes in Sunshine Bottom convey information about the frontier experiences of German-Russian immigrants in the late nineteenth century. This settlement represents one example of community formation in the larger context of the development of the United States. Although surveyed in the 1980s by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, it has never been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places but now should be re-evaluated for nomination.

Site: Potential Sunshine Bottom Historic District, c. 1890
Survey: **/*
Location: Boyd Co., Nebraska
Sources: David Murphy, unpublished report on preliminary field survey of Sunshine Bottom conducted in 1976, Boyd County (Lincoln: Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office) and Darrell D. Henning, "Evaluation and Recommendations of the Chalk-Stone Houses on Sunshine Bottom, Boyd County, Nebraska" in Henning, ed., NPPD Pumped Power Project: Data Pertinent to Historic and Prehistoric Cultural Resources, Technical Report 75-03 (Lincoln: Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska, 1975), 110-120.

Site: Potential Sunshine Bottom Cultural Landscape, c. 1890
Survey: **/* cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Boyd Co., Nebraska
Sources: David Murphy, unpublished report on preliminary field survey of Sunshine Bottom and Henning, "Evaluation and Recommendations of the Chalk-Stone Houses on Sunshine Bottom, Boyd County, Nebraska" in Henning, ed., NPPD Pumped Power Project: Data Pertinent to Historic and Prehistoric Cultural Resources, 110-120.

CONTEXT: DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Early commercial endeavors indicate one of the stages in community development. These resources also reflect the artisanship, entrepreneurship, and stamina of those who thrived in frontier America.

Site: Bank
Survey: **/*
Location: Main St., Burbank, Clay Co., South Dakota
Sources: SHPO and preliminary field survey

Other representative properties located within historic districts may also fall under the category of Business.

CONTEXT: TRANSPORTATION

Settlement followed the pathways carved out along transportation corridors that stretched along the Missouri River. Steamboat wrecks provide testimony to those who ventured upriver in the early nineteenth century, searching for financial success in minerals or furs. Bridges and dams mark the region's development in a later period, when the automobile facilitated movement into the area and between Nebraska and South Dakota.

Site: Steamboat Wrecks (i.e.: Livingston)
Survey: **
Location: 39-mile section of Missouri River
Sources: Paul M. Putz, "Missouri Riverboat Wreckage Downstream from Yankton, South Dakota," Nebraska History 64 (1983): 521-541 and Capt. H.M. Chittenden, "Report on Steamboat Wrecks on Missouri River," Nebraska History 51 (1) (1970): 16-23.

Site: Fort Randall Dam, 1946-1956
Survey: *
Location: Gregory Co., South Dakota
Source: Herbert Schell, History of South Dakota, Third Ed., Revised. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1975), 304.

Site: Gavins Point Dam, 1952-1956
Survey: *
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: Schell, History of South Dakota, 304.

The construction of railroad lines paralleled the advance of steamboats up the Missouri River. Towns and communities developed as the terminus moved westward. Technology of the twentieth century provided the means for extending railroad lines across the Missouri and Niobrara Rivers. Towns should be surveyed to determine the impact of the railroad.

Site: Historic Route of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul railroad
Survey: **/* cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Transportation corridor extended through southeastern South Dakota
Source: SHPO

Site: Depot associated with the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul railroad line
Survey: **/*
Location: Southwest of Springfield, Bon Homme Co., S.D.
Source: preliminary field survey

CONTEXT: TECHNOLOGY (ENGINEERING AND INVENTION)

Technology implemented by designers in the twentieth century enhanced transportation, energy utilization, and flood control in the Missouri Valley. The railroad spans of the Meridian and Niobrara River Bridges provided regional connections between South Dakota and Nebraska.

Implementation of the Pick-Sloan Plan in the 1940s and 1960s resulted in the construction of Ft. Randall and Gavins Point Dams. These structures and their powerhouses should be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Site: Fort Randall Dam and Powerhouse, 1946-1956
Survey: *
Location: Gregory Co., South Dakota
Source: Herbert Schell, History of South Dakota, Third Ed., Revised. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1975), 304.

Site: Potential Pickstown Historic District, ca. 1946
Survey: **
Location: Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: SHPO (assoc. w/ construction of Ft. Randall Dam)

Site: Gavins Point Dam and Powerhouse, 1952-1956
Survey: *
Location: Cedar Co., Nebraska
Source: Schell, History of South Dakota, 304.

Site: Mormon Canal
Survey: **
Location: Knox Co., Nebraska
Source: SHPO

CONTEXT: RECREATION

Niobrara and Ponca State Parks have provided wonderful recreational facilities since the early twentieth century. The variety of sports and camping facilities offered in these parks date to the 1920s national obsession with family vacations and other recreational pastimes. This obsession coincided with the modern consumer revolution and passion for the automobile. In addition, Ponca State Park contains valuable structures and landscape designs that were implemented by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s.

Site: Ponca State Park
Survey: * needs cultural landscape assessment of CCC designs for potential nomination to the National Register
Location: Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey and Nebraska state tourism information.

Site: Niobrara State Park
Survey: *
Location: Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey and Nebraska state tourism information.

SECOND PRIORITY:

CONTEXT: WESTWARD EXPLORATION AND EXPANSION

The interaction between the Yankton Sioux and missionaries began with the tribal agency in Greenwood, South Dakota. The relationship with the Catholic Church remained strong when the agency moved to Marty. The church complex located in Marty dates to the mid-twentieth century and so is a more recent historic resource. The farmstead provides a good example of a large-scale farming operation, but its association with the Catholic Church Complex in Marty should be defined more precisely.

Site: Catholic Church Complex
Survey: *
Location: Marty, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Sources: preliminary field survey and Hoover, The Yankton Sioux, 45.

Site: Farmstead
Survey: *
Location: Marty, Charles Mix Co., South Dakota
Source: preliminary field survey and SHPO

The current existence and conditions of this site has not been determined. Changes in the flow of the Missouri River may have removed the Truteau site. Since there are questions about this resource, more intensive field surveys should be conducted to determine its historical integrity.

Site: Truteau's trading post site
Survey: **
Location: Running Water, Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Sources: Associated material may be found in "19th Century South Dakota Trading Posts," National Register of Historic Places Multple Property Documentation Form, South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, 1989.

The Ionia Volcano appears in the records of Lewis and Clark's 1804 expedition, but it did not figure prominently in their records of scientific data, or in their venture to establish diplomatic relations with Native Americans. It is therefore assigned second priority status in this inventory of historic resources.

Site: Ionia Volcano
Survey: **
Location: Dixon Co., Nebraska
Source: state tourism information

XIV. TRANSPORTATION (I-14)

Although this route follows that of the historic wagon and stagecoach trail to western lands, it lacks integrity. The setting has been severely impacted by modern highway development, and so this resource has been assigned second priority status. Researchers may find significance related to a historic transportation corridor, however.

Site: Historic wagon and Stagecoach Route
Survey: **/* cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Southeastern S.D. along current State Rt. 50
Source: "South Dakota Stage and Wagon Roads," South Dakota Historical Collections 25 (1951), see map on 220.

RESOURCES OF THE NIOBRARA NATIONAL SCENIC RIVER

FIRST PRIORITY:

CONTEXT: NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY
CONTEXT: WESTWARD EXPLORATION AND EXPANSION

Fort Niobrara, near Valentine is significant for its association with the themes of the American Indian Reservation system, military history, and its influence in promoting and sustaining local homesteaders as a market for their produce and services.

Site: Fort Niobrara
Status: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Sources: Alan J. Osborn, Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment for Select Areas Within the Ft. Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge, Valentine, Nebraska: A Final Report, Technical Report #79-07 (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, Department of Anthropology, Division of Archeological Research, 1979), 141-154. Also see map in Thomas R. Buecker, Fort Niobrara, 1880-1906 (Valentine, Nebraska: Fort Niobrara History Association, 1992), 12-13.

Site: Fort Niobrara Hayshed
Status: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Osborn, Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment for Select Areas Within the Ft. Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge, Valentine, Nebraska: A Final Report, 141-154.

CONTEXT: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ON THE FRONTIER
CONTEXT: AGRICULTURE
CONTEXT: ARCHITECTURE

Because farming in this area was overwhelmingly a business enterprise since its frontier days, the two categories of frontier and market farming can be combined for the purpose of this listing. Most of these properties date to the period, 1885 to 1905. Federal and state governments did not distinguish, as far as it is known, between farms claimed under the Kinkaid Act of 1904 and those claimed under earlier Homestead Acts. Consequently, it is difficult to separate "Kinkaid Farms" from those patented under earlier Homestead Acts. Certain criteria distinguish between farms of greater and lesser significance. Farms of greater significance are valuable for a number of reasons: their geographic integrity; the size and variety of buildings within their properties; and their ability to represent the mixed farming/ranching that differentiated farms in this region from those located further east in the Corn Belt. Many large-scale land-holdings persist along the Niobrara, but they need to be studied to see if they reflect original 160-acre homesteads or Kinkaid-era 640-acre tracts, as opposed to later larger ranches.

Farm properties of greater significance in the first priority category:

Site: Krzyzanowski Farmsteads
Survey: *
Location: near Smith Falls, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Farm properties of lesser significance in the first priority category:

Site: Farmstead - Includes house, stable with concrete floors, outhouse, chicken coop, electrified hay barn, electrified storage cellar, foundation of home.
Survey: *
Location: 1/2 mile west of Allen Bridge, Cherry Co., Neb.
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Log Cabin
Survey: *
Location: North side of Niobrara River, Cherry Co., Neb.
Source: preliminary field survey, Photolog, roll 2 #10-11.

Site: Stuccoed Log Cabin
Survey: *
Location: North of river between Norden Bridge and Sparks, Cherry/Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

These communities, now abandoned or depopulated, represent a valuable relic of the rural past: the rural neighborhood. These hamlets filled a variety of needs as economic, social and transportation centers. They often included post offices, ferries, mills, stores, and livery stables. Although other ethnic communities in the Niobrara study area may have existed, the Welsh community in Penbrook may have been unique along this section of the Niobrara for its highly-concentrated foreign-born population.

Site: Penbrook
Survey: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Smith, 2-17.

Site: Carns
Survey: *
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: Smith, 2-17 to 2-18.

Site: Norden
Survey: *
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: Smith, 2-18.

This cemeteries, though perhaps not worthy of inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, may be notable as rural cemeteries from the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century settlement period. As testimonials to the deceased settlers, the gravestones may be worthy of preservation.

Site: Highland Grove Cemetery
Survey: *
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

CONTEXT: THE CATTLEMEN'S EMPIRE

The majority of the ranches listed in Section VI were estab-lished in the early part of this century. Each deserves further study for their representation of large ranching properties which became the norm after the decline of homesteading in the study area. By the 1920s, large-scale ranching dominated the economy. The following properties exemplify the special buildings, planning, and land management which typify the Sand Hills economy. Although these large expanses of land appear natural and without human manipulation, they actually are managed very carefully so as to maintain the ecological balance required because of the intense usage of these valued grazing lands.

Site: Farm/Ranch
Survey: *
Location: 1/4 mile west of Allen Bridge, Cherry Co., Neb.
Source: preliminary field survey

CONTEXT: CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

This property is significant as an early example of the National Wildlife Refuge system. Established in 1912 from lands belonging to the closed Fort Niobrara military installation, the 20,000 acres of the wildlife refuge represent a well-established tradition of preservation of Great Plains environment and animals.

Site: Fort Niobrara Wildlife Refuge
Survey: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

CONTEXT: TECHNOLOGY (ENGINEERING AND INVENTION)

The bridges represent valuable aspects of the environment and history of the region. These structures richly exemplify the Great Plains transportation systems. The spans were mass-produced and delivered from outside the region. These low-cost, durable structures were erected to serve low traffic areas. They were often named for farming families or communities in the area, and are sometimes the only remnants of these settlements' existence. Special study is needed to determine the history of river ferries, which these bridges often replaced.

Site: County line Bridge
Survey: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: Pepperl, A135-A137.

Site: Meadville Bridge (Niobrara River Bridge)
Survey: *
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Norden Bridge
Survey: *
Location: Keya Paha/Brown Counties, Nebraska
Source: Pepperl, A2-A5.

CONTEXT: TRANSPORTATION
CONTEXT: ENGINEERING

Both as a transportation and an engineering feat, the erection of this bridge over a deep ravine in the Niobrara River contributed to the history of the area.

Site: Railroad Bridge
Survey: *
Location: South of Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

NTEXT: EDUCATION

Although of secondary interest, rural schools relate the importance of education to local residents. Building styles range from frame hall-type buildings built in the 1890s to stucco buildings dating to 1910.

Site: School
Survey: *
Location: Between village of Norden and Norden Bridge, Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: School
Survey: *
Location: North side of Niobrara River, Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

CONTEXT: RECREATION

As the area of greatest use for canoeing, this area is significant for its contribution to the continued enjoyment of water sports in the area. Both the Niobrara Wildlife Refuge and the Cornell Dam also contribute to outdoor sports such as fishing, bird-watching, and hiking.

Site: Niobrara River
Survey: *
Location: Between Ft. Niobrara and Cherry/Keya Paha/Brown Counties, Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Fort Niobrara Wildlife Refuge
Survey: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Cornell Dam
Survey: * (also associated with engineering technology)
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Smith Falls qualifies as a historic scenic landscape because people have traveled to this spot since the early twentieth century in order to enjoy the scenic beauty of its landscape features. It ranks as the highest waterfall in the state.

Site: Smith Falls Historic Scenic Landscape
Survey: * cultural landscape assessment needed
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

SECOND PRIORITY:

CONTEXT: WESTWARD EXPLORATION AND EXPANSION

Each of these trails along the Niobrara River is significant within the context of European and American exploration of the Great Plains region. It would be beneficial to be able to mark out these trails in the manner of the Lewis & Clark Trail. Unlike others, such as the Lewis & Clark Trail or the Oregon Trail, the above routes never became major migrant or trade routes, and so are of secondary importance.

Mackay Trail (1795-1796)
Warren Trail (1857)
Sawyer Trail (1865)
Gordon Trail (1875?)

CONTEXT: DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The significance of small lumber and flour mills along the Niobrara River is subordinate to other topics in importance, but still contributes to the history of the area. A historic atlas of Nebraska (188), for example, refers to no fewer than five sawmills and flour mills along the Niobrara in current-day Brown, Rock, and Keya Paha counties.[183] These mills were a vital part of the rural community and merit further study.

Site: Klawitter Mill
Survey: *
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: Robert E. Pepperl and James A. Pepperl, Historic Architecture and Rural Settlement of the Central Niobrara River Valley (1881-1981), Technical Report 82-08 (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, Department of Anthropology, Division of Archeological Research, 1983), 56.

Site: Penbrook Mill
Survey: *
Location: Cherry Co., Nebraska
Source: preliminary field survey

Site: Kuhre Mill
Survey: *
Location: Brown Co., Nebraska
Source: Pepperl, A54-A56.

Site: Bruce's Mill
Survey: *
Location: Keya Paha Co., Nebraska
Source: Pepperl, A301-A303.

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[183] The Official State Atlas of Nebraska, (Philadelphia: Everts & Kirk, 1885), 146.

SECTION VII

CONCLUSION

Through this study of historic resources in the Niobrara/Missouri Scenic Riverways study area, it is evident that national history can be broken down into component, regional parts. While some events stand out as having greater significance on the national scene, like Lewis and Clark's journey and Standing Bear's legal victory, other events also possess national importance because they relate information about the settlement, expansion, and development of the United States. It is these component parts, these individual actions and struggles, that truly built this nation.

Merrill J. Mattes, Regional Historian for Region Two of the National Park Service (Omaha Office), issued a "call to arms" in 1947 to research and document historic resources in the Missouri Valley before the area was innundated by proposed flood control measures carried out under the Pick-Sloan Plan. Speaking to the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Mattes said,

> Granted that the studies should be limited to sites and features of historical interest, what are the minimum limits of 'historical interest?' In its broadest sense, history is the branch of knowledge that records and explains past events, that is, all events, however humble, prosaic, remote, transitory, or recent... We do not doubt that an old military post, an old emigrant trail, an Indian battlefield, or an explorer's campsite is noteworthy. But what about the little prairie village, the typical ranch dwelling, the river 'ghost town,' the abandoned cemetery? Can we rightfully judge that they are not important simply because they are not romantic, picturesque or spectacular; and shall they be obliterated without some attempt at salvage or recording?[184]

Mattes began the documentation process for historical and cultural sites in the Missouri Valley almost fifty years ago because areas were threatened by dam construction. The process now continues in an attempt to identify extant resources that might be threatened by development, ignorance, or simple neglect. John Brinckerhoff Jackson explains that "It is place, permanent position both in the social and topographical sense, that gives us our identity. The function of space according to this belief is to make us visible, allow us to put down roots and become members of society."[185] Historic resources document the ways in which space has been defined and used throughout the years, how our traditions and practices have changed, and how they have not.

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[184] Merrill J. Mattes, "Historic Sites in Missouri Valley Reservoir Areas," read at the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Coumbus, Ohio, 25 April 1947 (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service), 5.

The phenomenon we call "American history" occurs in a continuum where events and trends are linked together. But this continuum of actions also requires linkage to place. To preserve and interpret this nation's history means preserving the resources that document that history. Dr. Setha M. Low, professor of Environmental Psychology and Anthropology, says, "Without place preservation, the contexts for culturally meaningful behaviors disappear, cutting us off from our past, disrupting the present, and limiting the possibilities for the future."[186]

Through it all, from exploration to recreation, the federal government has maintained a steady presence in the Missouri and Niobrara River Valleys. Lewis and Clark traveled on behalf of Jefferson's administration, military personnel surveyed the areas and implemented U.S. Indian policy, federal land policies encouraged immigrants and Euro-Americans to fill up these lands, and Congress oversaw the regulation of the Missouri from the days of the steamboats to the construction of Gavins Point Dam. The area possesses many nationally significant resources; including sites associated with Standing Bear and the Northern Poncas and the cultural landscape corridor of the 39-mile section of the Missouri River. The National Park Service now continues a federal presence in the region through its mission to protect and maintain the historic and natural resources of these river valleys. The agency's guidelines for cultural resource management state it clearly, "Stewardship is the bottom line, where research and planning pay off. Without stewardship, the rest of the management program is a paper exercise."[187] Hopefully, these preliminary findings and recommendations will assist those who take up Mattes' "call to arms" by outlining future planning and resource protection measures for the Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways.

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[185] Jackson, Discovering the Vernacular Landscape, 152.

[186] Setha M. Low, "Cultural Diversity and Place Preservation," in Cultural Resources Management 16 (11) (1993): 31.

[187] "Fundamental Concepts of Cultural Resource Management," NPS-28 Cultural Resource Management Guideline, Release No. 4 Draft, December 1991, 15.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

PIONEER FARMS

Sharon Sacha of the Ak-Sar-Ben organization provided information regarding the Pioneer Farms program. According to Ms. Sacha, a property is designated as a "Pioneer Farm" if it is owned by the same family and located on the same property for at least 100 years. Families may only be honored once as pioneer farmers and at least one of the owners must live in the state of Nebraska at the time of designation. Unfortunately, the Ak Sar Ben organization retains only the owners' names and addresses and discards the nomination forms for the Pioneer Farms Program. Each year, the organization sends a list of these properties to the Nebraska State Historical Society in Lincoln.[1]

This inventory, therefore, may have limited usefulness and the reader should be aware of its limitations. Farms referred to as "homesteads" may not have been actually acquired by the farm family through one of the Homestead Acts. Addresses provide only post office boxes, not the actual locations of the farms. The year of inclusion on the inventory does not necessarily denote the actual age of the farm. Finally, no conprehensive survey has been done of all farms retained by families for more than a century. This list contains only those registered in the Pioneer Farms Program, thus providing only a starting point for further investigation of century farms in Nebraska.

The Century Farms Program in South Dakota also possesses inherent limitations. Families that provide information to the Century Farms Book Committee are listed in the program. The organization never verifies the actual ages of the farms or continuity of ownership, and does not provide the dates of inclusion in the program.

The following inventory contains a preliminary list for all properties in selected counties in Nebraska and South Dakota for the period 1963 to 1992. Properties listed are not confined to the study area. It, therefore, provides only preliminary information because the precise ages and locations of the farms within the study area have not been verified through documentary research.

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[1] Personal communication, Sharon Sacha with Michael Grant, Seasonal Historian, Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 25 June 1993.

FARMS IN THE NIOBRARA NATIONAL SCENIC RIVER AREA

NEBRASKA

Brown County -

Farm	**Address**	**Year**
Magary Farm	Johnston	1983
McCullough's Farm	Long Pine	1983
Weyer Farm	Ainsworth	1983
Moore Homestead	Johnstown	1984
William's Ranch	Ainsworth	1984
Heart Seven Ranch	Johnston	1987

Cherry County -

Farm	**Address**	**Year**
Eatinger Lands	Thedford	c1978
Morris Ranch	Wood Lake	1983
Hoyt Ranch Inc.	Whitman	1984
Loch Ranch	Valentine	1984
Van Metre Homestead	Valentine	1984
Conner's Penbrook Ranch	Sparks	1985
Giles Ranch	Elsmere	1985
Roy Westover Ranch	Ashby	1985
Etta Mae & Bweta Giles	Elsmere	1986
Richard Giles Homestead	Elsmere	1986
Pearsin Land & Cattle Co.	Valentine	1986
Schlueter Ranch	Wood Lake	1986
Gilbert & Lucille Lury	Valentine	1987
Eva & Harley Andrews Family	Nenzel	1988
Krajiski Family	Cody	1988
Grooms Farm	Valentine	1989
Lee Farm	Valentine	1989

Keya Paha County -

Farm	**Address**	**Year**
Peter P. Haugen Farm	Newport	1981
Mickey Goodrich Ranch	Ainsworth	1982
Lowe Ranch	Springview	1982
Andrew Carr Family	Springview	1983
J. F. Carr Family	Springview	1983
Ezra & Mary Tisue Homestead	Springview	1983
Kenaston Ranch	Springview	1983

John A. Jackson Family Farm	Springview	1983
Zirnig Homestead	Sparks	1983
Lear Homestead	Ainsworth	1984
Robert & Donald Connell Rnch	Newport	1984
Doyle Ranch	Newport	1984
Gierau Ranch	Springview	1984
Kienke Homestead	Springview	1984
Kirsch Ranch	Springview	1984
Thiede Family	Springview	1984
Dixon's 91 Ranch	Springview	1985
Kurzenberger Farm	Springview	1985
Munger Homestead	Springview	1985
Tim Stewart Homestead	Springview	1987
Kenneth Cook Family	Springview	1987
Richard Owens Family	Sparks	1987
A.O. Wentworth	Springview	1987

Rock County -

Farm	Address	Year
Hart Homestead	Bassett	1979
John Seier Homestead	Bassett	1980
Thomas H. Hutton Homestead	Bassett	1981
Ammon Ranch	Bassett	1984
Kops Ranch	Bassett	1984
Kramer Ranch	Bassett	1984
Karl Linke Ranch	Bassett	1984
Shovel Dot Ranch	Rose	1986
Boerger Ranch	Rose	1986
Wayne & Joan Iverson Ranch	Bassett	1986
Frank Seberger Ranch	Newport	1986
Gesiriech Family	Newport	1987
Lewis & Lavern Iverson Ranch	Bassett	1987
Jilg Ranch	Newport	1987
Thomas Homestead	Bassett	1990
Peterson-Dugger Homestead	Bassett	1991
John & Ida Sandall Homestead	Bassett	1991
August & Wilhemina May Hstd.	Bassett	1991
Sandhall Ranch	Bassett	1991

FARMS IN THE MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATION RIVER AREA

NEBRASKA

Boyd County -

Farm	Address	Year
Donivon Klasna	Spencer	c1978
Tienken Farm	Naper	c1978
Hoyt Ranch	Naper	1985
Blitskie Homestead	Spencer	1991
David Lewis Homestead	Spencer	1991
Harold & Eleanor Micanek HS	Lynch	1991

Cedar County -

Farm	Address	Year
Lawrence Wubben	St. Helena	1963
Ignatius A. Boehmer	St. Helena	1964
I.A. Lammers	St. Helena	1965
Mrs. Mattie C. Jones	Wynot	1967
Mrs. Margaret C. Ferber	Wynot	1968
Victor F. Heimes	Wynot	1968
Mrs. Josephine Suing	St. Helena	1968
Gene Wieseler	St. Helena	1968
Willard L. Guy	Wynot	1969
Joseph F. Klug	St. Helena	1969
Donald & Mavis Koch	Wynot	1970
Leonard A. Wieseler	St. Helena	1972
Joseph F. Reifenrath	Wynot	197-
Frank X. Schulte	St. Helena	197-
Kenneth J. Stratman	St. Helena	197-
James Morrison Farms	Coleridge	1979
LeRoy Beste Farm	Wynot	1980
Andrew Bengston Homestead	Newcastle	1981
Brand Farm	Fordyce	1984
Joseph H. Forsberg Homestead	Laurel	1984
Frerichs Farm	Coleridge	1984
Arduser Homestead	Coleridge	1985
Arnold & Dorothy Freirichs	Coleridge	1985
Richard Stapelman Farm	Belden	1985
Joseph J. Burbach Farm	Wynot	1986
Miller Homestead	Hartington	1986
Govenor D.V. Burney	Hartington	1986
Burney-March Farm	Hartington	1986
Edmund Becker Ranch	Hartington	1987
Gerald Suing Farm	St. Helena	1987

J. Alfred Johnson Farm	Laurel	1988
Pflanz Farm	Beldon	1989
Kleinschmit Dairy Farm	St. Helena	1990
Wortmann Prairie Rock Farm	Hartington	1990
Gilledan Family Farm	Wause	1991
C.P Jacobison Farm	Wause	1991
Collier-Truly Farm	Randolph	1991

Dixon County -

Farm	**Address**	**Year**
Sam & Florence Curry	Ponca	1967
Ray & Florence White	Ponca	1971
Keith & Ruth Addison	Newcastle	1972
Raymond O. Nelson	Newcastle	1972
Joe E. Bennett	Newcastle	1973
William G. Rockwell	Ponca	1973
Martin C. Koch	Newcastle	1974
Peter & Elizabeth Kneifl	Newcastle	1975
Michael D. McCabe	Newcastle	1975
William O'Neill, Sr. HS	South Sioux City	1979
Von Minden Farms	Ponca	1979
Harder Farm	Ponca	1981
John & Ann Jordon Farm	Allen	1981
Thomas Anderson Farm	Wakefield	1982
Randal McLaughlin Farm	Emerson	1982
Morgan Farm	Dakota City	1982
Oscar Wendte Farm	Newcastle	1982
Robert & Susan Wendte Farm	Newcastle	1982
Dixon Farm	Emerson	1983
Eckert Farm	Dixon	1983
Finnegan Farm	Newcastle	1983
Norman A. Hangman Farm	Newcastle	1983
Norman G. Hangman Farm	Hartington	1983
Brammer Farm	Wayne	1984
Fredrickson Farm	Wakefield	1984
Stark Homestead	Ponca	1984
Marvin Borg	Concord	1984
Packer Homestead	Wakefield	1985
Hinnerichs Homestead	Wakefield	1985
Velmer A. Anderson	Wakefield	1986
Meyer Farm	Wayne	1989
Schultz Farm	Allen	1989
Weiershauser Farm	Wayne	1989
Woodward Farm	Concord	1989
Belle Morgan Culbertson Farm	South Sioux City	1990
The Old Home Farm (Ison)	Allen	1990
Paul H. Lessmann Farm	Wayne	1991

Knox County -

Farm	Address	Year
Leland G. McGraw	Niobrara	1973
William Pischel	Verdigre	1975
Arden W. Uhlir	Verdigre	1976
Robert L. Ruzicka	Verdigre	1977
Edward L. Sedivy	Verdigre	1978
Almie Ayers Farm	Winnetetoon	1979
Jacob Hansen Homestead	Verdigre	1979
Guy Gregg Farm	Crofton	1979
Larsen Homestead	Verdigre	1979
Joseph Pavlik Homestead	Verdigre	1979
Ruzicka Homestead	Verdigre	1979
Schumacher Homestead	Croften	1979
Dobrichovsky Homestead	Verdigre	1980
Hines Homestead	O'Neill	1980
Kreycik Homestead	Verdigre	1980
William W. Strope Homestead	Orchard	1980
Maria Sukup Homestead	Verdigre	1980
Vaclav Vesely Homestead	Verdigre	1980
Wagner Homestead	Creighton	1980
Haug Brothers Farms	Bloomfield	1981
Wenzel Sukup Homestead	Verdigre	1981
Holan Homestead	Niobrara	1981
Kienow Homestead	Winnetoon	1982
Frank Skokan Homestead	Verdigre	1982
Walter Farm	Croften	1982
Buschelman Farm	Croften	1983
George Ellerbruch Homestead	Winnetoon	1983
Havlicek Homestead	Verdigre	1983
Bennett Homestead	Creighton	1983
Reetz Farm	Bloomfield	1983
Melvin Schellen Farm	Winnetoon	1983
Thomas Stoural, Sr. Hstd	Veridgre	1983
Andrew & Mary Sukup Hstd	Verdigre	1983
Wilbur & Lenarda Grimm	Bloomfield	1985
Buschkamp Farms	Crofton	1986
Heineraech Farm	Verdigre	1986
Condon Family Farm	Creighton	1987
Franklin Risinger Farm	Brunswick	1987
Clair Arens Farms	Crofton	1988
Ausdemore Farm	Crofton	1989
Warriner Farm	Center	1989
Carl Johnson Family	O'Neill	1990
Henry Paustian Farm	Bloomfield	1990
Thorell Farm	Wausa	1990
Greckel Farm	Bloomfield	1991
Seagren Home Place	Wausa	1991
Pleasant Vale Farm (Soucek)	Verdigre	1991
Utecht Family Farm	Norfolk	1991

FARMS IN THE MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATION RIVER AREA

SOUTH DAKOTA

Clay County -

Farm	**Address**
Darrel K.Benson	Vermillion
Roscoe C. Carlson	Beresford
Theresa & Beatrice Iverson	Meckling
Rodney F. & Evelyn Johnson	Beresford
William D. Morrison	Yankton

Union County -

Farm	**Address**
Harold Ballinger	Elk Point
Richard Benjamin Bruneau	Jefferson
Calvin & Inez Chaussee	Elk Point

Yankton County -

Farm	**Address**
Harold & Marjorie Bagstad	Mission Hill
Verniece Ball	
Marian Peterson/Karen Witt	Gayville
Julian T. Christopherson	Gayville
Wesley D. & Denise K. Cook	Gayville
Gayle & Marie Erickton	Gayville
Emil W. & Leona Janda	Yankton
John and Carol Johnson	Gayville
Alfred & Helen Nedved	Yankton
Bennett & Eilene Van Osdel	Mission Hill

APPENDIX B

REPRESENTED HISTORIC CONTEXT CODES

Resources included in the South Dakota and Nebraska Database Files are keyed to these context codes. Codes were taken from "A List of Historic Contexts in Nebraska" (1990) obtained from the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office. This edited list contains only those context codes applicable to and represented by sites, structures, and buildings located within the Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways.

02. RELIGIOUS/CEREMONIAL

- 02.01. Catholicism
  - 02.01.01. Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska
  - 02.01.05. Czech Catholics in Nebraska
  - 02.02.[06.] German Catholics in Nebraska
- 02.03. Lutheranism
  - 02.03.01. Lutheran Church in America, in Nebraska
- 02.04. Presbyterianism
  - 02.04.02. Czech Presbyterian Church in Nebraska
- 02.05. Congregationalism
- 02.10. Baptist

03. AESTHETIC SYSTEMS

- 03.01. Architecture
- 03.07. Landscape Architecture
- 03.13. Sculpture
  - 03.13.02. Historic Trail Markers

04. GOVERNMENT

- 04.02. Local Government
- 04.03. County Government
- 04.04. Territorial Government
- 04.05. State Government
- 04.06. Federal Government
- 04.07. Defensive Systems
  - 04.07.01. United States Military in Nebraska

05. ASSOCIATION

- 05.01. Fraternal and Social Organizations
  - 05.01.05. C.S.P.S. and Z.C.B.J. Lodges

- 05.03. Trade Organizations
  - 05.03.01. The Grange

06. EDUCATION

- 06.01. Schooling
  - 06.01.01. Rural Education
- 06.02. Enrichment
  - 06.02.01. Libraries

07. DIVERSION

- 07.05. Travel and Tourism (Resorts, Parks, Attractions)
- 07.06. Leisure and Recreation
  - 07.06.01. Federal Recrational Areas
  - 07.06.02. State Recreational Areasy
  - 07.06.03. Local Recreational Areas
    - 07.06.03.02. Recreational Areas in Northeast Nebraska
    - 07.06.03.03. Recreational Areas in the Lower Niobrara Region
    - 07.06.03.08. Recreational Areas in the Sand Hills Region
- 07.07. Entertainment/Opera Houses

08. AGRICULTURE

- 08.00. Farming and Ranching
- 08.02. Northeastern Intensive Livestock Production
- 08.03. Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production
- 08.08. Sand Hills Range Livestock Production
- 08.11. Specialized Dairy Farming
- 08.12. Specialized Livestock Breeding

09. EXTRACTION INDUSTRIES

- 09.01. Lumbering
- 09.03. Sand and Gravel
- 09.04. Clay
- 09.08. Chalk

10. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

- 10.01. Building Materials (Brick making)
- 10.04. Household Products (Brooms)

11. PROCESSING INDUSTRY

- 11.01. Milling
    - 11.01.01. Water Powered Flour Mills in Nebraska
- 11.02. Dairy Manufacturing
    - 11.02.01. The Dairy Industry in Nebraska
- 11.11. Blacksmithing

12. COMMERCE

- 12.02. Retail Commerce
    - 12.02.02. Retail Commerce in Northeast Nebraska
- 12.03. Trade and Barter (ie: fur trade)
- 12.04. Movement of Goods
    - 12.04.01. Freighting

13. TRANSPORTATION

- 13.00. Transportation Routes
- 13.01. Exploration
    (Lewis & Clark, Indian Tribal Trails, French exp.)
- 13.02. Routes
    - 13.02.01. Military Routes/Trails
    - 13.02.02. Immigration Routes/Trails
        - 13.02.02.02. Mormon Trail
- 13.03. Roads/Highways
    - 13.03.02. County Roads
- 13.04. Rail Transportation
    - 13.04.04. Chicago & Northwestern
- 13.05. Water

15. SERVICES

- 15.01. Public Utilities
- 15.03. Health Care
- 15.05. Banking

16. SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

- 16.01. Land Ownership
  (Pre-Emption, Homestead, Kinkaid, Timber C. Acts)
- 16.02. Settlement and Speculation
  - 16.02.02. Railroad Speculation
  - 16.02.03. Colonization Clubs
  - 16.02.04. Utopian Speculation
    - 16.02.04.01. Mormon Settlements in Nebraska
- 16.03. Clustering (of settlements; towns, villages)
- 16.05. Dwelling in Dispersed & Clustered Settlement

18. ETHNIC GROUPS

- 18.02. Anglo-European
  - 18.02.04. Welsh-Americans in Nebraska
- 18.04. Northern European
  - 18.04.01. Dutch-Americans in Nebraska
  - 18.04.02. Danish-Americans in Nebraska
  - 18.04.03. Norwegian-Americans in Nebraska
  - 18.04.04. Swedish-Americans in Nebraska
- 18.05. Central European
  - 18.05.01. German-Americans in Nebraska
  - 18.05.04. Swiss-Americans in Nebraska
  - 18.05.05. Czech-American Settlement in Nebraska
- 18.06. Eastern European
  - 18.06.01. Eastern European Settlement in Nebraska (Hungarians, Slovakians, Rumanians, and Bulgarians)
  - 18.06.02. German-Russian Settlement in Nebraska
- 18.09. African-American
  - 18.09.01. African-American Settlement in Nebraska

APPENDIX C

MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATION RIVER

RESOURCES IN NEBRASKA

EDITED DATABASE FILE

This database includes a partial, edited listing of survey information obtained from the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office and compiled by the National Park Service's Denver Service Center. Personnel in Denver assigned digit numbers to specific resources when creating the database.

BOYD COUNTY RESOURCES

DIGIT NO.: 128
NEHBS NO.: BD00-064
NAME: LARSEN, CHRISTIAN HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 33, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.04.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 129
NEHBS NO.: BD00-065
NAME: BAKER, THOMAS S HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 5, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 130
NEHBS NO.: BD00-041
NAME: RUDA, WENZEL, HSE SITE
RESTRICT L.: S, SW; S, SE, 32, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 131
NEHBS NO.: BD00-037
NAME: MICANEK, JOSEPH, JR, HSE
RESTRICT L.: LOT 2; S, NE; NW, SE, 6, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: INTERVIEW: S HOLEN W/ EMIL MICANEK & ED STREIT, OCT 1979; BLT FROM OLD FT RANDALL SALVAGE LUMBER; HSE INDICATED ON 1904 ATLAS; SEE ALSO BD00-036

DIGIT NO.: 132
NEHBS NO.: BD00-036
NAME: MICANEK, JOSEPH, SR, HSE
RESTRICT L.: LOTS 3-4; SE, NW; NE, SW, 6, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: INTERVIEW: S HOLEN W/ EMIL MACANEK & ED STREIT, OCT 1979; HSE INDICATED ON 1904 ATLAS; BLT FROM OLD FT RANDALL LUMBER; SEE ALSO BD00-037

DIGIT NO.: 133
NEHBS NO.: BD00-026
NAME: HAJEK, JOHN W, HSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, SW, 8, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SHOWS ON 1904 ATLAS; LOG HSE W/ MULTIPLE FRAME ADDNS, STILL OCCUPIED

DIGIT NO.: 135
NEHBS NO.: BD00-205
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 21, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 143
NEHBS NO.: BD00-184
NAME: 3 ABANDONED BUILDINGS
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 2, 33-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 144
NEHBS NO.: BD00-185
NAME: CEMETERY
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 35, 34-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: CEMETERY HAS THE FOLLOWING NAMES- DUFFINGTON, PRESCOTT

DIGIT NO.: 145
NEHBS NO.: BD00-186
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, S CENTER, 3, 33-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 146
NEHBS NO.: BD05-038
NAME: PONCA STREET BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 14, 33-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: UNDISTINGUISHED IN TECHNOLOGY & HISTORY, MARGINAL SIG
NOTES: STEEL, 5 PANEL PIN CONNECTED PRATT THROUGH TRUSS WITH STEEL STRINGER APPROACH SPAN

DIGIT NO.: 147
NEHBS NO.: BD00-211
NAME: BARN
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 22, 33-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 148
NEHBS NO.: BD00-202
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 23, 33-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 149
NEHBS NO.: BD00-203
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 24, 33-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: HSE IS MADE UP OF TWO (2) R CORES JOINED TOGETHER IN A L FASHION W/ ATTACHED SECTION BEING R,1.0,1.5,G,LA

DIGIT NO.: 150
NEHBS NO.: BD00-201
NAME: ABNA FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 23, 33-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 151
NEHBS NO.: BD00-200
NAME: ABAN FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SE, 23, 33-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ BOYD CO SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS AND PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: GAR IS N.C

DIGIT NO.: 152
NEHBS NO.: BD00-226
NAME: SEDIVY BRIDGE (LYNCH BRDG, CEMETERY BRDG, PONCA CREEK BRDG)
RESTRICT L.: NW, 22/23, 33-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES: STEEL, 5 PANEL PIN CONNECTED PRATT THROUGH TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 153
NEHBS NO.: BD00-223
NAME: CESKO-NARODNI HRBITOV - PLEASANT HILL CEMETERY
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 22, 33-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 01.01.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES: NOTED IN KUCERA, 1972, 11; IN ROSICKA, 1929, 434, IN KUCERA, 1976, 204; EST RAD LIPANY 1901; FIELD VERIFY-ONLY LYNCH AREA CEM THAT COULD BE CZ

DIGIT NO.: 154
NEHBS NO.: BD00-199
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 25, 33-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: NEW HSE IS N.C., CONTRIBUTING HSE IS ORIG.

DIGIT NO.: 155
NEHBS NO.: BD00-198
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 34, 33-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: THE REST OF THE FARM IS N.C., THE BARN HAS A TILE WALL

DIGIT NO.: 311
NEHBS NO.: BD00-195
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 14, 34-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: HSE2 DIMINSIONS ARE R,.5,1.5,G,LO,FE

DIGIT NO.: 312
NEHBS NO.: BD00-194
NAME: ABAN FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 13, 34-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 313
NEHBS NO.: BD00-189
NAME: ABAN FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 30, 34-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 314
NEHBS NO.: BD00-174
NAME: ABAN FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NW, SE, 21, 35-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 315
NEHBS NO.: BD00-173
NAME: ABAN FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 28, 35-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 316
NEHBS NO.: BD00-172
NAME: ABAN SCHOOLHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 33, 35-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: ASSOC W/ DEVELOPMENT OF BOYD CO ED
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 317
NEHBS NO.: BD00-156
NAME: ABAN FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 35, 35-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 318
NEHBS NO.: BD00-171
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, NW, 33, 35-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 319
NEHBS NO.: BD00-155
NAME: HAY BARN
RESTRICT L.: NE, SW, 35, 35-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: HAS A N.C. HSE

DIGIT NO.: 320
NEHBS NO.: BD00-170
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 4, 34-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 321
NEHBS NO.: BD00-157
NAME: ABAN FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 3, 34-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 322
NEHBS NO.: BD00-176
NAME: ABAN HOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 1, 34-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 323
NEHBS NO.: BD00-175
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 2, 35-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: ASSOC W/ DEVELOPMENT OF BOYD CO AGRICULTURE
NOTES: GROSS IS FOUNDER OF VILLAGE OF GROSS

DIGIT NO.: 324
NEHBS NO.: BD00-154
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 11, 34-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 325
NEHBS NO.: BD00-177
NAME: ABAN HOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 18, 34-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 326
NEHBS NO.: BD00-178
NAME: ABAN HOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 17, 34-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 327
NEHBS NO.: BD00-153
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 22, 34-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 328
NEHBS NO.: BD00-152
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 23, 34-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 329
NEHBS NO.: BD00-147
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 22, 34-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: TRINITY LUTHERAN PARSONAGE/CHURCH IS N.E.

DIGIT NO.: 330
NEHBS NO.: BD00-148
NAME: TRINITY LUTHERAN CEMETERY
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 23, 34-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
02.03.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: NAMES IN CEMETERY ARE HOLMBURG, BERG, JACOBSON, HAGBERG

DIGIT NO.: 331
NEHBS NO.: BD00-158
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 28, 34-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 332
NEHBS NO.: BD00-149
NAME: ROSEDALE CHURCH
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 26, 34-11N
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 02.03.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: CHURCH HAS FRONT GABLE AND REAR HIP ROOF W/ SIDEING

DIGIT NO.: 333
NEHBS NO.: BD00-150
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 25, 34-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 334
NEHBS NO.: BD00-151
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 35, 34-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: HSE2 (ORIG. HSE) DIMENSIONS ARE R,1.5,1.0,G,LO,FE

DIGIT NO.: 335
NEHBS NO.: BD00-159
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 28, 34-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 337
NEHBS NO.: BD00-049
NAME: BURES, JAN, HSE SITE
RESTRICT L.: E, SW; LOTS 3-4, 31, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 338
NEHBS NO.: BD00-055
NAME: JACKSON, JAMES C HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 30, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 339
NEHBS NO.: BD00-058
NAME: CLARK, ANDREW D HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: NW, SE, 31, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 340
NEHBS NO.: BD00-060
NAME: BROWN, WILLIAM HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: NW, SE, 32, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 341
NEHBS NO.: BD00-063
NAME: ZIKE, STEPHEN HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: NW, SE, 31, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 342
NEHBS NO.: BD00-001
NAME: ST JOHANNIS TYSKE SITE
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 20, 43-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: DOES NOT SHOW ON 1904 ATLAS; A STONE, SOD AND FRAME COMBINATION CHURCH, DWELLING AND STABLE IN G-R TRADITION

DIGIT NO.: 343
NEHBS NO.: BD00-002
NAME: ANDERSONS STORE & LANDING SITE
RESTRICT L.: SS MO R BANK AT SS LINE 18-19, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT:
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SHOWN ON 1904 ATLAS, LANDING W/ BUILDING, LAND OWNED BY JAMES HICKEY

DIGIT NO.: 344
NEHBS NO.: BD00-004
NAME: PFAFF, WILHELM ADOBE HOUSE AND FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 28, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: HOMESTEAD PATENT ISSUED FEB 1901 SEE SITE FILE

DIGIT NO.: 345
NEHBS NO.: BD00-005
NAME: PFAFF-CRAIG HOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 20, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: CHALK HSE C. 1895, FRAME ADDN C. 1904, ON 1904 ATLAS

DIGIT NO.: 346
NEHBS NO.: BD00-006
NAME: STEWART, HIRAM CHALK HOUSE AND FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 17, 34-9
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.02.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: 1 S W/ LOFT, SCOTCH-IRISH DERIVATION, CHALKROCK, RUINS

DIGIT NO.: 347
NEHBS NO.: BD00-007
NAME: BECHTOLD, KONRAD, CHALK HOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SE, NW, 28, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SEE SITE CARD, 1904 ATLAS

DIGIT NO.: 348
NEHBS NO.: BD00-008
NAME: REINHARDT HOMSTEAD SITE/CRIAG HOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 34, 20-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03, 18.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SEE SITE CARD, SITE FILE

DIGIT NO.: 349
NEHBS NO.: BD00-009
NAME: SKALICKY, JAN, HSE
RESTRICT L.: W, NW; W, SW, 20, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.03, 18.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SHOWS ON 1904 ATLAS, PATENT ISSUED 1902, ORIG JEDNO KOMOROVY DUM W/2S FR ADDN BY WILLIAMSON;

DIGIT NO.: 350
NEHBS NO.: BD00-010
NAME: TRIEBWASSER - BOSLEY FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 24, 34-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03, 18.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: BARN PURPORTEDLY TRIEBVASSER

DIGIT NO.: 351
NEHBS NO.: BD00-011
NAME: HOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 10, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR CONTRIBUTION TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: ABANDONED 1 STORY FRAME SQUARE

DIGIT NO.: 352
NEHBS NO.: BD00-012
NAME: PFAFF, FREDRICK, HSE
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 33, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SEE FILE

DIGIT NO.: 353
NEHBS NO.: BD00-013
NAME: KLEIN, KARL, HOMESTEAD - FARMHSE
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 28, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03, 18.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SEE SITE CARD, FILE; HSE C1914

DIGIT NO.: 354
NEHBS NO.: BD00-014
NAME: MILBERGER, JACOB, HOMESTEAD - GRIMM FARM
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 20, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03, 18.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: NO G-R MATERIAL EXTANT;

DIGIT NO.: 355
NEHBS NO.: BD00-016
NAME: PRESCOTT, WILLIAM, HSE
RESTRICT L.: SE, NW, 19, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.01, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SEE SITE CARD, SITE FILE; HSE SIM TO G-R TRAD, POSS BLT BY G-R BLDR

DIGIT NO.: 356
NEHBS NO.: BD00-017
NAME: WIELAND, JACOB, HOMESTEAD - POTTER FARM
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 13, 34-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03, 18.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 357
NEHBS NO.: BD00-061
NAME: CRAIG, HAROLD HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 29, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 358
NEHBS NO.: BD00-057
NAME: ARMITAGE, AMANDA HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 30, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 359
NEHBS NO.: BD00-054
NAME: SCHAFER, MAGDALINA HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: SE, NW, 24, 34-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 360
NEHBS NO.: BD00-053
NAME: TREFFRY, ARTHUR HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: NW, SE, 19, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 361
NEHBS NO.: BD00-051
NAME: KUSLER, JOHANN HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 18, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 362
NEHBS NO.: BD00-050
NAME: CHRISTMAN, PETER HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: S, SW, 17, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 363
NEHBS NO.: BD00-040
NAME: SKALICKY, JOSEF, HSE SITE
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 19; NW, NW, 29; N, NE, 30, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 364
NEHBS NO.: BD00-038
NAME: PFAFF, WILHELM HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 19, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 365
NEHBS NO.: BD00-035
NAME: THEISSEN PLACE
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 11, 34-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS SEE FILE

DIGIT NO.: 366
NEHBS NO.: BD00-034
NAME: VOGEL, JOHN HOMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 29, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 367
NEHBS NO.: BD00-032
NAME: SPENCER, JOHN HOMESTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 32, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 368
NEHBS NO.: BD00-030
NAME: OSTER, CHRISTIAN HOMESTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 29, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. REMAINS OF CHALK-STONE FOUND IN FIELD, SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 369
NEHBS NO.: BD00-029
NAME: SECOND SB SCHOOLHOUSE SITE
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 18, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: RELOCATED, SEE BD00-6

DIGIT NO.: 370
NEHBS NO.: BD00-019
NAME: GRIMM, F W, FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 18, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.01, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: FRAME SCHOOLHOUSE ADDED TO W SIDE OF HOUSE, MOVED FROM BD00-28

DIGIT NO.: 371
NEHBS NO.: BD00-023
NAME: STOLZ, PHILIP, HOMESTEAD, SITE
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 32, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 372
NEHBS NO.: BD00-025
NAME: JELINEK, JOSEF, HSE
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 18; E, NE & NE, SE, 19, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SEE MRS LOUIS CHOCHOLOUSEK, 1614 PHILLIP, NORFOLK (DAU OF JOS JELINEK); HSE SHOWS ON 1904 ATLAS; FULL-DOVETAIL

DIGIT NO.: 373
NEHBS NO.: BD00-027
NAME: SCHOOLHOUSE SITE
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 29, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS, SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 374
NEHBS NO.: BD00-028
NAME: SCHOOLHOUSE SITE
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 19, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS, SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 375
NEHBS NO.: BD00-179
NAME: PLEASENT VIEW CEMETERY
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 21, 34-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 376
NEHBS NO.: BD00-180
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 15, 34-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 377
NEHBS NO.: BD00-188
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 21, 34-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 378
NEHBS NO.: BD00-181
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 27, 34-10W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 379
NEHBS NO.: BD00-182
NAME: ABAN FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 26, 35-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 380
NEHBS NO.: BD00-183
NAME: ABAN SCHOOLHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 36, 34-11W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: BELL TOWER HAS BEEN REMOVED

DIGIT NO.: 388
NEHBS NO.: BD00-042
NAME: BISCHOFF, PETER HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 1, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 389
NEHBS NO.: BD00-021
NAME: PLEASANT HILL SCHOOL - OLD EMMANS CHURCH
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 10, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO SIG OF HIST DIST
NOTES: FELL-IN 1980S; CHURCH HAD VAULTED CLG, LOWERED TO FLAT CLG FOR SCH

DIGIT NO.: 390
NEHBS NO.: BD00-022
NAME: KAPPEL, FREDERICH, HOMESTEAD SITE - CHRISTIANSEN FARM
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 3, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.04.02, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES: SEE DM NOTES ON SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 391
NEHBS NO.: BD00-024
NAME: BEULAH CEMETERY AND CHURCH SITE:
RESTRICT L.: NE,SE, 4, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.01, 02.06
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES: WAS A CONGR OF WESLYAN METHODIST, PONCA MISSION

DIGIT NO.: 392
NEHBS NO.: BD00-031
NAME: STOLZ, GEORGE HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 35, 34-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 393
NEHBS NO.: BD00-033
NAME: KAPPEL, FRIEDRICH SR HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 10, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. SEE SITE CARD. CHALK REMAINS FOR ADOBE HSE

DIGIT NO.: 394
NEHBS NO.: BD00-045
NAME: SANDOE, WILLIAM, HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 3, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.02. 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: HSE SHOWN 1904 ATLAS

DIGIT NO.: 395
NEHBS NO.: BD00-046
NAME: KAPPEL, ANDREW HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 11, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.06.02, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 396
NEHBS NO.: BD00-059
NAME: HANSEN, LARS PEDER HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 1, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.04.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 397
NEHBS NO.: BD00-052
NAME: MADSEN, JENS HOMESTEAD SITE
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 10, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.04.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS. SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 398
NEHBS NO.: BD00-048
NAME: CHRISTENSEN, SOREN HOMESTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 10, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.04.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: W/IN BOUDARIES OF HIST DIST
NOTES: SUNSHINE BOTTOMS SEE SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 400
NEHBS NO.: BD00-204
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 15, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 402
NEHBS NO.: BD00-206
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 28, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 403
NEHBS NO.: BD00-208
NAME: ALFORD CEMETERY
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 26, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: NAMES INCLUDE BATES, CHRISTENSON, JORGENSON, HERRING. THE GATE WAS MADE IN 1899

DIGIT NO.: 404
NEHBS NO.: BD00-207
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 33, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 405
NEHBS NO.: BD00-209
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 24, 33-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: ASSOC W/ DEVELOPMENT OF BOYD CO AGRICULTURE
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 406
NEHBS NO.: BD00-210
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 1, 32-9W
COUNTY: BOYD
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES:

CEDAR COUNTY RESOURCES

DIGIT NO.: 158
NEHBS NO.: CD00-113
NAME: ABAN. FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 13, 32-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FR. HSE W/DETERIORATED EASTLAKE PORCH

DIGIT NO.: 159
NEHBS NO.: CD00-005
NAME: ST. PHILLIPS & ST. JAMES CATHOLIC CHURCH
RESTRICT L.: NE, SW, 24, 32-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 02.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ EARLY EST. OF RELIGION IN CEDAR CO, AND AS RURAL CHURCH COMPLEX
NOTES: FR. R-SHAPED CHURCH W/GAB RF, FR. RECTORY

DIGIT NO.: 160
NEHBS NO.: CD00-006
NAME: ST. PHILLIPS & JAMES CATHOLIC SCHOOL
RESTRICT L.: NE, SW, 24,32-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 02.01, 06.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ EARLY EST. OF RELIGION IN CEDAR CO, AND AS RURAL CHURCH COMPLEX
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 161
NEHBS NO.: CD00-132
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, NW, 19, 32-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FR. HSE

DIGIT NO.: 162
NEHBS NO.: CD00-133
NAME: ABAN SCHOOLHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 24, 32-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL ED IN CEDAR CO
NOTES: ABAN SCHOOLHOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 163
NEHBS NO.: CD00-150
NAME: FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 25, 32-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02, 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ EARLY CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT, AGRICULTURE
NOTES: FARMHOUSE W/ENTRY GAB WALL DORMER

DIGIT NO.: 164
NEHBS NO.: CD00-157
NAME: LOG HOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NW, SE, 27, 32-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ EARLY CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT, LOG CONSTRCT METHODS
NOTES: LOG HOUSE W/STONE FOUNDATION REMOVED

DIGIT NO.: 165
NEHBS NO.: CD00-148
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 36, 32-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL ASSOC W/ EARLY CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT, AGRICULTURE
NOTES: FR. HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 166
NEHBS NO.: CD00-149
NAME: BOW CREEK BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 25/36, 32-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ EARLY CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT; DECK OF BRIDGE IS IN DETERIORATED CONDITION; TRUSS IS INTACT, 2ND TO LONGEST SURVEYED IN CEDAR COUNTY
NOTES: SINGLE SPAN, STEEL, 10-PANEL, PIN-CONNECTED PARKER THROUGH TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 167
NEHBS NO.: CD00-147
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 36, 32-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ EARLY CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT, AGRICULTURE
NOTES: FR. HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 168
NEHBS NO.: CD00-156
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 34, 32-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ DEVELOPMENT OF CEDAR CO AGRICULTURE
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 169
NEHBS NO.: CD00-158
NAME: ABAN FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 03, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02, 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: ASSOC W/ CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS
NOTES: ABAN. FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 170
NEHBS NO.: CD00-145
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 12, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEVELOPMENT
NOTES: FR. HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 171
NEHBS NO.: CD00-146
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 12, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEVELOPMENT
NOTES: FR. HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 172
NEHBS NO.: CD00-257
NAME: BOW CREEK BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 12, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: TYPICAL PONY TRUSS DESIGNED FROM STATE STANDARD PLANS DATING FROM THE MID 1920S
NOTES: SINGLE SPAN, STEEL, 5-PANEL, RIVETED PRATT PONY TRUSS WITH STEEL STRINGER APPROACH SPANS

DIGIT NO.: 173
NEHBS NO.: CD00-258
NAME: EAST BOW CREEK BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 12, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: TYPICAL PONY TRUSS DESIGNED FROM STATE STANDARD PLANS DATING FROM MID 1920S
NOTES: SINGLE SPAN, STEEL, 5-PANEL, RIGID-CONNECTED PRATT PONY TRUSS WITH TIMBER STRINGER APPROACH SPANS

DIGIT NO.: 174
NEHBS NO.: CD00-259
NAME: BOW CREEK BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 14/23, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: TYPICAL CAMELBACK PONY TRUSS; BEST PRESERVED EXAMPLE OF THIS TYPE WHICH WAS USED EXTENSIVELY IN CEDAR CO; ALSO FEATURES THE LONGEST SPAN FOR WHICH THIS DESIGN WAS USED
NOTES: SINGLE SPAN, STEEL, 5-PANEL, RIGID-CONNECTED CAMELBACK PONY TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 175
NEHBS NO.: CD00-276
NAME: BOW CREEK BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 22/27, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: 1 OF 4 THROUGH TRUSSES, 3 OF WHICH ARE PRATTS; TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF A MAINSTAY VEHICULAR TRUSS TYPE, BUILT EXTENSIVELY IN NEBR IN EARLY 1900S
NOTES: SINGLE SPAN, STEEL, 8-PANEL, PIN-CONNECTED PRATT THROUGH TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 176
NEHBS NO.: CD00-101
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 17, 32-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FR. HSE W/RAISED BRICK FOUNDATION

DIGIT NO.: 177
NEHBS NO.: CD00-107
NAME: FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 19,32-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: STUCCO OVER BRICK HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 178
NEHBS NO.: CD00-108
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, SE, 20, 32-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FR. HSE W/PEDIMENTED CROSS-GAB ROOF

DIGIT NO.: 179
NEHBS NO.: CD00-159
NAME: FARMSHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 08, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02, 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS, AGRIC, CONTRIB TO PROP TYPE AND POTENTIAL ETHNIC ASSOC
NOTES: GLACIAL STONE HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 180
NEHBS NO.: CD00-160
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 08, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 181
NEHBS NO.: CD00-151
NAME: HEIMES FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 22, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT, AGRICULTURE
NOTES: BRICK FARMSTEAD

DIGIT NO.: 182
NEHBS NO.: CD00-152
NAME: HEIMES FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 22, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT, AGRICULTURE
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 183
NEHBS NO.: CD00-153
NAME: PARAGON CEMETERY
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 22, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT
NOTES: PARAGON CEMETERY, WROUGHT IRON GATE

DIGIT NO.: 184
NEHBS NO.: CD00-154
NAME: ABAN. FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 15, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT
NOTES: ABAN. FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 185
NEHBS NO.: CD00-155
NAME: FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 15, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02, 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS, AGRICULTURE AND CONTRIBUTION TO PROP TYPE
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 186
NEHBS NO.: CD00-272
NAME: BOW CREEK BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 28/29, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: TYPICAL CAMELBACK PONY TRUSS, PROBABLY DESIGNED FROM STATE STANDARD PLANS DATING FROM THE MID 30S
NOTES: SINGLE SPAN, STEEL, 5-PANEL, RIGID-CONNECTED CAMELBACK PONY TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 187
NEHBS NO.: CD00-170
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 30, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ EARLY CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT, AGRICULTURE
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 188
NEHBS NO.: CD00-169
NAME: FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 31, 31-2E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02, 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT AND CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: BRICK HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 189
NEHBS NO.: CD00-268
NAME: BOW CREEK BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 32/29, 30-1E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: TYPICAL CAMELBACK PONY TRUSS, PROBABLY DESIGNED FROM STATE STANDARD PLANS AND DATING FROM THE MID 1930S
NOTES: SINGLE SPAN, STEEL, 5-PANEL, RIGID-CONNECTED CAMELBACK PONY TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 190
NEHBS NO.: CD00-115
NAME: ABAN. FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 24, 32-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02, 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT ASSOC W/ EARLY CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT, PROP TYPE
NOTES: FR. HSE

DIGIT NO.: 191
NEHBS NO.: CD00-116
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 24, 32-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ DEVELOPMENT OF CEDAR CO AGRICULTURE
NOTES: FR. HSE

DIGIT NO.: 192
NEHBS NO.: CD00-117
NAME: ABAN LOG HOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 24, 32-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ EARLY CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT, LOG CONSTRUCT METHODS
NOTES: LOG HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 193
NEHBS NO.: CD00-266
NAME: AMES CREEK BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 24, 32-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: TYPICAL OF MANY SM PONY TRUSSES BUILT IN NEBR AROUND 1910
NOTES: SINGLE SPAN, STEEL, 3-PANEL, PIN-CONNECTED PRATT PONY TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 194
NEHBS NO.: CD00-002
NAME: HOUSE AND BARN
RESTRICT L.: SE, 25, 32-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ EARLY SETTLEMENT OF CEDAR CO, PROPTYPE DEVELOPMENT
NOTES: SEE NOTES ON SITE CARD

DIGIT NO.: 195
NEHBS NO.: CD00-118
NAME: OBERT CEMETERY
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 12, 31-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 02.
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEVELOPMENT
NOTES: OBERT CEMETERY INCLUDING SURNAME: S: HANSEN, JENSEN, WESTBERG, SEVERSON, ANDERSEN, RASMUSSEN

DIGIT NO.: 198
NEHBS NO.: CD00-130
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, SW, 16, 32-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FR. HSE

DIGIT NO.: 199
NEHBS NO.: CD00-131
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 19, 32-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL ASSOC W/ EARLY CEDAR CO SETTLEMENT, PROP TYPE
NOTES: FR. HSE

DIGIT NO.: 200
NEHBS NO.: CD00-125
NAME: ABAN. FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 4, 31-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FR. HSE. W/LATER ENCLOSED ENTRY PORCH

DIGIT NO.: 201
NEHBS NO.: CD00-126
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 34, 31-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FR. HSE. W/2ND S WALKOUT BAY PORCH

DIGIT NO.: 202
NEHBS NO.: CD00-127
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 34, 32-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FR. HSE. W/EAVE RETURNS

DIGIT NO.: 203
NEHBS NO.: CD00-128
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 26, 32-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FR. HSE.

DIGIT NO.: 204
NEHBS NO.: CD00-134
NAME: ABAN SCHOOLHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 26, 31-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL ED IN CEDAR CO AND CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: ABAN SCHOOLHOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 205
NEHBS NO.: CD00-123
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 03, 31-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FR. HSE.

DIGIT NO.: 206
NEHBS NO.: CD00-124
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 1, 31-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FR. HSE. W/PEDIMENTED FRONT GAB DORMER

DIGIT NO.: 207
NEHBS NO.: CD00-144
NAME: ABAN SCHOOL HOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 19, 31-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: ASSOC W/ DEVELOPMENT OF CEDAR CO RURAL ED SYSTEM
NOTES: SCHOOLHOUSE W/RAISED BASEMENT

DIGIT NO.: 208
NEHBS NO.: CD00-120
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 20, 31-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FR. HSE

DIGIT NO.: 209
NEHBS NO.: CD00-121
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 26, 31-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FR. HSE. FR. SCHOOL MOVED ONTO LOCATION

DIGIT NO.: 210
NEHBS NO.: CD00-122
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 22, 31-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FR. HSE. W/ATTACHED SHORTER 1 STORY KTCN

DIGIT NO.: 211
NEHBS NO.: CD00-255
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 31, 31-3E
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: FARMSTEADS & RANCHES
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 455
NEHBS NO.: CD00-256
NAME: MERIDIAN BRIDGE (YANKTON BR./MISSOURI RIVER BR.)
RESTRICT L.: 2, 33-1W
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: HIST SIG FOR CONTRIB TO REGIONS TRANSPORT HIST & COMMR DEVELOPMENTAS 1ST PERM CROSSING OF MO RIVER AT SITE; TECHN SIG AS THE ONLY EX OF VERTICAL LIFT DESIGN IN NEBR & SD; RETAINS ORG CONFIGURATION OF 7, MAIN, STEEL TRUSS RIVER SPANS
NOTES: 19 SPANS, DOUBLE DECK, RIVETED PRATT VERTICAL LIFT TRUSS W/ PRATT THROUGH TRUSS & STEEL GIRDERS

DIGIT NO.: 456
NEHBS NO.: CD00-013
NAME: NELSON, JOHN HSE
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 12,32-1W
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ EARLY STTLMT OF CEDAR CO, PROP TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION METHOD
NOTES: GLACIAL FOND, SURVIVED FLOOD OF 1881, BRICK

DIGIT NO.: 457
NEHBS NO.: CD00-264
NAME: BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 28, 33-1W
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: BRIDGE IS TYPICAL OF PONY TRUSSES BUILT IN NEBR DURING 1920S
NOTES: SINGLE SPAN, STEEL, 3-PANEL PIN-CONNECTED PRATT PONY TRUSS WITH STEEL STRINGER APPROACH SPAN

DIGIT NO.: 458
NEHBS NO.: CD00-009
NAME: ZAVADIL, FRANZ, FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 35, 33-1W
COUNTY: CEDAR
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05; 16.05; 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: ORIGINAL 1870S HOMESTEAD ACREAGE OF FRANZ ZAVADIL, BOHEMIAN IMMIGRANT. DESCENDANTS OWN PROP. TODAY. ZAVADIL: STONE MASON & WOOD CARVER, CONST. HIS BLDGS & CONTRIB. TO ETHNIC DESIGN ELEMENTS IN ST. BONIFACE CHURCH (NRHP 1983)

DIXON COUNTY RESOURCES

DIGIT NO.: 196
NEHBS NO.: DX00-230
NAME: LIME CREEK CEMETERY
RESTRICT L.: SE, 81, 31-4E
COUNTY: DIXON
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: SEE SITE CARD FOR NAME: S

DIGIT NO.: 197
NEHBS NO.: DX00-229
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, 19, 31-4E
COUNTY: DIXON
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME RECT GABLE ROOF BLDG MAY BE OLD NORWEGIAN CHURCH ASSOC W/ LIME CREEK SETTLEMENT; NOW IN FARM YARD

KNOX COUNTY RESOURCES

DIGIT NO.: 212
NEHBS NO.: KX00-108
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 5, 30-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 213
NEHBS NO.: KX00-161
NAME: VERDIGRE BRIDGE, (VERDIGRIS CREEK BRIDGE)
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 5, 30-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIG EXAMPLE OF AN UNCOMMON TYPE IN NEBR; ADDED SIG AS A DOCUMENTED EXAMPLE OF TRUSS BRIDGE MOBILITY; RECONSTRUCTED IN C1922
NOTES: 1 SPAN, STEEL, 9 PANEL, PIN CONNECTED, PARKER THROUGH TRUSS; STEE, 3 PANEL PRATT PONY TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 214
NEHBS NO.: KX00-332
NAME: RIVERSIDE CEMETERY
RESTRICT L.: SE, NW, SW, 4, 30-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES: NOTED ONLY IN KUCERA, 1972, 55; POSS MIX; INCORP 1918; GATE & FENCE 1920

DIGIT NO.: 215
NEHBS NO.: KX00-158
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 4, 30-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 217
NEHBS NO.: KX00-049
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 15, 30-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 218
NEHBS NO.: KX00-050
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 22, 29-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ KNOX CO SETTLEMENT, JULES SANDOZ, CONTRI TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: NON-CON. FR HOUSE, CONTACT ROSEMARY VONDRACEK IN VERDIGRE FOR INFO

DIGIT NO.: 219
NEHBS NO.: KX00-051
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 27, 29-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ KNOX CO SETTLEMENT, CONTRIBUTION TO PROP TYPE
NOTES: NON-CON. FR HOUSE, CONTACT B SCHREIFER 668-2873

DIGIT NO.: 220
NEHBS NO.: KX00-058
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 30, 30-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: NON-CON. FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 221
NEHBS NO.: KX00-037
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, 6, 29-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: DOES NOT MEET 50 YEAR CRITERION
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 222
NEHBS NO.: KX00-160
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 6, 30-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 223
NEHBS NO.: KX00-065
NAME: ABAN SCHOOLHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 35, 30-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME SCHOOLHOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 224
NEHBS NO.: KX00-057
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 5, 29-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 225
NEHBS NO.: KX00-318
NAME: BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 10, 29-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIFICANT FOR ASSOCIATION W/ PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: BIALEY DECK TRUSS; PURCHASED FROM U.S. ARMY FOLLOWING WWII; PORTABLE DESIGNED BY BRITISH ENGINEER DURING WWII

DIGIT NO.: 226
NEHBS NO.: KX00-169
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 21, 32-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 227
NEHBS NO.: KX00-013
NAME: HSE
RESTRICT L.: NW, 20, 32-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: GABLE ENTRY, OLD HSE W/ GABLE ON HIP ROOF
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 229
NEHBS NO.: KX00-168
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 22, 32-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 230
NEHBS NO.: KX00-165
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 34, 32-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 231
NEHBS NO.: KX00-164
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 4, 31-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 232
NEHBS NO.: KX00-163
NAME: FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 8, 31-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIFICANT FOR ASSOCIATION W/ DEVELOPMENT OF KNOX CO AGRICULTURE,SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS, CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: 1 1/2 STORY CONCRETE BLOCK HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 233
NEHBS NO.: KX00-162
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 8, 31-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ KNOX CO SETTLEMENT, CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL, CONTRIBUTION TO PROP TYPE
NOTES: BR HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 234
NEHBS NO.: KX00-155
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 16, 31-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 235
NEHBS NO.: KX00-313
NAME: GROSS STATE AID BRIDGE (VERDIGRIS CREEK BR)
RESTRICT L.: 20, 31-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: HIST SIG AS A REGIONALLY IMP CROSSING & ONE OF THE FEW INTACT STATE AID STRUCTURE REMAINING, TECHN SIG AS ONE OF THE MOST NOTEWORTHY EXAMPLES IN NEBR OF A RELATIVELY UNCOMMON TRUSS TYPE
NOTES: 1 SPAN, STEEL, 9 PANEL PIN CONNECTED PARKER THROUGH TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 236
NEHBS NO.: KX00-156
NAME: CESKO-NARODNI HRBITOV - HILLCREST CEMETERY
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 29, 31-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 01.01.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: NOTED IN KUCERA, 1972, 55; IN ROSICKA, 1929, 439; IN KUCERA, 1976, 207; EST 1881 BY CSPS;

DIGIT NO.: 237
NEHBS NO.: KX00-001
NAME: TOMEK, VACLAV B HSE
RESTRICT L.: SE, NW, 29, 31-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 238
NEHBS NO.: KX00-157
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 27, 31-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02, 18.05.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ EARLY KNOX CO SETTLEMENT, LOG CONSTRUCT,CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE ANALYSIS
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE; PURLIN LOG HSE

DIGIT NO.: 239
NEHBS NO.: KX00-170
NAME: MORMAN MONUMENT
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 18, 32-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 03.13
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT ASSOC. WITH MORMON SETTLEMENT IN KNOX COUNTY, CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: MONUMENT TO NEWELL KNIGHT AND OTHER PIONEERS ON TRAIL FROM NAVOO TO SALT LAKE CITY

DIGIT NO.: 240
NEHBS NO.: KX00-177
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 22, 32-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 241
NEHBS NO.: KX00-178
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 29, 32-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 242
NEHBS NO.: KX00-329
NAME: BOSS FARMERS HOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 25, 32-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 04.06, 17.09
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATION W/ NORTHERN PONCA AGENCY AND CHIEF STANDING BEAR
NOTES: POTENTIAL ASSOCIATION W/ NORTHERN PONCA AGENCY AND SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS, POTENTIAL ASSOCIATION W/ KX00-171, 174, 330

DIGIT NO.: 243
NEHBS NO.: KX00-171
NAME: NORTHERN PONCA COMMUNITY BLDG
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 25, 32-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 04.06, 17.09
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR ASSOCIATION W/ NORTHERN PONCA AGENCY, AND CHIEF STANDING BEAR
NOTES: SITE INCLUDES POW WOW GROUNDS, POSSIBLE ASSOCIATIONS WITH KX00-174, 313, 314

DIGIT NO.: 244
NEHBS NO.: KX00-172
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 25, 32-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 245
NEHBS NO.: KX00-173
NAME: LOG HOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 36, 32-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05, 08.02, 18.05.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ EARLY KNOX CO SETTLEMENT, LOG CONSTRUCT,CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: LOG HOUSE W/FULL-DOVETAIL

DIGIT NO.: 246
NEHBS NO.: KX00-174
NAME: PONCA INDIAN CEMETERY
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 25, 32-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 1709; 02.
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATION W/ NORTHERN PONCA AGENCY AND WITH CHIEF STANDING BEAR
NOTES: CONTAINS GRAVES OF CHIEF SMOKEMAKER (1901), PENISKA, FORMERLY OF FIRST NEBRASKA. POTENTIAL ASSOCIATION W/ KXOO-173, 313, 314

DIGIT NO.: 247
NEHBS NO.: KX00-330
NAME: POTENTIAL INDIAN AGENCY HSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, 35, 32-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 04.06, 17.09
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATION W/ NORTHERN PONCA AGENCY AND POTENTIAL ASSOC/ W/ SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS
NOTES: POTENTIAL ASSSOCIATION W/ NORTHERN PONCA AGENCY; POTENTIAL ASSOCIATION W/ SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS SUCH AS STANDING BEAR, SMOKEMAKER. MAY BE ASSOCIATED W/ SITES KXOO-171, 174, 329

DIGIT NO.: 248
NEHBS NO.: KX00-106
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 18, 31-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 249
NEHBS NO.: KX00-107
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 24, 31-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 250
NEHBS NO.: KX00-127
NAME: ABAN SCHOOLHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 19, 32-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIFCANT ASSOCIATION WITH DEVELOPMENT OF KNOX CO RURALED, CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: FRAME SCHOOLHOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 251
NEHBS NO.: KX00-176
NAME: RIVERVIEW CEMETERY
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 20, 32-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT:
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: LOCATED ON TOP PLATEAU OF NORTH VALLEY WALL OF NIOBRARA

DIGIT NO.: 252
NEHBS NO.: KX00-175
NAME: ABAN FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 29, 32-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02, 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ EARLY KNOX CO SETTLEMENT, AGRICULTURE, CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 253
NEHBS NO.: KX00-019
NAME: MARSAL, IGNAC, SR - MARSCHAL, MAX, FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE,SW 25, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: IGNATZ ST WAS A COBBLE-SHOE MAKER, SOLD SHOES TO SOLDIERS AT FT RANDALL (INFOR FROM MARVIN KREYCIKS MOTHER)

DIGIT NO.: 254
NEHBS NO.: KX00-105
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 4, 31-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 255
NEHBS NO.: KX00-062
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 20, 31-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 256
NEHBS NO.: KX00-061
NAME: COTTONWOOD ROW SCHOOLHOUSE, DIST#27
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 29, 31-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATION W/ KNOX CO RURAL ED, PROP TYPE
NOTES: CONC. BLOCK SCHOOLHOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 257
NEHBS NO.: KX00-043
NAME: DOBIAS, JERRY, FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: W 1/2, NW, 28, 31-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: LACKS SUFFICIENT SIG. ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 258
NEHBS NO.: KX00-018
NAME: SIMANEK, FRAUTA, FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW,SW 15, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: UHLOVY DUM

DIGIT NO.: 259
NEHBS NO.: KX09-001
NAME: RAD SLADKOVSKY CIS 61 CSPS - CIS 8 ZCBJ SIN
RESTRICT L.: NW,NE,NE,26,32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 05.01.05, 01.01.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: ORIG. 1884 AS C.S.P.S. CIS.68; REORG 1897 AS Z.C.B.J. CIS.8; REMODEL AND ADDN C.1920; RESTORED 1980S;

DIGIT NO.: 260
NEHBS NO.: KX00-333
NAME: RAD SLADKOVSKY HRBITOV I (PISL)
RESTRICT L.: NE,NE, 26, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 01.01.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: NOTED IN KUCERA, 1972, 55; IN ROSICKA, 1929, 439; IN KUCERA, 1976, 207; ALL BURIALS NOTED ON ONE MONUMENT;

DIGIT NO.: 261
NEHBS NO.: KX00-319
NAME: PISCHEL CREEK BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: NE,SW 26, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: 3 PANEL, PIN CONNECTED PRATT HALF-HIP PONY TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 262
NEHBS NO.: KX00-020
NAME: MARSAL, EMIL, FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW,SE 25, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: LOG HOG HSE, FR HSE

DIGIT NO.: 263
NEHBS NO.: KX00-023
NAME: VIRT, JOSEF, FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: W1/2,NW, 26, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: OLD LOG HSE? W/ THATCH CLG? OR ROPE & THATCH? OF KX00-22 CLG

DIGIT NO.: 264
NEHBS NO.: KX00-024
NAME: MLADY, JAN, SR, FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE,NE 35, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: ROUBENY STAJ, FR STABLE;

DIGIT NO.: 265
NEHBS NO.: KX00-026
NAME: RUDLAF SQ W/ STENCILS
RESTRICT L.: S 1/2, SW, 3, 31-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: FANCY 2S FR SQ HSE W/ TRUNCATED HIP RF; SYM GABLETS, EASTLAKE PORCH & DECORATIVE STENCIL-WORK INSIDE
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 266
NEHBS NO.: KX00-087
NAME: ABAN SCHOOLHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 23, 31-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT ASSOC W/ DEVELOPMENT OF KNOX CO RURAL ED, CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: ABAN SCHOOLHOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 267
NEHBS NO.: KX00-063
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 13, 31-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 268
NEHBS NO.: KX00-016
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE,SE 18, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: SEE NOTES; HSE I ROUBENY JEDNO KOMOROVY DUM; HSE II FR SQ; 3 DWELLINGS MOVED TO SITE FROM RELATIVES PLACES; FR BARN;

DIGIT NO.: 269
NEHBS NO.: KX00-034
NAME: CESKO-NARODNI HRBITOV
RESTRICT L.: NE,SE, 28, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 01.01.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: NOTED IN KUCERA, 1972, 56; IN ROSICKA, 1929, 439; EST 1886 BY CSPS LODGE INTEGRITY LOST PERPET CARE; P31 DIAMOND JUBILEE

DIGIT NO.: 270
NEHBS NO.: KX00-021
NAME: HRBEK, FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW,SW 17, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: HSE I ROUBENY JEDNO KOMOROVY DUM;

DIGIT NO.: 271
NEHBS NO.: KX00-027
NAME: TUCH, F, FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE,NE 18, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: ONE-RM LOG HSE EXTANT

DIGIT NO.: 272
NEHBS NO.: KX00-025
NAME: STEEL CREEK MILL SITE & FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE,SW 20, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: MILL MOVED TO VERDIGRE MUSEUM

DIGIT NO.: 273
NEHBS NO.: KX00-028
NAME: BRABENEC-HERCIK FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE,SE 17, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: HSE ROUBENY DVOJDILNY DUM

DIGIT NO.: 275
NEHBS NO.: KX00-011
NAME: VESELY FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW,SE 32, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05; 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: LOG SUMMER KITCHEN RELOCATED FROM KX00-012

DIGIT NO.: 276
NEHBS NO.: KX00-022
NAME: SRAJER-DRYAK FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: S 1/2, SW, 5, 31-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 281
NEHBS NO.: KX00-115
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 10, 31-9W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 282
NEHBS NO.: KX00-116
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 3, 31-9W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02, 18.05.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ KNOX CO AGRICULTURE, CZECH SETTLEMENT, CONTRIBUTION TO PROP TYPE
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 285
NEHBS NO.: KX00-151
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 32, 31-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: DETERIORATING FARMHOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 286
NEHBS NO.: KX00-152
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 33, 31-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 287
NEHBS NO.: KX00-134
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 34, 31-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIFICANT FOR ASSOCIATION W/ DEVELOPMENT OF KNOX CO AGRICULTURE,CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: CLAY AND TILE BARN, C 1923, FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 288
NEHBS NO.: KX00-147
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 3, 30-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIFICANT FOR ASSOCIATION W/ KNOX CO SETTLEMENT, AGRICULTURE, STYLISTIC INFLUENCE OF HSE, CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: 2 STORY BRICK HSE

DIGIT NO.: 289
NEHBS NO.: KX00-321
NAME: BAZILE CREEK BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 3, 30-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO PROPERTY TYPE ANALYSIS
NOTES: 4 PANEL, 3 SPAN PIN CONNECTED PRATT PONY TRUSS AND ONE RIGID CONNECTED WARREN PONY TRUSS; INTEGRITY COMPROMISED

DIGIT NO.: 290
NEHBS NO.: KX00-148
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 9, 30-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME BARN

DIGIT NO.: 291
NEHBS NO.: KX00-133
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 17, 30-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 292
NEHBS NO.: KX00-132
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 21, 30-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 293
NEHBS NO.: KX00-029
NAME: CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 4, 29-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 02.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIFICANT FOR ASSOC/ W/ ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION IN KNOX CO, CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 294
NEHBS NO.: KX00-159
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 3, 30-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 295
NEHBS NO.: KX00-048
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 19, 30-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE, CRAFTSMAN

DIGIT NO.: 296
NEHBS NO.: KX00-047
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 25, 30-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 297
NEHBS NO.: KX00-109
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, SE, 32, 30-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ DEVELOPMENT OF KNOX CO AGRICULTURE, CONTRIB TO PROP TYPE
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 298
NEHBS NO.: KX00-052
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 11, 29-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 299
NEHBS NO.: KX00-110
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 7, 29-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 300
NEHBS NO.: KX00-320
NAME: BAZILE CREEK BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 20, 32-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIFICANT FOR ASSOCIATION W/ PROPTY TYPE
NOTES: 5 PANEL RIGID CONNECTED PRATT PONY TRUSS ON UNPAVED COUNTY ROAD

DIGIT NO.: 301
NEHBS NO.: KX00-215
NAME: ABAN SCHOOLHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 10, 31-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT ASSOC W/ KNOX CO RURAL ED, PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: DETERIORATED SCHOOLHOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 302
NEHBS NO.: KX00-153
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, SE, 27, 31-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 303
NEHBS NO.: KX00-212
NAME: CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 17, 32-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 02.05.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT ASSOC W/ ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION IN KNOX COUNTY, CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: FRAME CHURCH

DIGIT NO.: 304
NEHBS NO.: KX00-213
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 20, 32-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 305
NEHBS NO.: KX00-214
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 20, 32-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: NEW NON CONT HOUSE ON LAND

DIGIT NO.: 306
NEHBS NO.: KX00-167
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 26, 32-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02, 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIFCANT ASSOC W/ KNOX CO AGRICULTURE, RURAL EDUCATION CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE, FRAME SCHOOLHOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 307
NEHBS NO.: KX00-166
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 25, 32-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 308
NEHBS NO.: KX00-154
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 8, 31-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 309
NEHBS NO.: KX00-149
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 19, 31-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 310
NEHBS NO.: KX00-150
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 29, 31-5W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ DEVELOPMENT OF KNOX CO AGRICULTURE, CONTRIB TO PROP TYPE
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 381
NEHBS NO.: KX00-121
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 17, 33-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 382
NEHBS NO.: KX00-120
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 18, 33-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 383
NEHBS NO.: KX00-119
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 29, 33-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 384
NEHBS NO.: KX00-118
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 32, 33-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 385
NEHBS NO.: KX00-117
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 5, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 386
NEHBS NO.: KX00-316
NAME: SQUAW CREEK BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: SW,SW 7, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: 4 PANEL RIGID CONNECTED WARREN PONY TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 387
NEHBS NO.: KX00-015
NAME: HRBEK, FRANTISEK, FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW,SW 7, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 18.05.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO SIG OF CZECH-AMER RURAL LANDSCAPE
NOTES: ROUBENY STAJ, FR HSE

DIGIT NO.: 409
NEHBS NO.: KX00-312
NAME: DEKAY FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 7, 32-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: LACKS SUFFICIENT SIGNIFICANCE ONA INDIVIDUAL BASIS AND DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO PROPERTY TYPE ANALYSIS.
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 410
NEHBS NO.: KX00-123
NAME: ABAN SCHOOLHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 15, 33-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATION WITH KNOX CO RURAL EDUCATION, CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: FRAME SCHOOLHOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 411
NEHBS NO.: KX00-122
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 23, 33-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: BRICK HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 412
NEHBS NO.: KX00-315
NAME: PONCA CREEK BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 25, 33-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIFICANT FOR ASSOCIATION W/ PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: 5 PANEL RIGID CONNECTED PRATT PONY TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 413
NEHBS NO.: KX00-125
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 36, 33-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 414
NEHBS NO.: KX00-124
NAME: ABAN SCHOOLHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 11, 32-8W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATION W/ DEV. OF KNOX COUNTY RURAL ED, CONTRIBUTION TO PROP TYPE
NOTES: FRAME SCHOOLHOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 415
NEHBS NO.: KX00-126
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD W/LOG HSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 18, 32-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02, 18.05.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ EARLY SETTLEMENT OF KNOX CO, CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE ANALYSIS
NOTES: LOG HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 416
NEHBS NO.: KX00-128
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 12, 32-7W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 417
NEHBS NO.: KX00-334
NAME: C&NW RAILROAD NIOBRARA RIVER BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW; SW, NW; SE, NW, 8, 32-6W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.04.04
SUMMARY EVALUATION: STRUCTURE IS TECHNOLOGICALLY SIG ON STATEWIDE BASIS AS ONE OF FEW MULTI-SPAN RR TRUSS BRIDGES IN NEBR
NOTES: RIGID-CONNECTED WARREN THROUGH TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 422
NEHBS NO.: KX00-205
NAME: ABAN FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 34, 32-4W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 423
NEHBS NO.: KX00-208
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 4, 32-4W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ KNOX CO SETTLEMENT, AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, CONTRIBUTION TO PROP TYPE
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 424
NEHBS NO.: KX00-206
NAME: ABAN SCHOOLHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 6, 32-4W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: NOW STORAGE BLDG

DIGIT NO.: 425
NEHBS NO.: KX00-207
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 31, 33-4W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 426
NEHBS NO.: KX00-201
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, SE, 26, 33-3W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 427
NEHBS NO.: KX00-033
NAME: HOLY FAITH INDIAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH/CEMETERY
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 11, 32-4W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 02.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 428
NEHBS NO.: KX00-326
NAME: BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 12/13, 32-4W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: STEEL DECK GIRDER W/ STEEL PILE ABUTMENTS; TIMBER BACK & WING WALLS ON UNPAVED COUNTY ROAD

DIGIT NO.: 429
NEHBS NO.: KX00-200
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 15, 32-3W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 436
NEHBS NO.: KX00-188
NAME: FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 27, 33-2W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05, 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIFICANT FOR ASSOCIATION W/ DEVELOPMENT OF KNOX CO AGRICULTURE,SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS, CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: LARGE TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 437
NEHBS NO.: KX00-187
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 27, 33-2W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIFICANT FOR ASSOCIATION W/ DEVELOPMENT OF KNOX CO AGRICULTURE,STYLISTIC INFLUENCE OF HOUSE & BARN, CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: FRAME 2 1/2 STORY FRAME AQ/NEO CLASS HOUSE, C 1885 LARGE STONE BARN

DIGIT NO.: 438
NEHBS NO.: KX00-191
NAME: CHURCH
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 33, 33-2W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 02.
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION IN KNOX CO AND CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: FRAME CHURCH

DIGIT NO.: 439
NEHBS NO.: KX00-193
NAME: GREGG, GUY FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 10, 32-2W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02, 18.02.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIFICANT FOR ASSOC W/ DEVELOPMENT OF KNOX CO AGRICULTURE, POTENTIAL ASSOC W/ IRISH IMMIGRATION, CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 440
NEHBS NO.: KX00-192
NAME: FARMHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 15, 32-2W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02, 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIFICANT FOR ASSOCIATION W/ DEVELOPMENT OF KNOX CO AGRICULTURE, SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS, CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: 2 1/2 STORY FRAME HOUSE, POSSIBLY MAIL ORDER

DIGIT NO.: 441
NEHBS NO.: KX00-009
NAME: VANMETER, THOMAS C HSE
RESTRICT L.: SE, 13, 33, 3W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 442
NEHBS NO.: KX00-189
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 18, 33-2W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 443
NEHBS NO.: KX00-202
NAME: ABAN FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 24, 33-3W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 444
NEHBS NO.: KX00-203
NAME: ABAN SCHOOLHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 24, 33-3W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIFICANT FOR ASSOCIATION WITH DEVELOPMENT OF KNOX COUNTY RURAL EDUCATION, CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE, STYLISTIC INFLUENCE
NOTES: FRAME SCHOOLHOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 445
NEHBS NO.: KX00-196
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 25, 33-3W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: NON CONT HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 446
NEHBS NO.: KX00-190
NAME: CEMETERY
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 27, 33-2W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT:
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: CEMETERY

DIGIT NO.: 447
NEHBS NO.: KX00-197
NAME: WIEGAND, LEONARD FARM
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 31, 33-2W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF ASSOC W/ DEVELOPMENT OF KNOX CO AGRICULTURE, CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 448
NEHBS NO.: KX00-039
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: N 1/2, SE, 5, 32-2W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: LACKS SUFFICIENT SIG ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 449
NEHBS NO.: KX00-198
NAME: LIVESTOCK FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 5, 32-2W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 450
NEHBS NO.: KX00-195
NAME: ABAN SCHOOLHOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 16, 32-2W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT ASSOC W/ DEVELOPMENT OF KNOX CO RURAL ED, CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: FRAME RECT SHAPE, GABLE ROOF, ALTERED

DIGIT NO.: 451
NEHBS NO.: KX00-194
NAME: FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 18, 32-2W
COUNTY: KNOX
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPTY TYPE DEV
NOTES: FRAME HOUSE

APPENDIX D

MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATION RIVER

RESOURCES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

DATABASE FILE

This database file, created by Rachel Franklin, provides an initial listing of resources located within the study area in specific counties in South Dakota. Since no listing of sites surveyed by the South Dakota Historical Preservation Center was available, this inventory provides only those buildings, sites, or structures included on the National Register of Historic Places and those determined as having potential for nomination.

BON HOMME COUNTY RESOURCES

COUNTY: Bon Homme
DIGIT NO.: 12
SDHBS:
NAME: Running Water ferry site.
LOCATION: T92N, R60W, Section 19 ?
CITY: Running Water
CONTEXT: 13.00, 13.05
NRHP:
SUMEVAL: Ferry landing site.
NOTES: Transported individuals to Neb.

COUNTY: Bon Homme
DIGIT NO.: 13
SDHBS:
NAME: Schoolhouse
LOCATION: T93N, R60W, Section 28
CITY:
CONTEXT: 06.01.01, 03.01
NRHP: potential
SUMEVAL: Lincoln School District #38. White frame, pediment broken with 1/2 starburst design.
NOTES: Located on Highway 37, SW of Springfield.

COUNTY: Bon Homme
DIGIT NO.: 14
SDHBS:
NAME: Railroad depot
LOCATION: T93N, R60W, Section 27
CITY:
CONTEXT: 13.04
NRHP: potential
SUMEVAL: Abandoned depot on old Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line (a.k.a. Milwaukee Road). 1 of few in SD on original site.
NOTES: Located on Highway 37, SW of Springfield. At intersection of highway & Emmanuel Creek.

COUNTY: Bon Homme
DIGIT NO.: 15
SDHBS:
NAME: Grounds of SD Correctional Facility
LOCATION: T93N, R60W, Section 23/24 ?
CITY: Springfield
CONTEXT: 04.05, 06.01, 03.01, 03.07
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Former campus of USD-Springfield. High-style arch.
NOTES: Some buildings on NRHP.

COUNTY: Bon Homme
DIGIT NO.: 16
SDHBS:
NAME: United Church of Christ
LOCATION: T93N, R60W, Section 23/24 ?
CITY: Springfield
CONTEXT: 02.05
NRHP:
SUMEVAL:
NOTES: Located on corner of 10th St. & _____________.

COUNTY: Bon Homme
DIGIT NO.: 17
SDHBS:
NAME: Opera House
LOCATION: T93N, R60W, Section 23/24 ?
CITY: Springfield
CONTEXT: 07.07
NRHP:
SUMEVAL: Small scale opera house/theater. ca. 1920s/30s.
NOTES:

COUNTY: Bon Homme
DIGIT NO.: 18
SDHBS:
NAME: Apartment building
LOCATION: T93N, R60W, Section 23/24 ?
CITY: Springfield
CONTEXT: 03.01
NRHP:
SUMEVAL: Brick apartment building. ca. late 19th century?
NOTES: Located at corner of Cedar & 8th Streets.

COUNTY: Bon Homme
DIGIT NO.: 19
SDHBS:
NAME: Bon Homme Hutterite Colony
LOCATION: T93N, R58W, Section 21 ?
CITY:
CONTEXT: 18.05
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Settled by Schmiedeleut Hutterites in 1874. Other colonies followed.
NOTES: See Historic Hutterite Colonies Thematic NRHP nomination.

COUNTY: Bon Homme
DIGIT NO.: 25
SDHBS: 11708
NAME: Main Hall
LOCATION: T93N, R60W, Section 23/24 ?
CITY: Springfield
CONTEXT: 03.01, 06.01.05
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Built 1896. Wallace Dow, architect. Romanesque w/ Classical Revival elements.
NOTES: Orig. bldg. assoc. w/ Southern Normal School.

CHARLES MIX COUNTY RESOURCES

COUNTY: Charles Mix
DIGIT NO.: 3
SDHBS:
NAME: Farmstead
LOCATION: T95N, R65W, Section 36
CITY:
CONTEXT: 08.
NRHP:
SUMEVAL: Includes house, barn, outbuildings, windmill.
NOTES: Located South of Rt. 52, on gravel road running to river. North of Rising Hail.

COUNTY: Charles Mix
DIGIT NO.: 4
SDHBS:
NAME: Rising Hail Colony site
LOCATION: T95N, R65W, Section 36 SW 1/4 of NW 1/4
CITY: Greenwood
CONTEXT: 04.06, 08
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Chalkrock buildings - 6 houses, barn, social hall. Some stuccoed over chalkrock.
NOTES: Located on 39-mi. section of river. On Yankton Reservation.

COUNTY: Charles Mix
DIGIT NO.: 5
SDHBS:
NAME: Ihanktonwan Presbyterian Church
LOCATION: T94N, R64W, Section 26
CITY: Greenwood
CONTEXT: 02.04
NRHP:
SUMEVAL: Red brick. Romanesque Revival?
NOTES: In operation, 1871-1917. On Yankton Reservation.

COUNTY: Charles Mix
DIGIT NO.: 6
SDHBS:
NAME: Ihanktonwan Fellowship Hall
LOCATION: T94N, R64W, Section 26
CITY: Greenwood
CONTEXT: 02.04
NRHP:
SUMEVAL: Located beside church.
NOTES: On Yankton Reservation.

COUNTY: Charles Mix
DIGIT NO.: 7
SDHBS:
NAME: Greenwood Church
LOCATION: T94N, R64W, Section 26
CITY: Greenwood
CONTEXT: 02.
NRHP:
SUMEVAL: White frame. Bell tower. Entrance on east side of building.
NOTES: On Yankton Reservation.

COUNTY: Charles Mix
DIGIT NO.: 61
SDHBS:
NAME: Holy Fellowship Episcopal Church
LOCATION: T94N, R64W, Section 26
CITY: Greenwood
CONTEXT: 02.
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: 1-story clapboard church with criciform floor plan.
NOTES: On Yankton Reservation. A principal mission station for conversion of Yankton Indians in late-nineteenth century.

COUNTY: Charles Mix
DIGIT NO.: 8
SDHBS:
NAME: Bureau of Indian Affairs - admin. building/school?
LOCATION: T94N, R64W, Section 26
CITY: Greenwood
CONTEXT: 06.01
NRHP:
SUMEVAL: Tipi-shaped round building.
NOTES: Located at intersection of Route 22 and river road. On Yankton Reservation.

COUNTY: Charles Mix
DIGIT NO.: 9
SDHBS:
NAME: Catholic Church/School Complex
LOCATION: T94N, R64W, Section 5
CITY: Marty
CONTEXT: 02.01, 03.01
NRHP:
SUMEVAL: St. Paul's Catholic Church located on campus.
NOTES: Built ca. 1942.

COUNTY: Charles Mix
DIGIT NO.: 10
SDHDS:
NAME: Abandoned farmstead
LOCATION: T94N, R64W, Section 5
CITY: Marty
CONTEXT: 08, 03.01
NRHP:
SUMEVAL: Includes barns, 2 brick silos, brick pig shed, brick granary/storage building.
NOTES: Immense farming operation went on here.

COUNTY: Charles Mix
DIGIT NO.: 11
SDHDS:
NAME: Pickstown
LOCATION:
CITY: Pickstown
CONTEXT: 04.06
NRHP: potential district
SUMEVAL: Residential housing/administration buildings. Potential historic district.
NOTES: Site of government housing project established during construction of Ft. Randall Dam.

CLAY COUNTY RESOURCES

COUNTY: Clay
DIGIT NO.: 41
SDHDS: 3183
NAME: Inman House
LOCATION: T92N, R51W, Section 18 ?
CITY: Vermillion
CONTEXT: 03.01
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Neo-classical style - altered Italianate. Built 1882. a.k.a. USD Alumni House.
NOTES: Also assoc. with local citizen. Located at 415 E. Main St.

COUNTY: Clay
DIGIT NO.: 42
SDHBS: 3187
NAME: First Baptist Church of Vermillion
LOCATION: T92N, R52W, Section 13 ?
CITY: Vermillion
CONTEXT: 03.01, 02.10
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Built 1889/1926. Wallace Dow/ Beuttler & Arnold, architects.
NOTES: Located 101 E. Main St.

COUNTY: Clay
DIGIT NO.: 43
SDHBS: 12227
NAME: Clay County Courthouse
LOCATION: T92N, R52W, Section 13 ?
CITY: Vermillion
CONTEXT: 03.01, 04.03
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Neo-classical design, Lloyd D. Willis, architect. Built 1912-13.
NOTES: Located 211 W. Main St.

COUNTY: Clay
DIGIT NO.: 44
SDHBS:
NAME: First National Bank Building of Vermillion
LOCATION: T92N, R52W, Section 13 ?
CITY: Vermillion
CONTEXT: 03.01, 15.05
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Built 1893 of granite. Romanesque Revival style. Altered 1929 with classical facade.
NOTES: Locatd 1 E. Main St. a.k.a. Old Bank Building.

COUNTY: Clay
DIGIT NO.: 45
SDHBS:
NAME: Austin-Whittemore Museum
LOCATION: T92N, R51W, Section 18 ?
CITY: Vermillion
CONTEXT: 03.01
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Built 1884.
NOTES: Located 15 Austin Ave.

COUNTY: Clay
DIGIT NO.: 46
SDHBS: 3247
NAME: E.H. Willey House
LOCATION: T92N, R52W, Section 13 ?
CITY: Vermillion
CONTEXT: 03.01
NRHP:
SUMEVAL: Built 1895 by Andrew Pickett. Also assoc. w/ owner, a journalist/editor.
NOTES: Located at 104 Court St. Vernacular Queen Anne style.

COUNTY: Clay
DIGIT NO.: 47
SDHBS: 12265-12279
NAME: Vermillion Historic District
LOCATION: T92N, R51W, Section 18 ?
CITY: Vermillion
CONTEXT: 03.01
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Includes 92 buildings, 15 particularly notable. Most examples of Queen Anne and Neo-classical.
NOTES: In area of USD. Most functioned as residences for university staff and faculty.

COUNTY: Clay
DIGIT NO.: 48
SDHBS: 3186
NAME: Vermillion Public - Andrew Carnegie Library
LOCATION: T92N, R52W, Section 24
CITY: Vermillion
CONTEXT: 03.01, 06.02.01
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Neo-classical, built in 1904. Joseph Schwarz, architect. May have assoc. w/ Wallace Dow.
NOTES: Located at 12 Church St. 1 of 9 Carnegie Libraries in S.D., a.k.a. Old Library

COUNTY: Clay
DIGIT NO.: 49
SDHBS: 12262
NAME: Old Main
LOCATION: T92N, R51W, Section 18
CITY: Vermillion
CONTEXT: 03.01, 06.01.05
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Built 1883. First bldg. in Dak. Terr. assoc. w/ higher ed. Pink quartzite material.
NOTES: Wallace Dow, architect. Damaged in 1893 fire. Orig. University Hall.

COUNTY: Clay
DIGIT NO.: 50
SDHBS: 12228-12261
NAME: Forest Avenue Historic District
LOCATION: T92N, R52W, Section 18 ?
CITY: Vermillion
CONTEXT: 03.01
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Includes 33 bldgs; 11 built 1881-99, 16 built 1900-20, 6 built 1935-1952. Mixed styles.
NOTES: Also assoc. w/ signif. residents of Vermillion.

COUNTY: Clay
DIGIT NO.: 51
SDHBS:
NAME: Jepsen/Junker Farmstead
LOCATION: T92N, R53W, Section 6, Norway Township
CITY:
CONTEXT: 03.01, 18.04
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Built 1907-07. Mix of Queen Anne and Danish styles. Includes 1898 barn.
NOTES: Exemplifies Danish-Amer. vernacular arch't.

COUNTY: Clay
DIGIT NO.: 53
SDHBS:
NAME: Alfred Vitek Farmstead / Historic Autre Farmstead ?
LOCATION: T92N, R53W, Section 6, Norway Township
CITY:
CONTEXT: 18.04
NRHP: potential
SUMEVAL: Brick Italianate house with addition. Danish ethnic assoc.
NOTES:

COUNTY: Clay
DIGIT NO.: 54
SDHBS:
NAME: Schoolhouse
LOCATION: T92N, R51W, Section 11
CITY:
CONTEXT: 06.01
NRHP:
SUMEVAL: Bldg. now converted to residence. Belfry, bell-cast pyramidal roof.
NOTES: Located approx. 1/2 mi. N of Rt. 50 (E. of Vermillion & N. of Burbank)

COUNTY: Clay
DIGIT NO.: 55
SDHBS:
NAME: Schoolhouse
LOCATION: T92N, R51W, Section 23
CITY: Burbank
CONTEXT: 06.01
NRHP: potential
SUMEVAL: Large white frame. Belfry sits on ground. Playground and shed on site.
NOTES: Located on road to Burbank, approx. 2 mi. S. of State Rt. 50.

COUNTY: Clay
DIGIT NO.: 56
SDHBS:
NAME: Bank of Burbank
LOCATION: T92N, R51W, Section 35
CITY: Burbank
CONTEXT: 15.05
NRHP: potential
SUMEVAL: Built 1913. Red brick.
NOTES:

GREGORY COUNTY RESOURCES

COUNTY: Gregory
DIGIT NO.: 1
SDHBS: 12572
NAME: Ft. Randall site
LOCATION:
CITY:
CONTEXT: 04.04, 04.07
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Archaeological site of fort. approx. 200 acres.
NOTES: Fort in operation, 1856-1892. Located 3 mi. SW of Pickstown.

COUNTY: Gregory
DIGIT NO.: 2
SDHBS:
NAME: Ft. Randall Chalkrock Church ruins
LOCATION:
CITY:
CONTEXT: 02.
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Remains of chalkrock church.
NOTES: ca. 1875. Located at fort site.

UNION COUNTY RESOURCES

COUNTY: Union
DIGIT NO.: 57
SDHBS:
NAME: Charles Murtha House and Brick Kiln
LOCATION: T91N, R50W, Section 24
CITY: Elk Point
CONTEXT: 03.01, 10.01
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: 2-acre site includes house, kiln, barn, root cellar. Kiln operated 1867-1941.
NOTES: House built ca. 1887-1897 of Murtha brick. Early industrial activity in state.

COUNTY: Union
DIGIT NO.: 58
SDHBS:
NAME: Talcott Building
LOCATION: T91N, R49W, Section 19
CITY: Elk Point
CONTEXT: 12.02
NRHP: potential
SUMEVAL: In area of potential commercial district, if not already designated.
NOTES: Originally used as pharmacy. Dates to 1880s.

COUNTY: Union
DIGIT NO.: 59
SDHBS:
NAME: Commercial district
LOCATION: T91N, R49W, Section 19
CITY: Elk Point
CONTEXT: 12.02
NRHP: potential
SUMEVAL: Commercial bldgs date to late-1880s-early 1900s.
NOTES: Includes Farmers State Bank, I.O.O.F. Blg., others in area, mid-20c. gas stations.

COUNTY: Union
DIGIT NO.: 60
SDHBS:
NAME: St. Peter's Catholic Church
LOCATION: T90N, R48W, Section 19
CITY: Jefferson
CONTEXT: 02.01
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Church est. 1867, cornerstone 1891. Assoc. w/ French-Canadian and Irish settlement and with grasshopper plague pilgrimmage.
NOTES: Located at 400-402 Main St.

YANKTON COUNTY RESOURCES

COUNTY: Yankton
DIGIT NO.: 21
SDHBS:
NAME: Human Services Center complex
LOCATION: T94N, R56W, Section 36
CITY: Yankton
CONTEXT: 3.01, 3.07, 15.03
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Orig. Asylum for the Insane for the Dakota Terr., est. 1881. Includes high-style Romanesque arch. by Wallace Dow.
NOTES: Includes powerhouse bldg, admin. bldgs, residence bldgs, 2 concrete barns, carriage house, etc.

COUNTY: Yankton
DIGIT NO.: 22
SDHBS:
NAME: Lakeport Church and Cemetery
LOCATION: T94N, R57W, Section 33, NE 1/4 of SE 1/4
CITY:
CONTEXT: 02.01, 18.05
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Vernacular chalkrock. St. John the Baptist Church, ca. 1884.
NOTES: Czech community. Located north of Rt. 50.

COUNTY: Yankton
DIGIT NO.: 23
SDHBS: 7972
NAME: Pechan house/barn
LOCATION: T94N, R57W, Section 35
CITY:
CONTEXT: 08.00, 18.05, 03.01
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Surveyed by SD SHPO as original Czech house/barn. c. early 1870s.
NOTES: See NHRP Czech Folk Arch't. of SE South Dakota.

COUNTY: Yankton
DIGIT NO.: 24
SDHBS:
NAME: Yankton Historic Commercial District
LOCATION: T93N, R55W, Section 7/18 ?
CITY: Yankton
CONTEXT:
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: See NRHP district nomination. Blgs date c. 1869-1920.
NOTES: Includes approx. 20 contributing buildings in 19 acre area.

COUNTY: Yankton
DIGIT NO.: 26
SDHBS:
NAME: Yankton College Conservatory
LOCATION: T93N, R56W, Section 13 ?
CITY: Yankton
CONTEXT: 06.01, 03.01
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: a.k.a. USD Alumni House. c. 1883.
NOTES: See NRHP nomination. Located at 12th & Douglas Ave.

COUNTY: Yankton
DIGIT NO.: 27
SDHBS:
NAME: Yankton College Historic District
LOCATION: T93N, R56W, Section 13 ?
CITY: Yankton
CONTEXT: 06.01, 03.01, 03.07
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Includes 16 structures, bldgs, landscape features. ca. 1882-1970. Includes Phelps Wyman's designed landscape, the Garden Terrace Theater.
NOTES: See NRHP nomination. Located at 12th and Douglas Avenue. 25-acre area.

COUNTY: Yankton
DIGIT NO.: 28
SDHBS:
NAME: Yankton Carnegie Library
LOCATION: T93N, R55W, Section 7/18 ?
CITY: Yankton
CONTEXT:
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: 1-story brick Neo-Classical. 1902-03. Wallace Dow architect.
NOTES: See NRHP nomination. Located on NW corner of 4th and Capitol Streets.

COUNTY: Yankton
DIGIT NO.: 29
SDHBS: 12794
NAME: Western Portland Cement Plant
LOCATION: T93N, R56W, Section 17, NE 1/4
CITY: Yankton
CONTEXT: 12.00
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Local brick. Orig. plant occupied 10 acres. Built 1889-90. Artesian wells on property.
NOTES: See NRHP nomination.

COUNTY: Yankton
DIGIT NO.: 30
SDHBS:
NAME: Dr. John Trierweiler House
LOCATION: T93N, R55W, Section 7/18 ?
CITY: Yankton
CONTEXT: 03.01
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: a.k.a. Kostel Funeral Home. c. 1926-27.
NOTES: Located at 301 Spruce Street.

COUNTY: Yankton
DIGIT NO.: 31
SDHBS:
NAME: Fred Schnauber House
LOCATION: T93N, R55W, Section 7/18 ?
CITY: Yankton
CONTEXT: 03.01
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: Built 1886.
NOTES: Located at 717 Walnut Street.

COUNTY: Yankton
DIGIT NO.: 32
SDHBS: 12789
NAME: Ohlman-Shannon House
LOCATION: T93N, R55W, Section 7/18 ?
CITY: Yankton
CONTEXT: 03.01
NRHP: yes
SUMEVAL: High Victorian Italianate, built 1871. Original chalkrock walls covered with stuccoed.
NOTES: Located on Indian burial ground, overlooking MO River. Early settlers called area "Magazine Hill" and used it as a storage area for gunpowder.

APPENDIX E

NIOBRARA NATIONAL SCENIC RIVER

EDITED DATABASE FILE

This database includes an edited listing of survey information obtained from the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office and compiled by the National Park Service's Denver Service Center. Digit numbers were assigned by personnel who input the data in Denver.

BROWN COUNTY RESOURCES

DIGIT NO.: 56
NEHBS NO.: BW00-067
NAME: MEADVILLE BRIDGE (NIOBRARA RIVER BRIDGE)
RESTRICT L.: 13, 32-22W
COUNTY: BROWN
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: EXCELLENT EARLY EXAMPLE OF MAINSTAY STRUCTURAL TYPE; HISTORICALLY SIG AS A REGIONALLY IMPORTANT CROSSING OF THE NIOBRARA RIVER
NOTES: STEEL 6 PANEL PIN CONNECTED PRATT THROUGH TRUSS WITH STEEL STRINGER APPROACH SPANS

DIGIT NO.: 60
NEHBS NO.: BW00-029
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 32, 32-21W
COUNTY: BROWN
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE W/ASPHALT SHENGLE SIDING

DIGIT NO.: 61
NEHBS NO.: BW00-028
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 31, 32-21W
COUNTY: BROWN
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03, 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE W/ROCK FDN, FR OUTBLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 63
NEHBS NO.: BW00-064
NAME: CORNELIUS HULSHIZER LOG HSE
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 19, 32-20W
COUNTY: BROWN
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF SETTLEMENT
NOTES: LOG HSE ONE ORIG HOMESTEAD, ORIG DUGOUT NONEXTANT, 2 WINGS COLLAPSED ON EAST & NORTH SIDES, 1/2 DOVETAIL JOINTS, DOWELED CRNRS, FAMILY BURIAL PLOT W/5 CHILDRENS GRAVES. SEE RECON REPORT JULY 89

DIGIT NO.: 69
NEHBS NO.: BW00-063
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 5, 31-20W
COUNTY: BROWN
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR

DIGIT NO.: 70
NEHBS NO.: BW00-065
NAME: WINFIELD SCHOOL DIST #37
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 8, 31-20W
COUNTY: BROWN
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE DEV OF RURAL ED.
NOTES: FR

DIGIT NO.: 99
NEHBS NO.: BW00-054
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 21, 31-23W
COUNTY: BROWN
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO HSE, STUCCO BARN, FR BARNS, FR OUTBLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 872
NEHBS NO.: BW00-027
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 3, 31-22W
COUNTY: BROWN
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BD & BATTEN BARN, FR OUTBLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 873
NEHBS NO.: BW00-026
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 7, 31-22W
COUNTY: BROWN
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 874
NEHBS NO.: BW00-021
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 19, 31-22W
COUNTY: BROWN
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE W/ASPHALT SHINGLE SIDING, FR SHEDS

DIGIT NO.: 875
NEHBS NO.: BW00-025
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 15, 31-22W
COUNTY: BROWN
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE

DIGIT NO.: 876
NEHBS NO.: BW00-022
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 19, 31-22W
COUNTY: BROWN
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 877
NEHBS NO.: BW00-020
NAME: ABAN RANCH
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 30, 31-22W
COUNTY: BROWN
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO HSE, FR SHEDS

CHERRY COUNTY RESOURCES

DIGIT NO.: 1
NEHBS NO.: CE00-051
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 25, 35-28W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE W/ ENC PORCH, FR SHOTGUN HSE W/PORCH, DETER OUTBLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 2
NEHBS NO.: CE00-050
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 6, 34-27W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE W/SHED ADDN ON W FACADE

DIGIT NO.: 3
NEHBS NO.: CE00-054
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 2, 34-28W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BARN W/ G RF, STONE OUTBLDG W/ G RF, HSE IN NC

DIGIT NO.: 4
NEHBS NO.: CE00-055
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 15, 34-28W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE W/ GG WALL DRMR, PORCH W/ SHED RF, FR GAR, FR PRIVY

DIGIT NO.: 5
NEHBS NO.: CE00-049
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 23, 34-28W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POTENTIAL SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEVELOPMENT
NOTES: FR HSE W/ 2 CHMNYS, LG FGWD, FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 6
NEHBS NO.: CE00-066
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 25, 34-28W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE W/ ENC PORCH, FIP DRMR ON REAR, FR LOAFING SHED, FR GAR, FR OUTBLDG, BD FENCE

DIGIT NO.: 7
NEHBS NO.: CE00-023
NAME: SPRING CREEK BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: SE, 30, 34-27W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC WITH PROPERTY TYPE, STYLE
NOTES: VARIATION ON KING POST DESIGN

DIGIT NO.: 8
NEHBS NO.: CE00-224
NAME: BORMAN BRIDGE (NIOBRARA RIVER BR)
RESTRICT L.: 8, 33-27W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: HIST SIG FOR ASSN W/ 1916 FLOOD & REPRESENTATION OF TRANSPORTATION TREND; TECHN SIG AS A WELL DOCUMENTED EXAMPLE OF A MAINSTAY STRUCTURAL TYPE
NOTES: 1 SPAN, STEEL, 7 PANEL, PIN CONNECTED PRATT THROUGH TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 9
NEHBS NO.: CE00-232
NAME: CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER NIOBRARA RIVER
RESTRICT L.: NE, SW, 8, 33-27W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.04.04
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES: 1-7.2FT PILE BRIDGE; 1-40FT DECK PLATE GIRDER; 1-100FT DECK PLATE GIRDER; 24-3IN & 65 (ALTERNATING) DECK PLATE GIRDER

DIGIT NO.: 10
NEHBS NO.: CE00-028
NAME: BRYAN BRIDGE (VALENTINE/NIOBRARA RIVER BR)
RESTRICT L.: NW, 17, 33-27W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.04
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIFICANT IN THE AREA OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING, AS AN EXCELLENT & WELL-PRESERVED EXAMPLE OF A PIN-CONNECTED CANTILEVER ARCH BRIDGE. ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN NEBRASKA. NAMED IN HONOR OF GOV. CHARLES W. BRYAN.
NOTES: 3 SPAN, STEEL, RIGID CONNECTED PRATT DECK TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 11
NEHBS NO.: CE00-176
NAME: RRD CULVERT
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 21, 33-27W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.04
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 12
NEHBS NO.: CE00-231
NAME: CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CULVERT
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 28, 33-27W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.04.04
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES: 6FT X 6FT CONCRETE & T-RAIL CULVERT

DIGIT NO.: 13
NEHBS NO.: CE00-107
NAME: PORTER HOMESTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 5, 32-28W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ SANDHILLS RANGE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION
NOTES: ABAN STONE HSE W/FR RF, ADDN PERP TO CORE ON E FACADE-KITCHEN WING, LATH & PLASTER, CONC BANKED OUTBLDG W/WD RF, BOTH BLDGS SHEATHED IN CONC, HSE HAS BASEMT ENTRY

DIGIT NO.: 14
NEHBS NO.: CE00-034
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 20, 35-26W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ SETTLMENT SYSTEMS AND PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: FR W/WING OFF REAR, FR OUTBLDGS. SEE FINAL REPORT 05-89.

DIGIT NO.: 15
NEHBS NO.: CE00-036
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 4, 34-26W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE W/ PORTICO, CENT CHMNY

DIGIT NO.: 16
NEHBS NO.: CE00-035
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 3, 34-27W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTPIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 17
NEHBS NO.: CE00-001
NAME: LOG HOUSE
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 21, 34, 26W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: MORE INFORMATION NEEDED TO EVALUATE PROPERTY
NOTES: ROUND LOG, SQUARE NOTCHED HOUSE

DIGIT NO.: 18
NEHBS NO.: CE00-004
NAME: FORT NIOBRARA SITE
RESTRICT L.: PT SEC 22,23,26,27, 34-27W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 04.08, 07.06
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 19
NEHBS NO.: CE00-177
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, NW, 5, 32-26W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO HSE, FR BARN, FR LOAFING SHED, STUCCO SMOKE HSE, FR GAR, FR OUTBLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 20
NEHBS NO.: CE00-040
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 20, 35-25W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE ABAN W/ CENT CHMNY, LONG SHED CONSISTS OF ATTACHED OUTBLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 21
NEHBS NO.: CE00-043
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 27, 35-25W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: ABAN, FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 22
NEHBS NO.: CE00-042
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 4, 34-25W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: ABAN FR STUCCO HSE W/SHED ADDN, DETERIORATED FR OUTBLDG, COLLAPSED OUTBLDG

DIGIT NO.: 23
NEHBS NO.: CE00-039
NAME: KEWANEE CEMETERY
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 12, 34-25W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 24
NEHBS NO.: CE00-038
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 2, 34-26W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE W/ LATER ENC FRONT PORCH, LG BARN, FR GAR, FR BARN2

DIGIT NO.: 25
NEHBS NO.: CE00-048
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 15, 34-25W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO HSE W/CENT CHMNY, FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 26
NEHBS NO.: CE00-225
NAME: BERRY STATE AID BRIGE (NIOBRARA RIVER BRIDGE)
RESTRICT L.: 22, 34-26W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: BRIDGE IS HIST SIG AS A REGIONALLY IMP CROSSING OF NIOBRARA RIVER AND AS ONE OF THE FEW REMAINING STATE AID TRUSSES IN NEBR
NOTES: 1 SPAN, STEEL, 8 PANEL, RIGID CONNECTED PRATT THRU TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 27
NEHBS NO.: CE00-011
NAME: KRZYZANOWSKI, F. SR. FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 25, 34-26W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES: HOUSE AND SEVEN OUTBLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 28
NEHBS NO.: CE00-012
NAME: KRZYZANOWSKI, F. JR, FARMSTEAD
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 30, 34-25W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES:

DIGIT NO.: 29
NEHBS NO.: CE00-022
NAME: BELL BRIDGE (ALLEN/NIOBRARA RIVER BRIDGE)
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 25, 34-26W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: EXCELLENT EX OF WHAT WAS ONCE A MAINSTAY TRUSS TYPE; HIST IMP CROSSING OF NIOBRARY RIVER & TODAY DISTINGUISHED AS ONE OF THE HANDFUL OF PRE-1916 TRUSSES REMAINING INTACT IN CO & ONE OF OLDEST INTACT IN NEBR
NOTES: 1 SPAN, STEEL 8 PANEL PIN CONNECTED PRATT THROUGH TRUSS W/ TIMBER STRINGER APPROACH SPANS

DIGIT NO.: 30
NEHBS NO.: CE00-226
NAME: BREWER BRIDGE (NIOBRARA RIVER BRIDGE)
RESTRICT L.: 33, 34-25W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIG AS ONE OF OLDEST REMAINING VEHICULAR TRUSSES IN STATE
NOTES: 1 SPAN, STEEL, 8 PANEL, PIN CONNECTED PRATT THROUGH TRUSS

DIGIT NO.: 31
NEHBS NO.: CE00-041
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 4, 34-25W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: LG FR BARN W/GG RF, TURKEY TAIL, CUPOLA VENT, SHED ADDN, FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 32
NEHBS NO.: CE00-037
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 15, 34-26
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE W/ASPHALT STONE SIDING, 2S REAR WING, FR BARN W/ GG FR, FR GARS,STONE BLDG, SM FLAT STONE W/INFILL PATCHES, SHED RF, STONE CKNHSE W/FRAME ON ENT FACADE

DIGIT NO.: 33
NEHBS NO.: CE00-181
NAME: GROVE LAND CATTLE CO.
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 33, 32-25W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ SANDHILLS RANGE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION
NOTES: HSE C1905, FR GAR, FR OUTHSE, FR BARN FR OUTBLDGS, BD FENCE. SEE FINAL REPORT MAY, 1989.

DIGIT NO.: 34
NEHBS NO.: CE00-182
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 8, 32-25W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: HSE C1910, 3 FR BARNS

DIGIT NO.: 35
NEHBS NO.: CE00-183
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 8, 32-25W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: ASSOC W/ DEV. OF EDUCATION IN CHERRY CO
NOTES: STUCCO, R-SHAPE, GABLE RF, STUCCO HSE

DIGIT NO.: 36
NEHBS NO.: CE00-180
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 2, 32-26W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ SANDHILLS RANGE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION
NOTES: STUCCO HSE C1890, FR HSE ,1920, STUCCO GAR, STUCCO OUTHSE, FR TOOL SHED, STUCCO OUTBLDG, STUCCO BARN, FR HSE C1880. SEE FINAL REPORT MAY, 1989.

DIGIT NO.: 100
NEHBS NO.: CE00-092
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 15, 31-27W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: LG FR BARN W/ GG RF, TURKEYTAIL, REAR G ADDNS, FR BLDGS, FR HSE W/SIDE. NC ADDN

DIGIT NO.: 101
NEHBS NO.: CE00-093
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 16, 31-27W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: HALL-TYPE FR W/FRONT G ENTRY, FR PRIVY

DIGIT NO.: 102
NEHBS NO.: CE00-179
NAME: J C MCNARE RANCH
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 23, 32-26W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF FOR ASSOC W/ SANDHILLS RANGE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION
NOTES: STUCCO HSE C1915, FR HSE C1940, STUCCO & FR OUTBDGS, BD FENCE. SEE FINAL REPORT MAY, 1989.

DIGIT NO.: 103
NEHBS NO.: CE00-178
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 25, 32-26W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE C1890, STUCCO BARN C1915, FR BARN, COTTONWOOD ALLEE, BD FENCE

DIGIT NO.: 104
NEHBS NO.: CE00-099
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 25, 31-26W
COUNTY: CHERRY
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.08
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR G BARN, FR HSE W/ ASPHALT SIDING, WING PERP TO CORE OFF THE N FACADE, FR BLDGS

KEYA PAHA COUNTY RESOURCES

DIGIT NO.: 37
NEHBS NO.: KP00-070
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 20, 34-24W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO

DIGIT NO.: 38
NEHBS NO.: KP00-071
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 30, 34-24W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF EARLY SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE
NOTES: LOG HSE, FR HSE, FR BLDGS. SEE RECON REPORT JULY 89

DIGIT NO.: 39
NEHBS NO.: KP00-072
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 30, 34-24W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HALL & PARLOR HSE, FR OUTBLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 40
NEHBS NO.: KP00-074
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 3, 33-23W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 41
NEHBS NO.: KP00-075
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 15, 33-23W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO HSE, STUCCO SHED, STUCCO GAR, FR BARN FR CKN SHEDS

DIGIT NO.: 42
NEHBS NO.: KP00-082
NAME: MIDDLE CREEK BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 29/32,33-23W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO PT
NOTES: SINGLE SPAN, PINNED PRATT PONY TRUSS; SUBSTRUCTURE COMPLETELY REPLACED; LACKS INTEGRITY

DIGIT NO.: 43
NEHBS NO.: KP00-053
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 9, 33-22W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HOMESTD SHACK, STUCCO HSE, STUCCO WORKSHED, FR BARN

DIGIT NO.: 44
NEHBS NO.: KP00-054
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 3, 33-22W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BARN, FR GAR, STUCCO SHED, STUCCO HSE, FR PRIVY

DIGIT NO.: 62
NEHBS NO.: KP00-062
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 23, 32-20W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 45
NEHBS NO.: KP00-077
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 7, 33-22W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO HSE, FR PRIVY, STUCCO CKN SHED, FR POLE CRIBS

DIGIT NO.: 46
NEHBS NO.: KP00-078
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 20, 33-22W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR

DIGIT NO.: 47
NEHBS NO.: KP00-051
NAME: UNION CEMETERY
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 27, 33-22W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: CEDAR TREE LANDSCAPE PLANTINGS

DIGIT NO.: 48
NEHBS NO.: KP00-052
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 21, 33-22W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR SCHOOLHSE, FR PRIVY

DIGIT NO.: 49
NEHBS NO.: KP00-028
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, SW, 3, 32-22W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO

DIGIT NO.: 50
NEHBS NO.: KP00-076
NAME: ABAN TURKEY CREEK SCHOOLHSE
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 13, 33-23W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF EARLY ED.
NOTES: STUCCO. SEE RECON REPORTS JULY 89

DIGIT NO.: 51
NEHBS NO.: KP00-079
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 14, 14-23W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR

DIGIT NO.: 52
NEHBS NO.: KP00-080
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 35, 33-23W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03, 16
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE
NOTES: FR BANKED HSE W/NEW CONC BLK FDN, FR HALL & PARLOR HSE RELOCATED, FR SHED. SEE RECON REPORT JULY 89

DIGIT NO.: 53
NEHBS NO.: KP00-027
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 36, 33-23W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03, 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF RANCHING AND EARLY SETTLEMENT
NOTES: FR OUTBLDGS, BANKED STONE & FR HSE, ALTERED. SEE RECON REPORT, JULY 89

DIGIT NO.: 54
NEHBS NO.: KP00-045
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, SE, 2, 32-22W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO HSE, FR SHED

DIGIT NO.: 55
NEHBS NO.: KP00-084
NAME: BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 1/12,32-22W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIFICANT FOR CONTRIBUTION TO PROPERTY TYPE
NOTES: SINGLE PINNED PRATT HALF-HIP PONY TRUSS W/ STEEL PILE BENT ABUTMENTS; ORIGINAL TIMBER DECK REPLACED W/ CORRUGATED STEEL

DIGIT NO.: 58
NEHBS NO.: KP00-059
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 15, 32-21W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO HSE, FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 59
NEHBS NO.: KP00-058
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 14, 32-21W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 71
NEHBS NO.: KP00-063
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 24, 32-20W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE, FR BARN

DIGIT NO.: 84
NEHBS NO.: KP00-044
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 13, 32-19W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR

DIGIT NO.: 87
NEHBS NO.: KP00-022
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 10, 33-18W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO BARN, FR HSE W/ASPHALT SHINGLE SIDING, FR GAR, STUCCO OUTBLDGS, FR BARN

DIGIT NO.: 88
NEHBS NO.: KP00-023
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 3, 33-18W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO HSE, LG FR BARN, FR LOAFING/IMPLEMENT SHED, FR OUTBLDG

DIGIT NO.: 89
NEHBS NO.: KP00-019
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 35, 34-17W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BLDGS, NC HSE

DIGIT NO.: 90
NEHBS NO.: KP00-020
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 26, 33-17W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO HSE, FR BARN, 2 FR OUTBLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 91
NEHBS NO.: KP00-021
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 33, 33-17W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE, SUCCO BARN, FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 96
NEHBS NO.: KP00-017
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 20, 33-17W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 97
NEHBS NO.: KP00-016
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 29, 33-17W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF EARLY ED.
NOTES: FR. SEE RECON REPORT JULY 89

DIGIT NO.: 116
NEHBS NO.: KP00-067
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 11, 33-20W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 117
NEHBS NO.: KP00-065
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 15, 33-20W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BLDGS, STUCCO CKN SHED, BD FENCE

DIGIT NO.: 118
NEHBS NO.: KP00-066
NAME: GREEN VALLEY SCHOOL
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 11, 33-20W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR SCHOOL W/ADDN, FR PRIVY

DIGIT NO.: 119
NEHBS NO.: KP00-047
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 27, 33-20W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF AGRICULTURE (08.03)
NOTES: STUCCO HSE, FR DT CRIB, FR PRIVY. SEE RECON REPORT 07-89

DIGIT NO.: 120
NEHBS NO.: KP00-048
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 33, 33-20W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF AGRICULTURE (08.03)
NOTES: CONC BLK HSE. SEE RECON REPORT JULY 89. ALL OTHER BLDGS NONCONTR

DIGIT NO.: 121
NEHBS NO.: KP00-046
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, NW, 2, 33-20W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: 2 HSES, BARN

DIGIT NO.: 122
NEHBS NO.: KP00-050
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 19, 33-20W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO HSE, FR BARN, FR HOMESTEAK SHACK, FR HOG BARN

DIGIT NO.: 123
NEHBS NO.: KP00-083
NAME: THOMAS CREEK BRIDGE
RESTRICT L.: 20,33-20W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: CONTRIBUTES TO PROPERTY TYPE ANALYSIS
NOTES: SINGLE SPAN, PINNED PRATT PONY TRUSS W/ TIMBER SUBSTRUCTURE

DIGIT NO.: 124
NEHBS NO.: KP00-049
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 32, 33-20W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO HSE, DETER. FR HSE, FR OUTBLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 125
NEHBS NO.: KP00-061
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 32, 33-20W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR

DIGIT NO.: 126
NEHBS NO.: KP00-064
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 1, 32-20W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB W/ASSOC TO EARLY SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE
NOTES: CEMENT BLOCK HSE, FR SHED, CELLAR. SEE RECON REPORT 07-89

DIGIT NO.: 127
NEHBS NO.: KP00-069
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 28, 35-23W
COUNTY: KEYA PAHA
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO HSE, FR BLDGS

ROCK COUNTY RESOURCES

DIGIT NO.: 64
NEHBS NO.: RO00-071
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 27, 32-20W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF RURAL EDUCATION
NOTES: FR BLDGS. SEE RECON REPORT JULY 89

DIGIT NO.: 65
NEHBS NO.: RO00-001
NAME: CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN DEPOT
RESTRICT L.: NW, ME, 34, 32-20W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.04.04
SUMMARY EVALUATION:
NOTES: 1 1/2 STORY FRAME COMBINATION DEPOT 22 X 140 FEET. MOVED TO ROCK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING ZOO CIRCA 1970

DIGIT NO.: 66
NEHBS NO.: RO00-068
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 26, 32-20W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05, 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: DUGOUT/CELLAR ON ABAN N.E. RANCH

DIGIT NO.: 67
NEHBS NO.: RO00-069
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 34, 32-20W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: SMALL FR HSE, FR PRIVY, DUGOUT CELLAR W/LATER CONC. REINFORCEMENT ON OUTSIDE

DIGIT NO.: 68
NEHBS NO.: RO00-062
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 30, 26-20W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO SCHOOL, FR SHED

DIGIT NO.: 72
NEHBS NO.: RO00-003
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 11, 31-19W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 73
NEHBS NO.: RO00-014
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, NW, 24, 32-18W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF AGRICULTURE
NOTES: DETER FR HSE, SUNRISE MOTIF IN GABLE, FR BARN, FR OUTBLDGS. SEE RECON REPORT JULY 89

DIGIT NO.: 74
NEHBS NO.: R000-013
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, SE, 23, 32-18W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 75
NEHBS NO.: R000-012
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 25, 32-18W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF RURAL ED.
NOTES: FR SCHOOLHSE W/BELL TOWER. SEE RECON REPORT JULY 89

DIGIT NO.: 76
NEHBS NO.: R000-015
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 29, 32-18W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO HSE, OBSCURRED VISION & NO TRESSPASSING

DIGIT NO.: 77
NEHBS NO.: R000-016
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, SE, 29, 32-18W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION
NOTES: STUCCO SCHOOLHSE. SEE RECON REPORT JULY 89

DIGIT NO.: 78
NEHBS NO.: R000-017
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 28, 32-18W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: DETER STUCCO HSE

DIGIT NO.: 79
NEHBS NO.: R000-018
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 3, 31-18W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO OUTBLDG, ONLY REMAINING BLDG ON NONEXTANT RANCH

DIGIT NO.: 80
NEHBS NO.: R000-019
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, SE, 35, 32-18W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BARN, CONC BLK HSE, FDN SILL REMAINS, FR PRIVY

DIGIT NO.: 81
NEHBS NO.: R000-020
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 35, 32-18W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE, FR BARN, STUCCO OUTBLDGS, SM FR GRANS

DIGIT NO.: 82
NEHBS NO.: R000-021
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 1, 31-18W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO HSE W/FRONT GABLE WING

DIGIT NO.: 83
NEHBS NO.: R000-022
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, SW, 1, 31-18W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: STUCCO HSE, FR OUTBLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 85
NEHBS NO.: RO00-002
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 24, 32-19W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE W/SIDE WING, STUCCO SHEATHING

DIGIT NO.: 86
NEHBS NO.: RO00-072
NAME: CARNS STATE AID BRIDGE (NIOBRARA R. BRIDGE)
RESTRICT L.: 24, 32-19W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 13.03.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: HIST IMP AS THE OLDEST REMAINING STRUCTURE BUILT UNDER THE STATE AID PROGRAM; REPRESENTS THE SUCCESS OF STATE AID PROGRAM IN PROVIDING MAJOR BRIDGES FOR COS PERENNIALLY STRAPPED FOR FUNDS; 1963, TRUSSES MOVED
NOTES: REINFORCED CONCRETE FILLED SPANDREL ARCH; STEEL, PINNED PARKER & PRATT THROUGH TRUSSES

DIGIT NO.: 93
NEHBS NO.: RO00-031
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, SE, 35, 33-17W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03, 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF SETTLEMENT & AGRICULTURE
NOTES: STUCCO HSE C1900, FR PRIVY, STUCCO SMKHSE, STUCCO CKN SHED, ORIG FR HSE C1885, FR BARN. SEE RECON REPORT JULY 89

DIGIT NO.: 94
NEHBS NO.: RO00-029
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SW, 34, 33-17W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03, 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 95
NEHBS NO.: R000-030
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SW, 2, 32-17W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION
NOTES: STUCCO SCHOOLHSE. SEE RECON REPORT JULY 89

DIGIT NO.: 98
NEHBS NO.: R000-028
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, SW, 5, 32-17W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03, 16.05
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE ON OTHERWISE NONCONT RANCH W/C1955 HSE, FR CKNHSE, FR SHED

DIGIT NO.: 106
NEHBS NO.: R000-026
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 20, 32-17W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: 2 FR HSES POSSIBLY CONNECTED

DIGIT NO.: 107
NEHBS NO.: R000-024
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SW, SE, 27, 32-17W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BARN, STUCCO HSE C1910 W/LATEER ADDN, C1918 HSE

DIGIT NO.: 108
NEHBS NO.: R000-032
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, NE, 35, 32-17W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 109
NEHBS NO.: RO00-033
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NE, NE, 14, 31-17W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR HSE C1910, STUCCO HSE C1948, FR BARN, FR TOOL SHED, FR OUTBLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 110
NEHBS NO.: RO00-025
NAME: KIRKWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 20, 32-17W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 02.04.02
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF RELIGION
NOTES: FR CHURCH. SEE RECON REPORT JULY 89

DIGIT NO.: 111
NEHBS NO.: RO00-027
NAME: KIRKWOOD DIST #1 SCHOOLHSE
RESTRICT L.: SW, NE, 20, 32-17W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 06.01.01
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF RURAL ED.
NOTES: FR SCHOOLHSE, FR PRIVYS, SCHOOL DIST EST IN 1880

DIGIT NO.: 112
NEHBS NO.: RO00-011
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, NE, 25, 32-18W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF AGRICULTURE (08.03)
NOTES: FR BLDGS, FR HSE W/ADDN. SEE RECON REPORT JULY 89

DIGIT NO.: 113
NEHBS NO.: RO00-009
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: SE, SE, 31, 32-17W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: FR BLDGS

DIGIT NO.: 114
NEHBS NO.: R000-010
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 5, 31-17W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: POT. SIGNIF CONTRIB TO PROPERTY TYPE DEV.
NOTES: 2 FR OUTBLDGS CONNECTED

DIGIT NO.: 115
NEHBS NO.: R000-023
NAME:
RESTRICT L.: NW, NW, 7, 31-17W
COUNTY: ROCK
HISTORIC CONTEXT: 08.03
SUMMARY EVALUATION: SIGNIF CONTRIB TO THE CONTEXT OF SETTLEMENT
NOTES: STUCCO HSE, OBSCURRED. SEE RECON REPORT JULY 89

TOPICAL ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

For the aid of future researchers, the sources included in this bibliography are organized by content material, rather than by type of resource.

General Background Information:

Andreas' Historical Atlas of Dakota. Chicago: R.R. Donnelley & Sons, The Lakeside Press, 1884.

This is a wonderful source for pinpointing change over time in regards to community development, railroad expansion (both actual and proposed), political boundaries and land usage. It provides plat maps for each county, brief histories of town and county development, as well as information on "leading" citizens and businesses who subscribed to the publisher.

Conzen, Michael P., ed. The Making of the American Landscape. London: Harper Collins Academic, 1990.

This is a wonderful textbook on the evolution of several types of cultural landscapes. Specific chapters of interest include those on French landscapes in North America, the imprint of the grid system on the Midwest, and the settlement of the grasslands in the interior of the United States.

Creigh, Dorothy Weyer. Nebraska: A History. The States and the Nation Series. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1977.

Creigh presents an overview of Nebraska's origins and development. She provides good information on cattle ranchers in the western part of the state, immigrant settlement, Czech community organizations, and Standing Bear's fight to bury his son. This book is better than Milton's counterpart on the history of South Dakota.

Milton, John. South Dakota: A Bicentennial History. The States and the Nation Series. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1977.

Milton covers broad trends in South Dakota's history. He rarely delves into enough detail to make this a necessary source. It does provide a good discussion of community development, however.

Nebraska Department of Economic Development. Nebraska Statistical Handbook. Lincoln: Nebraska Department of Economic Development, 1991.

This resource book provides yearly abstracts that gives state and county figures for economic, agricultural, and other subjects.

Nebraska History

Quarterly journal of the state's history. For this study area, the publication was especially helpful on the subjects of exploration, settlement, and military history.

Olson, James C. History of Nebraska. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966.

This is the best, most recent, history of the state. Although the author focuses particularly on the eastern part of the state and the Platte Valley, he does provide an historical context for the western Niobrara region.

Schell, Herbert S. History of South Dakota, Third Edition, Revised. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1975.

Professionals regard Herbert Schell's work very highly. It places local and state history in broader regional and national contexts. This source provides a nice overview of the settlement of the Dakota Territory, information on immigrant settlement, and details regarding the inception of the Pick-Sloan Plan for navigation and flood control of the Missouri River.

Sheldon, Addison E. *Nebraska - The Land and the People*. 3 Vols. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1931.

Although dated, Sheldon's *Nebraska* is still a useful history. The first volume provides an historical overview of the state. Volumes II and III contain biographies of Nebraska's leading citizens.

The Official State Atlas of Nebraska. Philadelphia: Everts & Kirk, 1885.

This atlas provides more detailed information than the corresponding atlas for South Dakota. It provides the same types of information and plats of counties, but this atlas includes maps of towns and more detailed information about businesses/farmers located in them.

Wheeler, Wayne, compiler. *An Almanac of Nebraska: Nationality, Ethnic, and Racial Groups*. Omaha: Park Bromwell Press, 1975.

This reference book enumerates the state's racial and ethnic population through statistical breakdowns presented by county for the period 1870 to 1950.

Exploration, Fur Trade, and the Lewis and Clark Expedition:

Coues, Elliot, ed. *History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark*. 3 Vols. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1965.

Volume I provides copies of some important primary documents; including memoirs of Meriwether Lewis, William Clark and Patrick Gass, as well as copies of journal entries covering the period, May 14, 1804 to June 5, 1805.

Jackson, Donald, ed. *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1962.

Jackson provides some wonderful primary source materials in this collection. It contains letters between members of Jefferson's administration, Jefferson and Lewis, as well as letters and documents pertinent to the Louisiana Territory that were written before and after Jefferson's presidency.

Jackson, W. Turrentine. *Wagon Roads West: A Study of Federal Road Surveys and Construction in the Trans-Mississippi West, 1846-1869*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1964.

Turrentine presents a concise overview of the Warren and Sawyer's expedition through the Niobrara Valley.

Mattison, Ray H. "The Upper Missouri Fur Trade: Its Methods of Operation." unpublished draft of article to be published in *Nebraska History*. November 1960.

Mattison examines the fur trade of the Upper Missouri River, with regard to interactions between Americans Indians and traders, the lifestyle of the trader, economic shifts/factors that affected entrepreneurs in the business.

Oglesby, Richard Edward. *Manuel Lisa and the Opening of the Missouri Fur Trade*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1963.

Although this work centers around Manuel Lisa's activities, it provides valuable contextual information on the fur trade in the early nineteenth century. Lisa's post was located near present-day Sioux City, Iowa. Appendices provide documents pertaining to the St. Louis Missouri Fur Company, as well as examples of a standard Indian Treaty and fur trader's contract.

Ronda, James P. *Lewis and Clark Among the Indians*. Lincoln: The University of Nebraska Press, 1984.

This is the best source for diplomatic relations between members of the exploration team and American Indian tribes. Ronda takes his reader on the trip, providing contextual information on the Jefferson administration's stances in regards to diplomatic goals of the expedition. Ronda emphasizes the ethnographic, rather than diplomatic, accomplishments of Lewis and Clark. Unfortunately, the book lacks a concluding chapter, which would sum up many aspects of the expedition's diplomatic goals versus their actual accomplishments.

Thwaites, Reuben Gold, ed. Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806. Volumes 1-7 plus atlas. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1904.

Thwaites begins Volume 1 with a brief history of the journals, themselves, including their preparation and publication. He then presents the journals, recorded by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, during the course of the entire expedition.

Wheeler, Olin D. The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1904. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons - The Knickerbocker Press, 1904.

Wheeler traces the expedition's journey across the Louisiana Territory. He includes descriptions of key personnel in the group and Jefferson's influence on their activities. Wheeler describes his own experiences as he re-traces Lewis and Clark's trip, contrasting current conditions with those recorded in their journals.

Other sources include:

South Dakota Historical Preservation Center. "Nineteenth Century South Dakota Trading Posts." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Rocky Mountain Region. 27 May 1988.

Native American Issues and Standing Bear Episode:

Bodayla, Stephen D. "'Can an Indian Vote?': Elk v. Wilkins, A Setback for Indian Citizenship." Nebraska History 67 (4) (1986): 372-380.

Bodayla recounts the circumstances of the Elk v. Wilkins court case, wherein the court denied that the Fourteenth Amendment bestowed citizenship upon Native Americans. This case curtailed enthusiasm raised by Standing Bear's victory.

Buecker, Thomas R. Fort Niobrara, 1880-1906. Fort Niobrara Natural History Association, 1992.

Good overview on the fort's history with special emphasis on its purpose, use, and architecture. It also provides infor-mation on the men who staffed the fort and their duties. Originally published as an article in Nebraska History 65 (3) (1984): 301-325.

Clark, Stanley. "Ponca Publicity." *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 29 (4) (1993): 495-516.

This article explores episodes associated with the plight of Standing Bear and the Ponca tribe. Clark discusses Tibbles's attempts to generate publicity for the mistreatment of Native Americans by the federal government through speaking tours,publications and personal letters.

Cohen, Felix S., ed. *Handbook of Federal Indian Law, With Reference Tables and Index*. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1945.

This extensive source provides information on federal Indian policies through 1945. It presents an analysis of Congressional legislation from 1870 to 1879, an outline of tribal powers, land policies, personal property rights, and other matters pertaining to American Indian law.

"Fort Randall Reservoir." Omaha: Army Corps of Engineers, 1986.

This pamphlet provides concise information on a number of aspects of Fort Randall's history. It review prehistoric tribes living in the area and surveys material culture found in archaeo-logical excavations. Historical information on the fur trade, military interaction with indigenous populations, commerce and steamboating up the Missouri River are also covered.

Guenther, Richard L. "The Santee Normal Training School." *Nebraska History* 51 (3) (1970): 359-378.

Guenther describes missionary activity on the Santee Agency, beginning in 1869. A.L. Riggs led the team that built the school in 1870. The Santee Normal Training School included facilities for males and females, both for day and boarding students. The author goes on to discuss curriculum, difficulties faced by faculty and accomplishments they achieved.

Hoover, Herbert T., in collaboration with Leonard R. Bruguier. The Yankton Sioux. Indians of North America Series. New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1988.

Hoover has written a wonderful book. It is one of a series aimed at the secondary school level, but it gives terrific information. The Yankton Sioux provides information on the creation of the Yankton Reservation, struggles with the federal government through the nineteenth century, and New Deal programs like the Rising Hail Colony which sought to remedy some problems created by the reservation system.

Jensen, Richard E. "Ponca Fort Site/Na'nza." National Register for Historic Places Nomination. United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Midwest Region. Knox County, Nebraska. 3 April 1973.

This archaeological site, located east of Verdel, Nebraska, contains valuable information on the Ponca period of occupation between 1790 and 1800. The nomination includes good contextual information in its statement of significance.

King, James T. "'A Better Way': General George Crook and the Ponca Indians." Nebraska History 50 (3) (1969): 239-256.

This article a very succinct account of the Standing Bear case. King contrasts Crook and Tibbles, both supporters of the Ponca cause. He portrays Crook as a man bound to follow orders, one who believed that settled farming would provide an answer to Native American problems.

Lake, James A., Sr. "Standing Bear! Who?" Nebraska Law Review 60 (3) (1981): 451-503.

James Lake reviews situations that led to the federal case, United States ex rel. Standing Bear v. George Crook. He describes controversies involving the Poncas and the Yankton Sioux, and the United States government. Lake discusses Tibbles's involvement in the case, a legal interpretation of the procedures of the case and its outcomes.

Mathes, Valerie Sherer. "Helen Hunt Jackson and the Campaign for Ponca Restitution, 1880-1881." South Dakota History 17 (1) (1987): 23-41.

Helen Hunt Jackson attended a presentation given by Thomas Henry Tibbles, Standing Bear and Bright Eyes (Suzette LaFlesche) and as a result became deeply involved in the publicity of the Ponca removal. Jackson wrote a classic, albeit sensationalist, work called A Century of Dishonor (1880) in which she devotes chapters to specific injustices perpetrated on indigenous tribes by the federal government in the nineteenth century.

Mattison, Ray H. "The Indian Reservation System on the Upper Missouri, 1865-1890." Nebraska History 36 (4) (1955): 141-173.

This article provides a good overview of U.S. Indian policy instituted during the Ulysses S. Grant administration and continued to 1900. Mattison discusses treaty arrangements and provisioning activities carried out by the federal government. He also deals with Indian wars and military efforts to subdue tribes on the Great Plains.

________. "The Military Frontier on the Upper Missouri." Nebraska History 37 (3) (1956): 158-183.

Mattison reviews issues regarding the administration of the Louisiana Territory during the early to mid-nineteenth century. He explores U.S. Indian policies pertaining to tribes in the Missouri Valley, resistance to these policies, and military attempts to subdue such tribal resistance.

Meyer, Roy W. History of the Santee Sioux: United States Indian Policy on Trial. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1967.

Meyer begins with Anglo-native contact and discusses efforts by the United States government to subdue and "civilize" the Sioux. This is a historical account drawing on documentary evidence, not an ethnology. The story of relations with the Sioux reveals shortcomings in American Indian policy.

Meyer, Roy W. "The Establishment of the Santee Reservation, 1866-1869." *Nebraska History* 45 (1) (1964): 59-97.

Meyer gets into the details regarding the selection of a site near the mouth of the Niobrara for the location of the Santee Agency. He also provides a very careful account of the Indian relocation, implementation of federal policy, treaty negotiations, construction and allocation of resources on the reservation lands.

Murray, Robert A. "Fort Randall." National Register of Historic Places Nomination. United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Gregory County, South Dakota. 22 April 1976.

This document provides information on this military fort built on the Upper Missouri in 1856. The fort provided housing and a church for troops enforcing U.S. Indian policy in the late-nineteenth century.

Prucha, Francis Paul. *American Indian Policy in Crisis*: *Christian Reformers and the Indian, 1865-1900*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1964.

Prucha looks at a most critical period of federal Indian Policy, 1865 to 1900. Through his review of official policy, he focuses on the activities of Christian reformers who sought to reform federal programs and initiate a more humanitarian approach towards Native Americans. This book provides valuable information on the Standing Bear Case, Big Snake's death, evolution and outcome of the Dawes Act and individual actors involved in these civil rights issues.

_________. *United States Indian Policy: A Critical Bibliography*. Bibliographical Series, The Newberry Library Center for the History of the American Indian. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1977.

Prucha provides bibliographical essays that detail resources pertinent to specific chronological periods of Native American - Anglo interaction. He also includes key works on United States Indian policy.

Rockboy, Joseph F. "Rising Hail Colony." National Register of Historic Places Nomination. United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Rocky Mountain Region. Charles Mix County, South Dakota. 28 April 1975.

This form provides information on the chalkrock architecture, farming operations and historical significance of the Rising Hail Colony. Built in the late 1930s as part of the New Deal, this colony functioned as another federal program to assimilate Native Americans into "American" culture through agriculture. This nomination seems to contain some errors about the creator of the commune project, however, and does not provide a well-developed context in its statement of significance.

Schmitt, Martin F., ed. and annotator. *General George Crook: His Autobiography*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1946.

This "autobiography" relates Crook's experiences with Native Americans on the Great Plains in the late-nineteenth century. Crook gives a very brief account of the Standing Bear trial, held in 1879. Schmitt relates General Crook's concerns about the treatment that Native Americans received and the compassion he felt towards the indigenous peoples of the Great Plains.

"Standing Bear." Vertical File. Douglas County Historical Society Library and Archives. Fort Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska.

The "Standing Bear" file contains clippings from various newspapers and articles regarding the federal court case, information on the key participants, experiences of participants after 1879. Researchers will also find copies of some legal documents pertaining to the case of *United States ex. rel. Standing Bear v. Crook* in this collection. It also provides information on commemorative activities, parks, plaques and memorials dedicated to the memory of Standing Bear and his civil rights victory.

Tibbles, Thomas Henry. *Buckskin and Blanket Days*: *Memoirs of a Friend of the Indians*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1957.

Tibbles wrote his autobiographical account in 1905. He covered the Standing Bear v. Crook court case as a newspaper reporter for the Omaha *Herald*. Tibbles presents himself as a faithful friend of the Native American, and Ponca tribe in particular. After publicizing Standing Bear's case, Tibbles traveled the eastern United States as a lecturer, in support of citizenship for Native Americans and the allotment plan outlined in the Dawes (General Allotment) Act of 1887.

U. S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee. *Removal of the Poncas*. Report no. 670. 46th Congress, Second Session. 31 May 1880.

This collection of primary documents includes the report of the Select Committee on the removal of the Northern Cheyenes from the Sioux Reservation and the removal of the Poncas. It includes testimony given by Thomas Henry Tibbles and Standing Bear before the committee, a variety of letters concerning actions by federal officials regarding the matter, reports on relations between Ponca and Sioux, and the official report of Big Snake's death [Standing Bear's brother].

Other Sources Include:

Rockboy, Joseph F. "Holy Fellowship Episcopal Church." National Register of Historic Places Nomination. United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Rocky Mountain Region. Charles Mix County, South Dakota. 5 June 1975.

"The Trial of Standing Bear." Videotape and Viewer Guide. Presented by Nebraska ETV Network. Lincoln: University of Nebraska-Lincoln Television, 1988.

Agriculture of the Great Plains:

Agricultural History.

This journal is dedicated to the technical and economic aspects of agriculture. Periodic emphasis on Midwestern and Great Plains farming.

Bleed, Ann, and Flowerday. Charles, eds. An Atlas of the Sand Hills. Second Edition. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Conservation and Survey Division, 1990.

This resource book primarily concentrates on the biological and geological diversity of the Sand Hills region. It is most useful for environmental background of the region that influences those living in the Niobrara River Valley.

Hargreaves, Mary Wilma. Dry Farming in the Northern Great Plains, 1900-1925. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1957.

Although this work focuses on Montana and western Dakota agriculture, the author's conclusions can be tied to western Nebraska farming. She critizes the expansion of agriculture, for the purpose of land speculation, into lands that had marginal farming value.

Williams, James H., and Murfield, Doug, eds. Agricultural Atlas of Nebraska. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1977.

This source book includes an inventory of state's agricultural resources. It also catalogs the impacts of climatic, environmental, and commercial factors on Nebraska's most important industry.

Other Sources Include:

Agricultural Index.

Century Farms Book Committee, compiler. A History of South Dakota Century Farms. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1985.

Nebraska Agricultural Extension Bulletins.

Rasmussen, Wayne D. "The Impact of Technological Changes on American Agriculture, 1862-1962." Journal of Economic History 22 (1962): 578-591.

Schell, Herbert S. "Drought and Agriculture in Eastern South Dakota During the Eighteen Nineties." Agricultural History 5 (1931): 162-180.

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United States Department of Commerce. Census of Agriculture.

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United States Department of Commerce. *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970.* Parts 1 & 2.

Community Development on the Great Plains:

Blouet, Brian, and Luebke, F. C., eds. *The Great Plains: Environment and Culture*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1977.

Blouet and Luebke look at the Great Plains as a distinct geographic zone and its influence on cultural, political, and economic factors. Their introduction gives a good overview of previous theories of the interaction between the region's culture and ecological surroundings.

Bogue, Allan G. *Money at Interest: The Farm Mortgage on the Middle Border*. New York: Russell & Russell, 1955.

Bogue examines the ways in which farmers capitalized their farms between 1850 and 1900 in the Middle West. He also discusses initial costs and the success rates of homesteaders.

Great Plains Quarterly.

This scholarly journal specializes on the general themes of the Great Plains region as a cultural area.

Hudson, John C. *Plains Country Towns*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1985.

This work describes small towns as shipping points for primary agricultural goods to the outside world This, the author theorizes, explains the volatility of regional population trends, its transitory agriculture, and its status as a colony to older, more settled areas.

Hutton, Harold. *Vigilante Days - Frontier Justice Along the Niobrara*. Chicago: Swallow Press Inc., 1978.

Hutton describes outlaw and vigilante activity along the Niobrara River in the 1880s and 1890s.

Kraenzel, Carl Frederick. *The Great Plains in Transition*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1955.

Kraenzel argues that the Great Plains is a truly distinct region. According to the author, the region is at the mercy of eastern capital, institutions, and managers who have made the plains a colony and destroyed its potential unity.

Luebke, Frederick C. "Ethnic Group Settlement on the Great Plains." *The Western Historical Quarterly* 8 (4) (1977): 405-430.

Luebke summarizes broad trends in late-nineteenth century ethnic migration to the Midwest. He discusses the experiences of groups found in the study area; including the Irish, Scandinavians, Czechs, Danish, and German-Russians.

_________, ed. *Ethnicity on the Great Plains*. Center for Great Plains Studies. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1980.

Most of these essays pertain to other sections of Nebraska. The researcher may find some useful articles, however, particularly Conzen's essay on "Historical Approaches to the Study of Rural Ethnic Communities" and Garver's "Czech-American Freethinkers on the Great Plains, 1871-1914."

_________. "Time, Place, and Culture in Nebraska History." *Nebraska History* 69 (4) (1988): 150-168.

In this article, Luebke places immigrant settlement within a geographic context. He provides maps and photographs to illustrate changes in the land that followed migration and railroad expansion in the late nineteenth century.

Malin, James C. *History & Ecology: Studies of the Grassland*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1984.

Malin is one of the premier historians of Great Plains studies. He posits that humans, rather than the land was the crucial force in determining life in the grasslands.

Reese, Charles S. An Early History of Cherry County. Lincoln, Neb.: Bluestem Books, 1945. Reprint edition, Valentine, Neb.: The Plains Trading Company Archives, 1992.

Reese gives a fairly good treatment of Cherry County history. His work places special emphasis on the individual, rural communities of the area.

Sheldon, Addison E. Land Systems and Land Policies in Nebraska: A History of Nebraska Land, Public Domain, and Private Property 22. Publications of the Nebraska State Historical Society. Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1936.

This is a valuable source book of land policy and its impact on the state. It contains statistical information on tribal lands, as well.

Webb, Walter Prescott. The Great Plains. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1931.

Webb's classic work explains the transformation, and emergence, of appropriate technology and institutions that occurred in the western United States. This was a pioneering work in Great Plains studies that helped distinguish the area as a distinct historical region.

Other Sources Include:

Geertz, Clifford. "Thick Description: Toward an Interpretive Theory of Culture" in The Interpretation of Cultures. New York: Basic Books, 1973.

Kolb, John H. and Edmund de S. Brunner. A Study of Rural Society. Fourth Edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1952.

Hostwich, T.D. "Nellie Bly's Account of Her 1895 Visit to Drouth-Stricken Nebraska and South Dakota." Nebraska History 67 (1986): 30-67.

Stegner, Wallace. Where the Bluebird Sings to the Lemonade Springs: Living and Writing in the West. New York: Penguin Books, 1992.

Immigration and Settlement in the Missouri Valley :

Broken Hoops and Plains People. A Catalogue of Ethnic Resources in the Humanities: Nebraska and Surrounding Areas. Lincoln: Nebraska Curriculum Development Center, 1976.

This collection of essays includes overviews of Native American, African-American, and immigrant settlement in Nebraska. Roger Welsch's article on German-Russians, Joseph Svoboda's essay on Czechs, and Paul Olson's essay on Scandinavians are particularly useful.

De Jong, Gerald F. "Dakota Resources: A Preliminary Guide for Studying European Ethnic Groups in South Dakota: A Bibliographic Essay." South Dakota History 15 (1 & 2) (1985): 66-114.

De Jong surveys primary and secondary source material that may be useful to researchers of ethnic settlement in South Dakota. He provides useful census information for certain counties and discusses strategies for gleaning community histories.

Dobry, Ron, compiler. Verdigre: 1887-1987. Verdigre, Neb.: privately published, 1987.

Dobry provides a useful, well-written county history. He traces the development of Niobrara, Nebraska, Czech settlements in Knox County, railroad expansion across the state to Verdigre, and later development of Verdigre.

Foster, James S. "Outlines of History of the Territory of Dakota and Emigrants Guide to the Free Lands of the Northwest." (originally published in 1870). South Dakota Historical Report and Collections 14. (1928).

This is a wonderful primary source. Foster writes a propaganda tract that tries to entice settlers to move to the Dakota Territory. It includes geographic descriptions of southeastern South Dakota and information on obtaining a homestead claim.

Hay Country History: A Story of the Pioneers of the Gayville and Meckling, South Dakota Area. Vermillion, S.D.: Broadcaster Press, 1972.

This county history provides some good information on the settlement of Clay County. It covers major historical eras briefly, but adequately the settlement and growth of the Danish community in Norway Township.

Meyers, Rex C. "An Immigrant Heritage: South Dakota's Foreign-Born in the Era of Assimilation." *South Dakota History* 19 (2) (1989): 134-155.

This article discusses the various "pushes" and "pulls" of foreign migration in the late-nineteenth century. Myers correlates conditions in Europe with those in the Dakota Territory. He goes on to discuss restrictions placed on immigration in the early twentieth century by the U.S. government.

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The author discusses geographic patterns of immigrant settlement in South Dakota. He provides very useful maps which convey the size of ethnic community formation for specific counties.

Riley, Marvin P. The Hutterites and Their Agriculture: 100 Years in South Dakota. Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin B669. Brookings, S.D.: South Dakota State University, September 1979.

This brief report contains information on the three Hutterite congregations, their movement out of Russia in the late nineteenth century, the establishment of the Bon Homme Colony in 1874, and subsequent expansion to other colonies in the twentieth century.

Sterling, Everett W. Vermillion Story: The People and Events in Vermillion's Founding in 1859 and Growth Through the First 100 Years. Vermillion Centennial Edition. Vermillion, S.D.: Vermillion Chamber of Commerce, August 1959.

Everett Sterling, professor and Chair of the Department of History at the State University of South Dakota, has written a very useful local history. It provides accurate details on the settlement of Vermillion and Clay County, as well as descriptions of pioneer efforts to sustain their livelihoods in light of floods and drought.

Thomas, Norman. "The Hutterian Brethren." South Dakota Department of History Report and Historical Collections 50. Pierre: South Dakota Historical Society, 1950.

Thomas places the Bon Homme Hutterite Colony in proper historical and religious perspective. He discusses Hutterite beliefs, lifeways, and sociol organization.

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This is a wonderful little introductory manual to ethnic vernacular architecture. Authors provide essays on construction types and building styles for specific cultural groups. David Murphy writes on Czech architecture; Thomas Carter explains Danish barn types. Photographs supplement their explanations. This is only one of many useful guides in a terrific series published by the National Trust.

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Chittenden is the premier source on steamboat activity on the Missouri River. This book provides information on commercial navigation up the river system in the nineteenth century. Although the focus is on La Barge, Chittenden provides insight into broader historical issues of the region.

________. "Report on Steamboat Wrecks on Missouri River." *Nebraska History* 51 (1970): 17-23.

This article consists of an abbreviated version of a report filed by Chittenden, the Captain of the Army Corps of Engineers, on June 30, 1897. He states that primary causes of steamboat wrecks include; snags, sawyers, ice, boiler explosions, fire, and bridges. Editors provide a map showing the locations of steamboat wrecks in the Missouri River for the period, 1853 to 1897.

Langevin, Thomas H. "Development of Multiple-Purpose Water Planning by the Federal Government in the Missouri Basin." *Nebraska History* 34 (1) (1953): 1-19.

This article traces Congressional action in the early twentieth century to alleviate flooding and navigational problems along the Missouri River. Langevin ends his examination with investigations conducted by the Corps of Engineers in the mid-1930s for the implementation of the Pick-Sloan Plan.

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McCrary surveys historic sites located in the areas of six dams and reservoirs constructed by the Corps of Engineers on the Missouri River. He also explains plans for the construction of visitor centers at each dam and contextual themes that will be interpreted by their personnel.

McWilliams, Carl and Clayton Fraser. "Niobrara River Bridge." National Register of Historic Places Nomination. United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Midwest Region. Knox County, Nebraska. 12 November 1992.

The Chicago and North Western Railroad built the Niobrara River Bridge in 1929 at the confluence of the Missouri and Niobrara Rivers. It retains state significance for its design qualities as a multiple truss railroad bridge.

"Meridian Bridge." National Register of Historic Places Nomination. United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Rocky Mountain Region. Yankton County, South Dakota. 1993.

The Meridian Bridge earned a place on the National Register for its engineering design. This nomination provides information about the uniqueness of that design and its importance in the early twentieth century.

Nebraska History Magazine 8 (1925).

Editors devoted this entire issue to studies of the Missouri River. It includes articles on early explorers, the fur trade, steamboating, and political actions regarding federal expenditures on river navigation.

Nichol, Ralph E. "Steamboat Navigation on the Missouri River with Special Reference to Yankton and Vicinity." South Dakota Historical Collections and Report 26 (1952): 181-221.

Nichol outlines some details of steamboat traffic on the Missouri. He discusses the construction of the boats, navigational problems, steamboat companies, the role of the government in the trade, and the relationship between steamboats and railroads. This essay also examines the decline of steamboat trade in Yankton, due to a loss of government contracts and disinterest in the trade.

Potter, James E., ed. "The Missouri River Journal of Leonard W. Gilchrist, 1866." Nebraska History 58 (1977): 267-300.

Leonard Whiting Gilchrist took a steamboat trip up the Missouri River in 1866. Potter presents his journal records of the trip. Gilchrist talks about the people on the boat, the terrain and animals they pass along the way, trade with Indians for wood to stock the boilers, and describes the hazards of snags and sawyers.

Putz, Paul M. "Missouri Riverboat Wreckage Downstream from Yankton, South Dakota." Nebraska History 64 (1983): 521-541.

Putz examines a known steamboat wreck located near Yankton, South Dakota. He traces archaeological exploration of the remains and speculates on the identity of the steamboat. This article also provides useful contextual information about steamboating on the Upper Missouri River in the nineteenth century.

Young, Gordon. "That Dammed Missouri River." *National Geographic* 140 (3) (1971): 374-413.

Young takes the reader on a trip down the Missouri from its headwaters in Montana to St. Louis. Along the way, he discusses historic problems with flooding and attempts by the Corps of Engineers to solve these problems through the construction of dams and levees. David Hiser's beautiful photographs accompany the article.

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Ridgley, Ronald Howell. "Railroads and the Development of the Dakotas: 1872-1914." Unpublished dissertation. Department of History. Indiana University. September 1967.

The South Dakota Railroad Industry Yesterday and Today. Vol. 3. Report Produced by the South Dakota Department of Transportation, Division of Railroads. 16 March 1976.

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Thematic issue containing essays given at the International Training Conference on Historic Transportation Corridors.

Guide to National Register Historic Sites. Clay County, South Dakota. Vermillion: PC Publishing, 1992.

This small pamphlet provides a map of National Register sites in the city of Vermillion, South Dakota and sites in rural areas of Clay County. It is particularly helpful for its information on rural Danish farmsteads in Norway Township.

Henning, Dale R. ed. *NPPD Pumped Power Project: Data Pertinent to Historic and Prehistoric Cultural Resources*. Technical Report No. 75-03. Lincoln: Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. 15 October 1975.

This report contains valuable information on chalkrock buildings constructed on Sunshine Bottom in Boyd County, Nebraska. Essays by Darrell Henning and John O'Shea report descriptions and conditions of buildings surveyed in 1975. The Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office commissioned the survey, of prehistoric and historic resources, because the state proposed the construction of a power pumping station in the area.

Historic American Buildings Survey. Episcopal Church, Santee Indian Reservation. United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Midwest Region. Knox County, Nebraska. HABS No. Neb. 15. June 1952.

This HABS report provides information on the construction, condition, and brief history of the Episcopal Church located on the Santee Reservation. This project was completed as part of the Missouri River Basin historical salvage program conducted by the National Park Service.

Historic American Buildings Survey. Parsonage, Santee Congregational Mission, Santee Reservation. United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Midwest Region. Knox County, Nebraska. HABS No. Neb. 16. July 1952.

This brief HABS report, completed in 1952, includes descriptions and photographs of the parsonage. This project was completed as part of the Missouri River Basin historical salvage program conducted by the National Park Service.

"Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska." *Nebraska History* 70 (1) (1989).

This guide provides a fairly up-to-date survey of buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places, with beautiful color photographs of selected properties. [Note: There is also a companion version published in *Nebraska History* 67 (1) (1989).]

Historic Preservation in Nebraska. Nebraska State Historical Society Preservation Series. Report No. 1. Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1971.

Although outdated, this report provides information on sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places, organized by county. It also provides some zoning ordinances, which no longer pertain in most cases, and photographs (now historic) of selected resources.

History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program. History Division. National Park Service. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987.

This handy resource guide provides thematic historic contexts used by the National Park Service for determinations of national significance and lists representative resources currently in the park system. The manual contains only those contexts which are represented by extant resources owned by the National Park Service, however, and so the listings impose limitations for new resources which should be added to the National Park System.

Introduction: The Plan and the Planning Process. Preliminary Edition. Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office. Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1989.

This report contains the Nebraska Cultural Resource Plan for documentation and protection of historic resources in the state. It includes discussions of representative historic contexts, context codes used by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office and proposed uses of this information for future resource protection.

Mattes, Merrill J. "Historic Sites in Missouri Valley Reservoir Areas." Nebraska History 28 (3) (1947). Also reprinted in pamphlet form by the National Park Service.

This is the printed version of a speech given at the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at Columbus, Ohio on April 25, 1947. Mattes, then Regional Historian for the Region Two office (Omaha) of the National Park Service, makes an impassioned speech calling for survey and documentation of historic resources that may be lost when dams are constructed on the Missouri River.

________. *Project Report on Historic Sites in the Fort Randall Reservoir Area Missouri River*. Produced by the History Division, Region Two Office (Omaha, Nebraska). United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service. For the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District. United States Department of War. June 1948.

Mattes followed through with his plans to survey sites affected by dam construction. This Missouri River Basin Recreation Survey provides locations, descriptions, and brief histories of sites in the Fort Randall Reservoir area. Locations are keyed to distances measured northward from the dam. This wonderful resource was also published by the South Dakota Historical Society in their Historical Collections and Report, Vol. 24, 1949.

Mattison, Ray H. "Report of Historic Sites Adjacent to Missouri River between Big Sioux River and Fort Randall Dam, including those in Gavins Point Reservoir Area." *South Dakota Report and Historical Collections* 28 (1956): 22-98.

Mattison provides the results of a survey conducted by the History Division, Region Two Office of the National Park Service of the area between Fort Randall Dam and Gavins Point Dam. It includes information on sites in the Yankton and Santee Agencies, the Bon Homme Hutterite Colony, Running Water, and other resources located along Lewis and Clark Lake. This is a wonderful complement to other surveys conducted by the same office.

________. *Report on Historic Sites in the Gavins Point Reservoir Area Missouri River*. Produced by the History Division, Region Two Office (Omaha, Nebraska). United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service. For the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District. United States Department of Defense. September 1953.

This report is the culmination of Mattes's call for historic resource surveys in light of the construction of dams along the Missouri River. It provides locations (keyed to distances below the dam), descriptions, and brief historical contexts for resources in the affected area. This information was also published by the South Dakota Historical Society in their *Report and Historical Collections* 28 (1956).

National Register of Historic Places Nominations. United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Midwest and Rocky Mountain Regions.

Individual and multiple property nomination forms are valuable for detailed historical, architectural, and engineering information pertaining to historic buildings, structures, and sites found in portions of Nebraska and South Dakota located within the study area. Many pertinent nominations have been listed separately under the appropriate thematic categories.

Nebraska Historic Buildings Surveys. Reconnaissance Survey Reports for Boyd, Brown, Cedar, Cherry, Dixon, Keya Paha, Knox, and Rock Counties. Prepared for the Nebraska State Historical Society State Historic Preservation Office, 1987-1991.

These inventories provide brief descriptions, geographic locations, and existing conditions for historic buildings surveyed by professionals in the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office. Some entries also include photographs of properties.

Putz, Paul. *Historic Contexts for Historic and Architectural Resources in South Dakota*. Vermillion, S.D.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, 1989.

Putz explains the State Comprehensive Preservation Plan implemented by the South Dakota Historical Preservation Center. He provides historic contexts, substantiated by representations of extant resources that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Torma, Carolyn and Steven Ruple. *Field Guide to Historic Sites Survey in South Dakota*. Vermillion, S.D.: State Historical Preservation Center, 1987.

This is a wonderful guide to historic resource survey. It provides information on architectural types and periods, engineering designs for bridges, barn construction types, and general investigative techniques for conducting preliminary cultural resource surveys.

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Huth, Hans. *Nature and the American*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990.

Gilmore, Melvin R. *Uses of Plants by the Indians of the Missouri River Basin*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1977.

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